Kansas Memory

# United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri. Volume 8, Correspondence

**Section 10, Pages 271 - 300**

Correspondence received by the Central Superintendency at St. Louis, Missouri. The majority of this correspondence is sent from Indian agents, including John Dougherty, Anthony L. Davis, Congreve Jackson, Richard W. Cummins, Stephen Cooper and Joseph V. Hamilton, to the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, including George Maguire, Joshua Pilcher, and David D. Mitchell. Topics discussed include nominations for tribal blacksmiths, reports of alcohol abuse, annuities from the federal government, and funds needed to uphold provisions of various treaties, including the Treaty with the Delawares (1818) and the Treaty of Castor Hill (1832). A searchable, full-text (PDF) transcription is available under "Additional Information" below.

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be subdued, the Osages might be very Comfortable; they want, are few and easily Satisfied. If they Could be induced to turn their attention they Could in a short time be made Comfortable and happy. It appears to me important that every influence that can be brought to bear upon the Subject, should be put in exercise to bring about so desirable an object. The following appears to me to be the most likely means that can be advanced at this time to bring about a change in the habits of the Indians so much to be desired. In the first place, I have great hopes that the example of the half breeds, who have within the last few years Come into the nation, bringing with them Considerable stocks of horses, hogs &c. have permanently located themselves, built themselves houses, fenced fields and are making preparations for Corn &c. this Class of people ought to be encouraged and sustained, as much profit may be obtained from them; they are generally poor, and for a few years to Come will require all their energies to support themselves, but after that they may be very Comfortable. There are a few individuals in the nation at this time if they Could be assisted and encouraged in it, going to farming would very soon become respectable farmers; they have already Considerable fields, some enclosed, and some not, have a large number of horses, hogs &c. If the Agent or Some other person Could be authorized when they See Such a person - Indians who have made Considerable progress in farming, and Such as One he furnished with a pair of oxen, a Cart and a plough if he Should want it, I think Indian men used with discretion might do good - The next thing is a mill, the Osages Could now very good advantage for the want of a mill to grind their Corn, there is none nearer than 60 or 70 miles. which is too far to be of any use to them, the half breeds also might raise Considerable quantities of wheat if next year if they had a mill to grind it. the Indians are very fond of flour, and will obtain it if they Can, even Should they have to go 60 or 70 miles which they do frequently from necessity, but if there was a mill in the nation it would induce them to raise wheat themselves; then Can they profess to have grown into meat than to live in the way they do now; as there are no mills Near in the Osage Country, I Could recommend to have a water mill built upon the Streams are either too large or too small, I would Suggest the propriety of having One erected on the Gentry patent Plan to be propelled by ox or horse power; from enquiries that I have made while after the above plan, would, if properly put up, answer all the wants of the Osages for many years to Come, as for a Saw mill

there will be but little use for some years in comparison with a grist mill, though it would be useful to have one, if it could be attached to the grist Mills, and moved by the same power - All of which is respectfully submitted.

Maj. Jno. H. Sharp
Sup. Ind. Affrs.
St. Louis Mo.

Very respectfully &c
Your Obdt. Servt.
Andrew Dripps
Sub Agent

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Upper Mo. Agency
Dec. 29, 1845

Sir,

In Compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department I have the honor to submit the following report.

The Sioux Indians of the Agency are numerous and scattered over a large tract of Country, they live entirely upon Buffalo and are found during the Winter months principally on the Missouri and Teton Rivers - the remainder of the year they are on a large tract of Country between the Missouri and Platte to South of Yellow Stone. These Indians since the Spirituous liquors has been kept from them, has changed very much - They are now in large villages and are much better Satisfied - They are generally well disposed towards the Whites.

The Mandans, Caskinos, & Gros Ventres live in their villages and generally raise large quantities of Corn pumpkins, Beans - but seldom leave their homes in Search of Buffalo, they are also friendly disposed towards the whites -

The Assinaboins depend entirely on buffalo for their living in the Winter, and generally are found on the Missouri near the mouth of the Yellow Stone, where they exchange their robes &c. for Such articles as they need - they are as yet much friendly disposed to the Whites.

In January last I came across a village of Cheyennes; their Country lies between the Arikaras and North fork of Platte River - they are also a roaming tribe, & depend entirely on game for their Subsistence - They are very anxious to have an agent with them - they say their Great father Reported must have forgotten them entirely - they are well disposed towards the Whites.

It is a great misfortune that so many low white people are permitted to live amongst the Indians - it has the least effect upon the Indians that to light of all whites. I am with much respect

Your ob. Sv.
Andrew Dripps
Sub Agt.

Thos H. Harvey Esq
Sup Ind Affrs
St Louis

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Council Bluffs Sub Agency
September 18th 1845.

Sir.

The payment of annuities to the Chippewas Ottawas & Potawatomies has passed off quietly and to good order. The number of Shares were 2514, and the distributive share to each individual $16.[50]/100, leaving a fraction of $531.[50]/100, which was paid to the Chiefs and applied by them to the payment of their national debts &c. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested among them on account of the $100. deducted for the Rev. Mr Bernier, as they say they know nothing of him, or his claim upon them; and when they found me unable to explain the matter, Mr Amis said that he would go to Washington to have a general settlement of their business - a motion which was universally approved. I stated to them that I was instructed to discourage & discountenance any thing of the kind; but the determination was received & a delegation chosen to go at the expence of the nation. They will leave tomorrow, & I shall in all probability accompany them to Kinzie - if I should deem it advisable while there, I may, perhaps, accede to their request to accompany them to Washington. It is my opinion that the visit of the delegation be courteously received and their business properly attended to, the Agent of the Government be regarded & these Indians can be materially advanced by the means of it. I should not pass my Opinion upon the Expenditure as one of the offences; but "I've seen, and sure I ought to know" something about the people among whom I have lived; and I am satisfied that a judicious course will prevent favorably.

I was unable to procure any boys for the Choctaw Academy.

Thos H. Harvey Esq
Supt Ind. affrs
St Louis Mo.

Very respectfully &c
Your obt Servt
Nichs S. Ellis
Sub Agt

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
Sept. 15. 1845.

Sir.

The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to make a report of the affairs within this Agency.

Shawnees

This tribe numbers this year 929. I think they may be called an enlightened people, they depend for a subsistence entirely upon agricultural pursuits, and generally raise an abundance to answer their wants; last year however, in consequence of an unusual wet season, their crops of all kinds failed - they farm very much after the manner of the whites, use the plough & hoe, & sometimes they plough with horses and sometimes with oxen - the men do the most of the labor on the farms, in some families the women assist - they raise corn, potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, beans, peas, melons and many

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Kindly & under regulation, and some cause wheat and oats – they raise horses, Cattle and hogs and domestic fowls. They have two Smiths that are employed the year round in making and repairing agricultural implements they do not permit their Smiths to work on guns at any season of the year – the Shawnees are a sensible, industrious enterprising people mild disposed; they are at peace with all nations and have no disposition to be otherwise; the moral law is the only one that exists among them, and strange as it may appear, there is seldom a difficulty of a serious nature occurs among them, they have entirely abandoned their old custom of living in towns or towns – at this time they have no towns, each person settling at such place in their Country as he may choose, agreeable to the form with those that settle before them.

– Schools –

The Methodist Missionary Society have a mission and keep up a manual labor School among the Shawnees, they have the year 137 male and female Scholars from Sundry tribes, for further particulars I refer you to Statement No 1 & 2. herewith enclosed, which shows the number of Scholars male & female from each tribe, the names age and time they entered the School, and progress made by each – In addition to the building heretofore reported at the Methodist Manual Labor School, they have now on hand a large brick building – foundation of Stone, the building is 100 feet in length and twenty in width, two Storys high – piazza the whole length, with the exception of a Small Room at each end & back off piazza – the building is laid off into Scholars Rooms, and is intended for the female School – the building is now up to the Squares, & is expected to be finished by the 25th of December next.

– The Society of Friends –

Have a mission and keep up a School among the Shawnees, they have 50 male & female Scholars; for the particulars of the School I refer you to their report herewith enclosed, No 3. the School is conducted on the Manual Labor plan; they have a large farm on which the Indian Children labor a part of the time – they are at this time erecting a dwelling house 70 feet long and 28 feet wide, 3 Stories high – basement of Stone, the other two Stories frame –

– Delawares –

This tribe numbers 1039. In habits they are not quite as well advanced in Civilization as the Shawnees – the Delawares are a sensible polite disposed people; small hunting parties occasionally wend their way to the Mountains, Santa Fe, Arkansas and Red Rivers – visit the Camanches and other Indians, it is said by some of the traders that the Delawares go every where, they sometimes remain out five years; they are certainly brave and enterprising, they sometimes have difficulties with other tribes – I believe they always act on the


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defenseless- Near three years Since a Small party of 16 men and One Potawatomie
were then were hunting on the neutral ground between the Pawnee + Kickapoo
Rivers, when they were on the act of leaving their Camps one morning for another,
they were fired on by a large party of Sioux; Killing three Some of them men were
wounded they Spoke to the Potawatomie, told him if he wished to make his
escape to do so, that they intended to finish of them wounded men as long as
there was One of them alive, which they done- the Potawatomie was the only
One of the party that escaped to tell the news- Something over One year
Since, a party of 15 were trapping for Otter on the head waters of the Kansas
River between the Arkansas + Platte Rivers, were attacked by a large party
of Sioux and Cheyens, the Delawares stood them for some time and fought with
the last (men) was Killed; they have had three or four other persons killed
by the Sioux- for the outrageous act of the Sioux the Delawares have
never attempted to revenge themselves, and the only reason why they have
not, is because they do not wish to offend or disobey their Great Father
the President of the United States, but say before they attempt to revenge
themselves, they will wait one Year of their Great Father will Compel
the Sioux to make reparation for the murders Committed, and the horses
mules and other property taken from their people were murdered
These hunting parties of the Delawares Sometimes make rich returns of
beaver, + Otter, but it seems to do them but little good; the most of them
Soon make away with the proceeds; there are however a large portion
of the tribe that remain at home, that now hunt and are engaged
in agriculture- take the whole tribe together, they generally raise a
Sufficiency to Subsist on- the women do a large portion of the work
on the farms; in many families however the women do not work on
the farms; they raise Corn, pumpkins, beans, peas, Cabbages, potatoes and
many Kinds of garden vegetables; Some few raise wheat and oats-
they have lately had built out of them own means a good Saw + Grist mill
with two runs of Stones- One for Corn and the other for wheat- their mills
are of a Superior order, good bolting apparatus, Screen, fans + elevators all
Complete- there is a Central Stream called the Stranger within their Country
that affords excellent water privileges; on this Stream their mills are located-
its location north and South is about the Centre of their Country, and
about ten miles west of the Missouri river- they have other Streams
besides the One above mentioned that afford excellent water privileges.

— Kickapoos. —

This tribe number 586- They have progressed further in Civilization
than any tribe I have any knowledge of, particularly in agriculture;
twelve or thirteen years ago they had never made a rail or cut a
Cabin log, or had a plough among them- they are located on Short

distance north a Mile west of Fort Leavenworth; the latter place affords them a market for all the vegetables, chickens, eggs, pigs, venison and Corn that they have to Spare; the officers of Fort Leavenworth have been kind to them as well as the Citizens generally; they not only buy themselves, but they suffer the Indians to sell all such vegetable to the troops as they may wish to buy. To several years past them persons trading W.H. Gilbreth, has purchased from them all their Corn, pork, deer hides and all kinds of Skins that they have to Spare, and they supplied him with a Considerable quantity of Corn, until the last year, when their Crops failed in Consequence of the very wet Season - they raise Corn, potatoes, Beans, Peas, pumpkins, Melons and many kinds of garden vegetables - almost any thing raised by them to Spare these traders will purchase of them; they made an attempt last year to raise hemp, but their Crops were destroyed by the wet Season.

— Christian Indians. —

This is a Small band of mixed Indians - Munsees and a few Delawares, they number 208. they are located on the Delaware Lands on the north bank of the Kansas River, 24 to miles above it's junction - The Missionary Society of Moravians have established a Mission among these people, the most of the Indians are members of that Society, and to the Society & them belongs the credit of Civilizing, Christianizing and educating many of them; I must remark here that the Missionaries who have laboured among them here I Consider among the best of people and they will receive all the encouragement that I can able to give them; this Band of Indians are generally Sensible and well disposed - they are industrious - the most of them made their farms on bottom lands, and all their Crops of every kind were swept off last year by the freshets, and many of them have Since that Season - many of them returned to their old farms on the bottom lands & were swept off again.

This year an old Delaware man who is Considered a good man & a Christian Said he did not pity them, that God told them last year to leave the bottom Lands, and that one telling from God was enough; & that their disobedience Justly them, they had to Scuffle hard last year to make a Subsistence, as it has learned out it would have been much better for them if they had started anew at Some other place on the high Lands. Many of them as I before Stated are industrious, and are good hands on the Farm & fields; they got this year and last from the white One dollar per day for harvesting by their labour they had to make a Subsistence for themselves and families, the Small patterns they receive from the Government was of great relief to them, it afforded them some Staff while they were patching their Crops that were swept off by the freshets this year.

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— Kaws —

This tribe number 1607 — as soon they follow the chase — they visit the buffalo grounds once, and sometimes twice a year; I regret that I have to say that they have made but little progress in agriculture; except this last year, they have generally raised a sufficient Quantity of Indian Corn to answer their wants — their present farmer has not been long among them, I believe he has used his best efforts to induce them to turn their attention to agriculture pursuits, and produce them all the assistance he could — The girls apparently seems to like getting their Stations — they have quite large pens Cattle and are Compelled to go to the Buffalo grounds for meat — this they have been in the habit of doing ever Since they have known themselves — they raise the Indian Corn, pumpkins, Beans and Some melons; with but few exceptions this is done by the women, a few of the men have learned how to use the plough — last year they broke up three grounds, Some of them more than they had actually cultivated — The Kaws seem, after they have laid their Corn by, unwilling to start to the Buffalo grounds, the prairie Crows and destroyed all or nearly all their Crops, as they had but little planting — the high lands the Kaws are very poor and very ignorant; they are the Poorest and lowest of all Indians, I believe they are as poor as all the tribes; I Consider them the most hospitable Indians that I have any knowledge of; they are sometimes like a white man that they have any regard for, to eat almost every hour in the day; they never turn away a one off hungry if they have any thing to give them, and they will Continue to give as long as they have any thing to give — the Kaws are a Stout active built people, I believe have more Children among them in proportion to their numbers than any of the tribes known to me. — Stockbridges —

The little band numbers about 60; they are located near the Missouri river about 6 miles below Fort Leavenworth, on lands belonging to the Delaware Indians — they may be said to be a Civilized people — all or nearly all the men, women and Children Speak the English language; their people are very industrious, almost every family have a neat house built of hewn logs, all done by themselves — each family has a farm under good rails fence; they generally raise an abundance of grain, Indian Corn, potatoes, Cabbage, pumpkins, Peas, Beans, and many other kinds of garden vegetables — they also raise hogs, Cattle, keep domestic fowls. Fort Leavenworth affords them a market, almost every family has quite a good root house for the purpose of keeping all kinds of vegetables through the winter; it is unfortunate for them that they were not located on lands where they could have been permitted to remain, if they are removed from the Delaware lands they will of Course lose all their improvements I shall to-day send —

— Schools —

This people have a respectable Methodist Missionary family located among them,

by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, under a School part of the last year of 15 male and female Scholars. I will remark that the Missionaries that now any have heretofore been located within this Agency, deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to improve the Condition of the Indians; it certainly is not a pleasant Situation; at the same time I see not that the Missionaries undergo the privations and Suffering within this Agency that I have heard Spoken of in other places.

In Conclusion I have the gratification to say that during the whole of the time I have had the Care of the Indians within this Agency, there has not a difficulty of Serious nature of any Kind occurred between the Indians and the whites.

I am very respectfully &c

Agent, Richd W. Cummins
Indn Agent.

Maj Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind Affs

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Osage River Sub Agency
20th September 1845.

Sir

In obedience to the regulations of the Indian Department, I have now the honor to Submit my Annual report of the affairs of this Sub Agency, and of the Condition of the Indians Subject to my Charge.

You are aware, that in the years 1843 & 1844 no regular report of this Sub Agency was forwarded to the Department in Consequence of the absence of any regularly appointed Officer. Since the report of Major A. G. Davis in 1842 the office of the Sub Agency has been removed from the lands of the Osages, and is now Situated at a Central point within the Country assigned to the Potawatomies. Good and Substantial buildings have been erected for the use of the Sub Agent, and the funds appropriated for that purpose have been faithfully and economically disbursed.

There are four tribes of Indians located at this Sub Agency, viz. Ottawas, Potawatomies, a Small band of Chippewas, Peoria & Kaskaskia, and the Weas and Piankeshaws, the last four named being part of the family of the Miamis. The number of Individuals Composing each tribe cannot be Correctly ascertained until the ensuing Annuity payments, which will take place early next month. I beg to State that the payments have been deferred for a few weeks in Consequence of the prevalence of almost general Sickness throughout this Sub Agency. Even to the present time I believe it would be impossible to Collect more than one half of the Indians, were I now to call them together to receive their Annuities. Yielding to the wishes of the Indians themselves, I concluded it would be better to make the payments early in October by which time, I hope, the invalids will be Convalescent. The Potawatomies residing within this Sub Agency are divided into three bands. The Potawatomies of Indiana,

as they are commonly styled, the St Joseph's band, are located on Pottawatomie Creek One of the most tributaries of the upper Osage river - The Pottawatomies of the Wabash reside about 15 miles South of the former, on Sugar Creek, likewise a branch of the Osage - The Pottawatomies of the Prairie are dispersed among their brethren at both Creeks, altho a moiety of them are living with their friends the Sac & Foxes of the Mississippi Agency. They come here annually at payment time, to receive their annuities; but they derive no benefit from other issues in consequence of their non residence Efforts have frequently been made to induce them to abandon their present locations, and to remove to this our Country; where they would be entitled to participate in the various benefits provided by treaties, viz. Smiths, Interpreters, the Corn and Cattle issues, Blacksmiths' work & the use of the mills. At the coming payment when they will be in a body, I shall urge & them the necessity of their removal from their present habitations, and shall endeavour to convince them of the benefits they will derive therefrom.

It is gratifying to state that the Pottawatomies generally speaking have evinced a very laudable desire to cultivate the Soil - There on Sugar Creek, have within the last year, mostly abandoned the bottom Lands which are subject to the annual periodical inundations & the Spring of the year and are now cultivating the Prairie Lands at the same Season - The Quantity (in Compliance with your instructions) 150 acres of prairie have been broken up, viz. about 100 acres on Sugar Creek, and 50 at Pottawatomie Creek - Land which has been furnished for sowing; & from the efforts made by these people this Season, I have hopes that next year their industry and perseverance will be amply rewarded.

The Pottawatomies living on Sugar Creek, viz. the Wabash bands and nearly One half of the St Joseph's, have been as usual very exemplary - They have raised this Season, a Considerable Quantity of Small grain, such as Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat, Corn and Vegetables - they have laid in a good quantity of prairie hay, and are well furnished for the Winter - It is pleasing to observe the general good Conduct of these Indians; they are industrious and moral; are Comfortably fixed in good log houses, and their fields are well fenced, staked and ridged - They are Communicants to the number of about 400, of the Roman Catholic Church; and to much praise Cannot be awarded to the zealous Fathers of the persuasion for the good they have wrought among this people. Two Schools are in Operation - the female one, under the direction of the Ladies of the "Sacred Heart", deserves particular Commendation - That part of the St Joseph band residing on Pottawatomie Creek, have not been as prosperous as could be wished; they have, it is true, in some instances Cows, attended to farming; but a majority have not exhibited a desire to cultivate the

Soil for a maintenance. I am sorry to state that a portion of them are addicted to intemperance. Before I close I shall communicate fully on this demoralizing habit.

The Blacksmiths of the Potawatomies have been profitably employed during the past year, in making and repairing agricultural implements for the bands among whom they are located. The mills have been extensively patronized; and on the whole, the Potawatomies may be considered in a fair way of doing well. Two annuities for this year they are entitled to, under the advantages arising from their late stipulations. Without this assistance made to them, particularly of cattle and farming tools, have been a source of great gratification — that is, proportionate to their numbers — that the benefits contemplated by the Department have not been realized. It is to be hoped that no future disturbances — this may be taken into consideration, and assistance made in such a manner that it will be satisfactory.

The Ottawas who reside on the Osage, have suffered severely by the annual inundations of that river. Owing to their living on the bottom lands, their houses and fields have been destroyed by floods. In order to avoid such destruction in future they have determined to leave the low grounds, and are now making for themselves extensive preparations to depend altogether on the prairie lands. It affords me much pleasure to state that the two prairie ploughs you instructed me to procure for them, have proved very serviceable. A large quantity of prairie land is now being thrown up, at which each family works alternately. The Ottawas are literally a hard working people, and deserve praise for their efforts. They have a friend in the Rev. Isthum Meeker, to whose untiring zeal for their welfare, the general good disposition of the Ottawas may be attributed.

The Chippewas — not exceeding thirty in number — are generally a moral, sober people. They are very poor, receiving a very small annuity, and as no other aid from Government, it would be encouraging could a little help occasionally be rendered to them. The same may be said of the Peorias and Kaskaskias, whose annuity expired by limitation a few years ago. They have a Council on further claim on the Government but that arising from charity and benevolence. A little assistance extended to them in their agricultural pursuits would be appreciated by every feeling mind.

The Miamis and Piankeshaws, are a quiet moderate people. They however evince a desire to have their children educated. The proximity of these two tribes to the State line of Missouri, affords facility to the introduction of ardent Spirits among them. To this may be attributed the slow progress of improvement of these people. I am happy to state that the Baptist Mission located on their lands

have caused a them Cabins with much zeal. It is to be hoped that this effort for the good of these Indians may be crowned with Success.

I beg to refer you to the accompanying reports of the several Missionary establishments within this Sub Agency, and of the Schools attached to them.

I likewise append a list of the different employees of the Government, made out in Conformity with the order of the Hon the Comr of Ind. Affairs under date of 8th of May 1845.

Several addresses have been made to me by intelligent & industrious Indians, as to the expediency of obtaining Government to cause orders for Surveying and Sectionizing the Country, and granting patents for the Same. Much good would certainly accrue by the adoption of such a Course. It would induce the Indians - those who follow agriculture pursuits - to attend their Settlements, raise Stock, and be of advantage to them in many points of view. In a Country like this, where timber is so much an object, these Suggestions, it seems to me, are worthy of Consideration.

The Indians of this Sub Agency have repeatedly made Complaints against their neighbours the Osages, for depredations, in pursuing their Hunting - It seems that previous to their hunting excursions to the Prairies for Buffaloes, the Osages are in the habit of prowling in the vicinity of our Settlements to lift horses. In Some instances the Potawatomies and Kickapoos have been to the Osage village and reclaimed their animals, but Similar depredations are committed. Our Indians have at length Come to the determination not to recover back any of Such Stolen horses, but visit a indemnity in Cash. This Cannot be effected without the interference of the Government; but could Some Strenuous measures be adopted, I have no doubt it would effectually stop Such predatory incursions for the future. If Something is not done, I am afraid retaliation will take place after the Indian modes which all good men must deprecate.

In closing my remarks, I would add, the Poverty & the forlorn Case of the Government - and the inducements offered the Indians to leave their Savage habits and approximate to those of the civilized portion of our new Species, must good has, within the last few years, been effected. It is known to be deplored, that the use of ardent Spirits has not entirely been abandoned by these people - Whisky is at times introduced, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance to Suppress it. The Whiskey Shops on the State line of Missouri offer every facility to its ready procurement by the Indians addicted to this vice. Could a remonstrance on the part of the Government to the Executive of Missouri, to recommend a revision of the intercourse Laws of the State, and a visit with Competent powers to these whiskey traffickers on the lines, it would be the means of effecting good. It is notorious that Liquor is Sold to Indians by White

men pierce the line, with impunity; and the State laws do not extend or lay hold of. I write not to say that the indulgence or aided spirit of general among the Indians of this Sub Agency – there are honorable exceptions; for instance, the Missionaries of Sugar Creek have rigid laws against the introduction of whisky into their Settlement – The Ottawas and Chippewas have recently subscribed to a similar Code influenced by the worthy exertions of the Baptist Mission located among them; State the field is open for further exertions, and philanthropy calls upon all good men to aid in such a cause.

In Conclusion I am happy to State that the citizens of the United States, permitted – pursuant to the intercourse laws – to reside in this Sub Agency among these Cherokee avocations, are an honorable, kind and worthy people, and show every disposition to sustain the Government and its Officers, and to produce that State of morals among the Indians which so much be desired.

Respectfully Your Obt Servt
Thos. B. Stevenson
Sup Ind Affrs
St Louis Mo

Shown the Laws to be Broke.
Signed Alfred J. Vaughan
Ind Sub Agent

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Weyandot Indian Sub Agency
Sept. 18th 1845.

Sir:

I arrived at the post assigned me in the Indian Country on the 6th of June last, I found the Weyandots generally in the enjoyment of good health, which has continued with little interruption until the present time, and I found that many of them were not only employed in pursuing the manners & Customs which awakened the hospitable Cords among the White people.

The Weyandots have made good improvement in agriculture since their arrival at the place, for notwithstanding the unfavorable Circumstances, which I am informed Surrounded them at that time, dissatisfied by sickness and death which visited almost every family, they have cleared a Sufficient quantity of heavy timbered land to raise (as they have done the present year) not only an abundant Supply of Corn, potatoes and other vegetables required by the nation for their own Consumption, but have a Surplus of about one third of their Crop for market; this, in addition to the profit that they will be able to Salt the fall, will assist very much in lessening the debt which they have from necessity unavoidably Contracted for provisions Since their arrival here.

I do not wish to be understood that all are thus industrious and frugal, for Whisky the ruin of man's Race, has to much an influence over a portion of the Weyandot people as to destroy their usefulness to a good extent, and I see but little prospect to hope for a better State of things, in this important particular, under the present inefficient laws.

laws made to protect the Indians from harm; it is true that those persons who transgress the laws, are liable to a fine; but when you take into consideration the debased character as well as the pecuniary irresponsibility of those who engage in the sale of ardent Spirits to, and its introduction among the Indians, you are convinced that they would not care how often a fine was inflicted, as to what amount, consequently there is not terror in the existing laws sufficient to restrain them from the hellish traffic— permit me to suggest that the laws under consideration be so altered as upon conviction to add to fine imprisonment, or imprisonment at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction.

The Rev. James Wheeler, the Missionary who under comm. the Wyandots is active and zealous in the cause of temperance, and renders important service in ameliorating the condition & morals of the Indians; he informs me, that out of 550 Souls (they the whole number of Wyandots residing here, there are about 200 adult members of the Methodist Church. You have also a Temperance Society, which holds it meetings with much regularity, some monthly, and is productive of much good.

There are in this agency two Schools in operation, kept by Wyandots one profitably conducted, especially the one under the charge of Mr. Interpreter S. M. Armstrong, who was a member of the Ohio Bar, he is an accomplished Scholar, his services to the nation as an teacher are almost indispensable— third School as I am informed, commenced some twenty months ago, and were established by the Chiefs with the expectation that the $500. secured by treaty stipulation would be appropriated as soon as due, but which has not as yet been made available; it is hoped that the matter will receive that attention which its importance demands.

The Blacksmiths Shop is well managed by Charles Graham who has for many years been employed in that Service, to the general satisfaction of all Concerned.

The Wyandots as you are aware, have made their improvements on Lands purchased of the Delawares Indians, under the Contract & treaty which I am informed is now before the proper Department for Confirmation. they are very anxious for its approval which would allay all apprehension that now exists among them (the fear of loss of labor) and at the same time create a healthy emulation among them desposed to labor. The Wyandot people cannot leave their Lands without suffering irreparable loss.

I paid to the Chiefs on the 15th Instant their annual Annuity of $17.500, which was by them distributed among the people to their apparent Satisfaction.

I shall on the 22nd Instant, open the pay roll for their improvements in Ohio, & transmit a Copy of the same with what Success

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I cannot now say.
T Hartly Crawford
Com Ind. Affs

Am Sir your most ob Ser
Sgnd Richard Stevenson
Ind. Sub Agt

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Majr Thos. B. Harvey
Supt of Ind. affairs
St Louis

Council Bluffs Indian Agency
Sept 29. 1845.

Sir I would hereby most respectfully recommend William P. Loise as an assist. Smith to the Omaha Indians - So far as I have been able to ascertain, Mr. Loise is a young man who has much experience in the line of Blacksmithing, of industrious habits, and good moral character. He has taken the place of David Reems, who assigned his post on the 31st August ultimo. if Loise nomination is approved, his term of service commence on the 1st Sept. instant - the day on which he commenced his steps.

Most respectfully I have the honor to be
Sgnd Jon. L. Dean
Ind. Agent

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Geo. T Remahuse Sub Agency
Sept. 28th 1845.

Sir.

My unceremonious removal from office, together with my recent confinement to my room of a severe attack of fever, must be a sufficient apology for not making the usual annual report. I hope further reasons to be excused for my brevity at least.

The Sacs & Foxes & Iowas have evinced a greater disposition than usual this year to cultivate the soil. Both tribes have an abundance of Corn beans, pumpkins, squashes and potatoes to sustain them another year. For a more detailed account of their farming operations, I beg leave to refer to the reports of Wm W. Foreman Sacs Fox farmer, and Preston Richardson farmer for the Ioways.

I am pained to say that great insubordination prevails among the Indians, and has ever since they learned that they had a new agent. They commenced by killing the cattle & hogs of the missionaries, and still continue to kill all the stock they can find at large in the Prairies. The Sacs have killed some of their own work cattle. Immediately on my arrival from St Louis in September, I called both nations together, gave them two large bullocks, and begged of them, if for no other reason, for the respect they professed to have for me, to withhold during the few more days that I was allowed to remain with them. They promised me to do better, but they have killed about ten head of cattle since. I fear I shall have but few of the cattle belonging to the Sac & Fox farm, to hand over to my successor when he arrives. I have been waiting patiently


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On his arrival, but as yet he has not made his appearance at this Side of the river. I have heard of his being at St Josephs once since my arrival at home.

The Indians as well as Whites, within this Sub Agency have been very healthy. about forty Ioways have died since my arrival at home, and about twenty Sacs mostly adults. Thus far no white person has died, though very few Indians have escaped an attack of fever. Business is and has been entirely suspended, those who are well being required to take care of the Sick, and indeed for one week there were not well persons enough to take care of the Sick.

There is one thing I might add in relation to the welfare of the Indians - neither nation has used half the whiskey this year, that they have of former years, but One Iowa, has been murdered by the hand of his brother, since my last Annual report, which is very remarkable. One Sac was killed by a blow from another Sac, which is the first instance of the kind that has happened in the four years that I have been with them. Whiskey is a matter of Course, as the Canny boys manufacture.

The building intended for the manual labor boarding School is already under Cover, and is a large and Commodious house, and I think well adapted to the use for which it is designed - It is One hundred and Seventy feet by thirty-four - three Stories high, the first being of fine dimond Stone, and the upper Stories of brick. The work of the building is plain, but very substantial. The boards for the floors, the window Sash, blinds, doors &c. are in a forward State of preparation, which will enable the workmen to complete the building by the first of June next at farthest.

Allow me to make Once more (finally) a Suggestion - the adoption of which will in my Opinion Conduce more than almost any thing else Could, to the general welfare of the Indians. It is utterly futile to expect an Agent to Control the evil which has ever existed here, by the payment of the annuities to the Chiefs & Braves. An Agent has all the influence to Control Against. Let the advice go forth that all debts Contracted previous to the issuing of the order may be paid in the usual way, with a perfect understanding that no more "national debts" shall be paid, but that the money shall be paid to the heads of families, and a benefit will result from it which is incalculable. This matter has been frequently presented to before, but I have felt it my duty Once more, and for the last time to draw the attention of the Department to it.

Permit me Sir, to take the last Occasion of presenting to you my unfeigned thanks, and through you to the able heads of the Indian Bureau, for the many kindnesses rec'd at your hands.

Maj. T. H. Harvey
Sup. Ind. Affs

Signed W. P. Richardson
Ind. Agt.



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Maj. Jno. H. Harvey
Sup. Ind. Affs.

Council Bluffs Agency
Oct. 8. 1845.

Sir. I would most respectfully recommend Mr Peter Sarpy to fill the vacancy of Blacksmith for the Otoe & Missouria tribe of Indians. Mr Barnes has served as Blacksmith for the Pawnee Indians several years, but owing to some dissatisfaction between him & my predecessor, he discontinued doing duty there, and has since resided in the Potawatomie Country opposite on the other side of the Missouri river with his wife who is a white woman. He is well spoken of by all, and amongst others Mr. R. S. Elliott Sub Ind. Agt. gave him a strong letter of recommendation to me, in which he speaks of him as an honest, industrious well behaved man and a good Blacksmith. May I ask the confirmation of his nomination.

With great respect &c
Your ob. Servt. Jno. L. Bean
Ind. Agt.

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Great Nemaha Sub Agency
Oct. 28. 1845.

Sir.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the Substance of a Council held with the Sacs & Foxs of Missouri & the 25th Instant in relation to their Lands.

They have to nominate Mr Wm. M. Coates as Blacksmith for the Sacs & Foxs of Missouri (whose Contract is herewith enclosed) believing it will be advantageous to the Indians in the Interim, and carry out their wishes.

I have the honor to be &c
Your ob. Servt.
Maj. J. H. Harvey
Sup. Ind. Affs.

A. McClintock
Ind. S. Agent

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
October 27. 1845.

Sir.

I do enclose herewith a petition of the Delawares and Wyandott Chiefs on the Subject of the Lands Sold and given by the former to the latter tribe: the petition was taken to frame the agreement entered into between the two tribes lately; there is certainly no misunderstanding between them in regard to it, which was entered into, we have no doubt, in good faith by both parties. If this agreement is not permitted by the Government to remain good, the Sooner that fact is known the better it will be for both tribes, especially the Wyandotts, they have and are still making valuable improvements on the Lands, perhaps not as rapidly as they would do if they knew they were to continue where they are. One payment the year has already been made, it will go very hard with the Delawares to have to pay it back, the improvements made

or the Land will be a disadvantage to them, a great loss of valuable timber, as they already have improvements of them ours; we will again state to the Sub Agt of so much importance to both tribes, especially the Weyandots, that we think a speedy decision from the Government ought to be had, if the Weyandots are to stay & leave when they are, especially leave, certainly the Season they know if the better for them. Both tribes are exceedingly anxious of the Government to approve of their agreement, their friendship is of long standing, and they would dislike very much to be separated as neighbours; we will thank you to forward this Communication with such remarks as you may think proper to make.

We are very respectfully &c
(Signed) Robt W Cummins
Ind Agt.
(Signed) Richd. Sublette
Sub Agt for Weyandots

Majr Thos H Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

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Council Bluffs Agency
Oct. 16. 1845.

Sir. I would hereby most respectfully nominate Wm Garrison Gano as an Asst. Blacksmith to the Ottoes & Missouri Indians, which place I found vacant on my arrival here. Mr Gano is a man of large family and comes highly recommended for his honesty, sobriety & good character, and a good country workman & the Blacksmithing line. Be Commenced in the Shop this morning, if therefore his nomination be approved, his pay will Commence this day.

Most respectfully &c
(Signed) Jno. L. Bean
Ind. Agent

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Majr Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

Council Bluffs Agency
Oct. 5. 1845.

Sir. I have the honor herewith to acknowledge several claims for depredation Committed by the Otto & Missouri Indians, and I am told that it is the Custom of these Indians to refuse to pay any depredations Committed by them, in the instance the outrages were clearly proven to some instances, and the facts acknowledged in others, notwithstanding which they most positively refused to pay over the amounts claimed - as in the case of Jno Baptiste Roy one of their licensed traders, whose Cattle they killed before my face on Sept 7. 1845. to have destroyed, amounting to $50. notwithstanding which they refused to pay the with many others out of their Annuities - The Law upon the Subject, would not seem to justify an Agent in keeping their money against them will to pay them demand an order from the Secretary Indian affairs approving or disapproving is

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dgence.

Most respectfully &c
(Signed) Jno. L. Dean. Ind. Agt

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
October 30 1845.

Sir.

Thomas I Kendrick, a Stockbridge chief, requested me a few days since, to write to you to obtain from Mr Crawford permission for him to go to Washington this winter to settle and obtain pay from the Government for military services his boy rendered by his father Capt Hendrick Aupaumutt in the Revolutionary war as a Captain. I am very respectfully &c

Majr Thos H Harvey
Cap Ind. Affs

(Signed) Richd W Cummins
Ind Agt

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Leavenworth Sub Agency
Oct. 10. 1845.

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of a recent date, requesting me to place to the credit of the Government the money due Catherine and Nancy McDonald in consequence of information having been received from Dept that they did not emigrate with the Weyandot Indians with the tribe to which Nancy McDonald, and I have accordingly placed the amount due her to the credit of the Government through the Miami Bank at Lexington (also I have made a deposite of the unpremised funds remaining to my hands).

Before I received your Communication I had paid the amount due Catherine to her agent and received his vouchers for the same, also the Certificate of the Council, her agent produced me a power of attorney executed by S. M. Armstrong Esq. who states that it was her own voluntary act. I also found an inquiry of the Council and others, that she did emigrate with the nation and that she is considered a member of said nation at this time. She is, I am informed now abroad in Ohio & Upper Canada on a private business of her own & when accomplished, she is expected to return back here, where her property and friends are.

I am Sir, Yr mo obt
(Signed) Richard Fletcher
Ind Agt.

Thos H Harvey
Cap Ind Affs

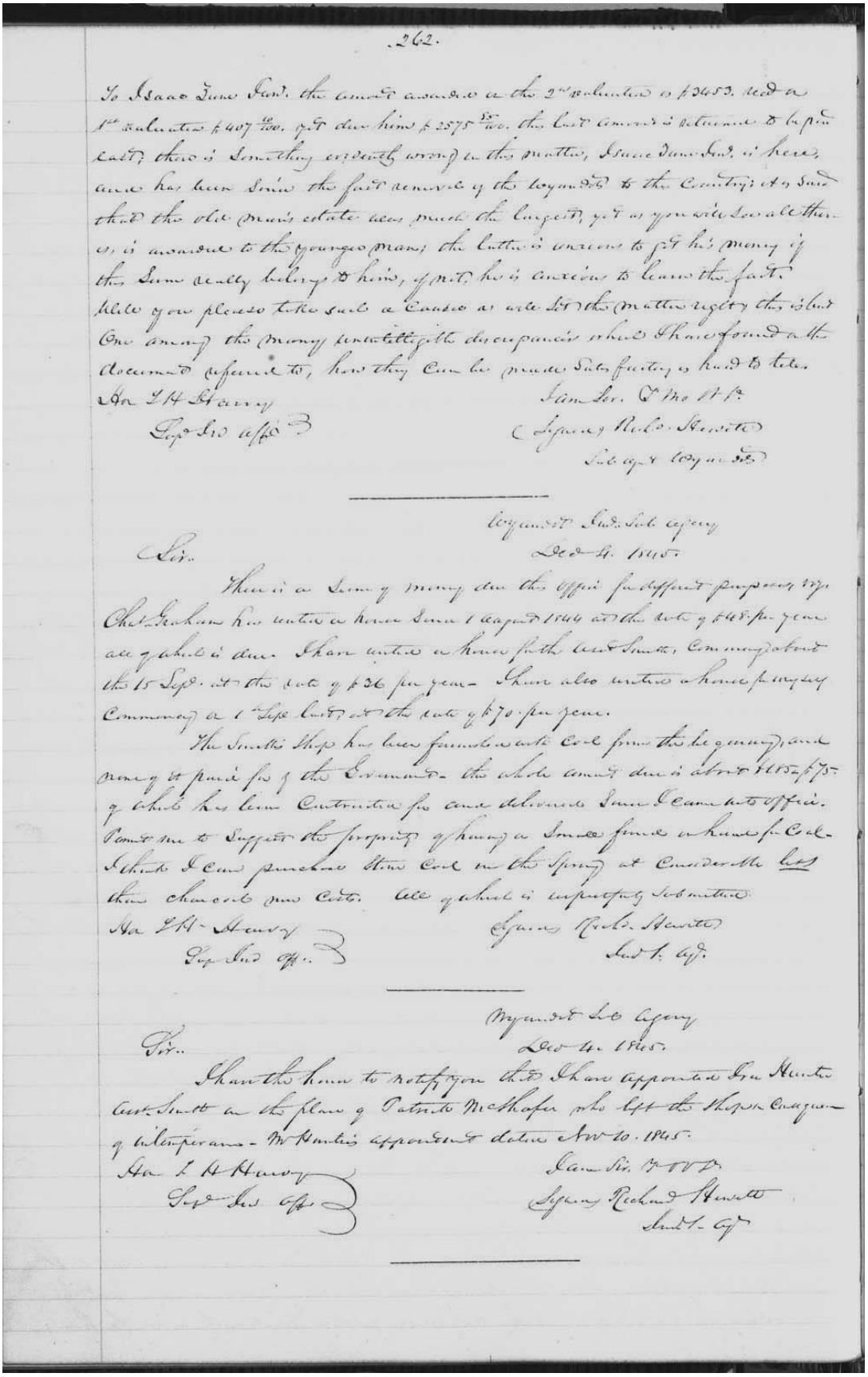
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Weyandot Indian Sub Agency
October 25. 1845.

Sir.

There appears a discrepancy in the amount carried out to the names of Isaac Dunn Sr & Isaac Dunn Jr. thus, to Isaac Dunn Sen. he is charged $470.25 cts. which he rec. as the first valuation, this is all he knows,


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To Isaac Sims Senr. the amount awarded in the 2nd valuation is $3453. Rec'd on 1st valuation $407 100. yet due him $2575 55 100. the last amount is returned to be paid each; there is something evidently wrong in this matter, Isaac Sims Senr. is here, and has been since the first removal of the Loyandots to the Country; it is said that the old man's estate was worth the largest, yet as you will see all the others is awarded to the youngest man; the latter is anxious to get his money if the same really belongs to him, if not, he is anxious to learn the fact. Will you please take such a course as will set the matter right; there is but One among the many unsettled disagreeable which I have found on the documents referred to, how they can be made satisfactory is hard to tell.

Hon T H Harvey
Supt Ind Affs

Jam Ser. & Mo Ter
Agency Richd. Hewett
Sub Agt Loyandots

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Loyandot Ind. Sub Agency
Dec 4. 1845.

Sir.

There is a sum of money due the Office for different purposes viz. Chas. Graham has entered a house since I acquired 1844 at the rate of $48 per year all of which is due. I have entered a house for the Smith, Commenced about the 15 Sept. at the rate of $36 per year. I have also entered a house for myself Commenced on 1st Sept last, at the rate of $70 per year.

The Smiths Shop has been furnished with Coal from the Agency, and money is paid for it by the Commd. the whole amount due is about $105 - $75 of which has been Contracted for since delivered since I came into Office. Permit me to Suggest the propriety of having a small fund in hand for Coal. I think I can purchase Stone Coal in the Spring at Considerable less than Chouteaus now Cost. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hon T H Harvey
Supt Ind Affs.

Yours Richd. Hewett
Sub Agt.

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Loyandot Sub Agency
Dec 4th 1845.

Sir.

I have the honor to notify you that I have appointed Jno Hunter Asst Smith on the place of Patrick McShafer who left the Shop on Account of intemperance. Mr Hunter's appointment dates Nov 10. 1845.

Hon T H Harvey
Supt Ind Affs

Jam Ser. & Mo Ter
Agency Richard Hewett
Sub Agt.

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Turkey River Sub Agency
Nov. 25. 1845.

In accordance with the 69th para. of the Annual regulations no 3. "In Compliance with the act of June 30th 1834, regulating the Dept of Ind. Affairs". I submit to the Chiefs of the Winnebagos tribe an invoice of articles deemed proper to be procured on their Annuity goods for the ensuing year. The Chiefs demand must inform the Dept as to what they wish to have the $20.000 to which they are entitled in goods, invoiced in the following articles, viz, 3pt. White Blankets. 2½ do. 2 do. 1½ do. 3 pr Scarlet 2½ do. 3 pr Blue do. gray list blue cloth, White list do. fancy list do. white list scarlet do. domestic Calico, 500 flannel Shirts, large Cotton Shawls, woolen yarn 300 Rifles, 200 Shot guns, Brass Kettles, frying Pans, Tin & Sapanned Kettles, hatchets, Rasps & Files, Centre Knives and pocket knives.

(Signed) J. E. Fletcher
U. S. Ind. Ag.

Certify the above to be correct (Signed) Simon Laquin Interpr.
Witness. Wm. Buchanan & A. B. Lowry

Invoice of Annuity goods required by the Winnebago Indians to be furnished them as a part of their Annuity for the year 1846. viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 pr. | 3 pt. white Mackinaw Blankets | @ 4.60. | 3680. |
| 480 " | 2½ " " " | 3.25 | 1560. |
| 200 " | 2 " " " | 3.00 | 600. |
| 200 " | 1½ " " " | 2.75 | 550 |
| 75. | 3 Scarlet " | 8.25 | 618.75 |
| 100. | 3. Blue " | 8.25. | 825. |
| 500. | Flannel Shirts | 1.10. | 550. |
| 5.000 yd. | Domestic Calico | ,15 | 750. |
| 1000. | " Cheap & Good do | .20. | 200 |
| 2.000 | " Unbleached Cotton | ,4 | 120 |
| 125. | dz. Woll. Socks | 1.50 | 187.50 |
| 20. | Doz Large Cotton Shawls | 8.00 | 160. |
| 500. | lbs Worsted Yarn | ,80 | 400. |
| 600 | Brass Kettles | .36 | 216. |
| 50 | dz. Frying Pans | 2.50 | 125. |
| 200 | Tin Kettles | ,58 | 116. |
| 100. | Cheap do | 1.00 | 100. |
| 50. | do. Butcher Knives | 1.33⅓ | 66.66 |
| 50. | do. Hatchets | 6.25. | 312.50 |
| 300 | Rifles | 10.00 | 3.000.00 |
| 200 | Sh.t Guns | 5.50 | 1.100.00 |
| | | | $14.977.41 |

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Sir. The Chiefs of the above named Indians, principal chiefs & the Captains of the four Bands belonging to the Great Nemahaw Nation of Indians, have requested me to write to you, to request you to purchase for them, with the money due them this year, Twenty Rifles, such as are used by the Sioux Indians, Three Pounds of Powder, and Six Pounds of Lead, for each Rifle. They also request you to purchase for them, Twenty Blankets, Twenty Pairs of Leggins, Twenty Breech Clouts, Twenty Pairs of Moccasins, Twenty Pairs of Garters, Twenty Pairs of Gloves, Twenty Pairs of Mittens, Twenty Pairs of Shoes, Twenty Pairs of Socks, Twenty Pairs of Suspenders, Twenty Pairs of Pantaloons, Twenty Pairs of Shirts, Twenty Pairs of Drawers, Twenty Pairs of Caps, Twenty Pairs of Hats, Twenty Pairs of Boots, Twenty Pairs of Spurs, Twenty Pairs of Saddles, Twenty Pairs of Bridles, Twenty Pairs of Reins, Twenty Pairs of Whips, Twenty Pairs of Stirrups, Twenty Pairs of Girths, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Cloths, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Bags, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Pads, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Blankets, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Covers, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Trees, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Irons, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Nails, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Screws, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Bolts, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Rivets, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Washers, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Buckles, Twenty Pairs of Saddle Straps, Twenty Pairs of Saddle

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Majr Thos H. Harvey
Dear Sir.

St Louis University 8th Jan. 1846

I take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that the $200. which the Indian Dept. yearly allows to the Teachers of the Male School among the Potawatomies of Sugar Creek, are due for last year, and have already in part been advanced by us to said Teachers. I find it rather strange that many years since I have been to agree, I should have been put to the trouble of calling for this paltry sum, which hitherto seems to have been paid with a kind of reluctance.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, &c &c
Signed Fidelis Develbe S. J.

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Majr Thos H. Harvey
Sup Ind. Affs

Council Bluffs Agency
Nov. 20 1845.

Sir. Permit me respectfully to nominate William P. Loisel to be Blacksmith for the Pawnee Indians, in place of Johnson Hayden who was found incompetent, and has not rendered satisfaction to any one with whom he has been associated either Indians or Whites. Loisel served his apprenticeship in the Shops of Newell's foundry at St Louis, and has since been in one of the Shops here for many three months, during which time he has proved himself to be a workman, so far as his disposition, and so well qualified to remain in the Country that I am satisfied the place could not have been better filled.

I am most respectfully &c
Signed Jon. L. Bean
Ind Agent

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Majr Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affs

Council Bluffs Agency
Nov. 20 1845.

Sir. Permit me most respectfully to recommend Ray Harvey as Asst. Blacksmith & Striker in the Omaha Shop in place William P. Loisel promoted to the Pawnee Shops. Harvey has heretofore served Several years as Asst. Smith, and seems to be an industrious well disposed man, and willing to do his duties faithfully, and believing this would be for his Confirmation. Most respectfully &c

Signed Jon. L. Bean
Ind Agent

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KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.**
**Volume 8, Correspondence**



Majr Tho H. Harvey
Supt Ind Affairs
Sir:

Council Bluffs Agency
Dec 20 1845.

It becomes my most Melancholy duty to report to you and the Government a most shocking occurrence which took place at the house of Mr Thomas Mathers farmer for the Pawnee Indians on the 20th October a few days before the Pawnees started out on their Winter hunt, the Circumstances of which as far as I have been able to collect them are as follows— Mathers about the 1st of September sold a Keg of powder and two lead to an Otoe for the use of, and on his way to the Pawnees, was seized by the Otoes specially brought back to the Farm, and my predecessor informed in most positive terms that no Arms, Ammunition, or indeed any other Supplies should pass thro this Country to those Indians until the Pawnees or the Government should satisfy them for horses stolen, Otoes killed &c. all of which you have long since been informed of both by my predecessor and myself— When Mathers reached the Pawnee Villages with the Ammunition all the Indians were disappointed and dissatisfied, and Falkie a Spotted Horse and his party hitherto shewn and Mathers them decided and the most friendly feelings, were very noisy about it— Thompson was on his way with the 20th of October, when Falkie proceeded to the house of Mathers with a powder horn and Tomahawk, entered & demanded Mathers powder, Mathers told him that he had none, whereupon Falkie seized a powder horn belonging to Mathers hanging against the wall, shook it observing here is powder and I intend to take it, at the same time proceeding towards the door; Mathers sprung up and took hold of the horn saying it is all I have and you shall not have it; when Falkie struck him on the forehead with his tomahawk causing a deep wound, Mathers then seized an axe and aimed a blow at Falkie who finding it off, wrested it from him, when Mathers seized a broad axe & aimed another blow Falkie then up his left arm to ward it off, when the axe so descending cut his arm off below the elbow and causing a deep cut on his breast, at this moment the Son of Mathers a youth of probably 17 years, having witnessed a scene came to the determination of Canes, Falkie turned upon him and pursued some distance each hand when he overtook and struck him on the back cutting entirely into the Cavity of the Chest, he then ran towards the village meeting some of his friends who assisted him home, he lived some 30 or 36 hours and going Mathers the victim and an inoffensive unoffending youth lingered some twenty four days— Here is the Commencement of which the Government thro its proper officers has been informed would take place over once often for the last two years, and what it will lead

to in the absence of troops, you and I are very clearly acquainted with this County Can further as plain as Noon day- Similar Scenes will be acted over here, before a sufficient number of protection be not affordes, as Soon as we are in earliness, who is to be the victims here I Know not, as the Indians when enraged, as in the above instance, Can not. The innocent as frequently as the guilty Suffer to appease their anger- Now what I mean by protection is this- let there be three Companies of troops located above the mouth of the Nine Platte South Side of the Missouri, with any appearance of permanency and without striking a blow would awe the Indians into quiet and peace among themselves, be a protection to the Government interest in all this Country as well as to the emigrants to Oregon, and be a Sure preventative to what may Cost the Government in a twelve months, Regiments of troops, Shedding of much blood, the loss of very many lives and probably hundreds of thousands of dollars must not Cost the above expense occasioned by delay- Besides these reasons, the point must become the point Crossing place to Oregon, the route to the pass on the north Side of the Missouri is Superior by none as the Steads, & the emigrant by taking it Save a travel of Two hundred and fifty miles in the Indian Country, has a Superior Crossing place and then the route from here to Fort Laramie or the head waters of Platte is one of Nature's most beautiful roads for Waggons & Carriages, not a Single Stream to Cross the Grass more Cannot be in any part of the valley of the Platte an abundance of wood and water every day and night. I have prepared an order and will Send it, to Day as I Can find an express, requiring Mr. Mathers to withdraw himself from the Pawnee villages, turn over all the public property in his Charge to One of the farmers, and Come into this place and remain here until I Can receive orders from your hand to act in this matter- I would therefore be much pleased to receive your instructions upon this Subject as early a day as may Suit your Convenience-

With great respect I have the honor to be
Your Ob. Servt.
(Signed) Jon. L. Bean
Ind. Agt.

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Grand Nemaha Sub Agency
January 1. 1846.

Dear Sir.

I have write inclose to you a Contract entered into with Hugh I. McClintock, who I beg leave to recommend as Suitable for farmer at this Sub Agency, and hope the Same will be approved of.

Respectfully &c.
(Signed) A. McClintock
Sub. A.

Major Thos. H. Harvey
Supt Ind. Affs

Great Nemaha Sub Agency
January 5. 1846

Dear Sir.

I transmit under cover as a Contract with W. Hamon Lee as Gov Asst. Farmer for the Sac & Fox tribes of Indians appointed, and ask leave to recommend him for the approval of the Superintendent.

Maj. Thos. H. Harvey
Sup. Ind. affrs. St Louis

Very Respectfully Your
Obt. Servt.
Signed A. McClintock
Gov. Sub Agt.

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Council Bluffs Sub Agency
January 1. 1846.

Sir

My letter of the 21st Dec. last, I remark the prosperity of the Blacksmith Shop, & took charge of the work & called it monthly. By a strict observance I have become fully satisfied that it will furnish the work of the Potawatomie Indians & that more monthly. I have undertaken this heavy job of work has been done for the Citizens across the line, which only can be detected by keeping the Blacksmith the quantity of work done each day & for whom.

The Shop Conductor Sandland permits himself & the Asst. Smith are able to keep a book.

I therefore recommend W. R. English as the Asst Blacksmith for the Shop. Otto & Peter as the plain of Chief Rose who was appointed by Sandlow in the absence of the Agent, I pray to my answer.

Maj. Thos H. Harvey
Sup Ind. Affrs
St Louis

Respectfully Your
Obt. Servt.
Signed R. D. Mitchell
Sub Agt.

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
June 22. 1846

Sir

I nominate Hugh Murdock as Asst Smith for the Kansas Indians, pr. 6 Act of June 30th of Aug. 1846. U.S. Superintendency
Maj. Thos. H. Harvey
Sup. Ind. Affrs St Louis

Your very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Signed W. W. Cummins
Sub Agt

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Maj. Thos H. Harvey
Supt. Ind. affairs St Louis

Council Bluffs Agency
January 6. 1846.

Sir. I would hereby most respectfully nominate John Deroine as Interpreter, to be the Otto & Missouri Interpreter, Deroine comes highly recommended to me for his sobriety and industry, and having had him with me since the first of the month, I am well satisfied with

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his qualifications as Interpreter and with the manner in which he has conducted among the Indians, I should be influenced & induced to have his pay commence on the first of this month as he has done duty every day since then.

Respectfully I have the honor to be
(Signed) Thos B. Brown & Jno L. Bean
Supt Indn Affs &c.

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Great Nemaha Sub Agency
Feby 3rd 1846.

Sir

In consequence of Mr McCreary having been considered (and claimed by Mr Irvin the principal Messenger as being in the employ of the Iowa Mission, I felt a delicacy to enforcing the objection himself, but forces me therefore requests the action of the Secretary of War - so that my position with regard to the Mission may be defined.

Since I have respectfully conceive that I have transcended the limits of my duty to attend the appointment of a Commissioner to visit the Iowa Mission and report to the Secretary of War the length of time Mr. Irvin has been employed as a Teacher, the amount of money received from the Funds of Missions, the amount drawn from the Treasury as Indian Annuities the number of Indians present to receive a Split.

Major Thos B. Brown
Supt Ind. Affs

Respectfully &c
(Signed) A. McClintock
Ind. Agt.

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Great Nemaha Sub Agency
January 12. 1846

I, John Baptist Roy do certify that in the month of December last, I think about Christmas, Thos W. McCreary did apply to me requesting that I should take him with him and others, for the purpose of taking the Indians against Col. McClintock their agent. I cannot now give his precise words but that was the substance of his conversation. And as I was the Interpreter for the Iowas I promptly refused - and whereon I could see no good reason for this meeting the attempt. I knew did not attend any of the private Councils held with the Indians in the absence their agent, and cannot say what was then said or done. But I do know from the Indians that Mr Freeman the Sac & Fox farmer did use influence with the Indians as also several others for the same purpose.

Given under my hand the day & date above.

Attest.
Signed J. F. Robidoux
(do) William N. Cabell

Signed John Baptist his mark Roy
U. S. Iowa Interpreter

a true copy
(Signed) A. McClintock. Ind. Agt

Fort Leavenworth Agency
Feb. 13. 1846.

Sir:

I nominate Cornelius Gage as Asst Smith to the Kansas Indians pr 6th Art. Treaty Oct. 2. 1815. Hugh Munday resigned.

I expect you will recollect that I appointed a Interpreter when I was at Kansas or grew away to the Kansas village. At this time I was not aware that the Smith to J. Munday was going to resign, I do not know Munday's reasons for resigning so soon, but I suppose it is in consequence of the resignation of the Smith Munday.

Maj. Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affairs

Your very respectfully &c
(Signed) R.W. Cummins
Ind. Agt

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
Feb. 13. 1846.

Sir:

I nominated James B. Franklin as Blacksmith to the Kansas Indians, pr 6th Art. Treaty Oct. 2. 1818. Isaac Munday resigned.

Maj. Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

Your respectfully, &c
(Signed) R.W. Cummins
Ind. Agt

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
Feb 2. 1846.

Sir:

I nominate William H. Mitchell a Blacksmith to the Kansas Indians, under the 4th Art. Treaty 3d June 1835. Chas. Tabeau resigned.

Maj. Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

Your very respectfully &c
(Signed) R.W. Cummins
Ind. Agt

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
February 14. 1846.

Sir:

The Kansas Indians arrived here the 6th inst. from their winter hunt 1818 bushels of Corn, 2513 pounds of bacon, 466 pounds of fresh pork, there are a few others yet to come, I expect them down soon. They seem to be in better health & spirits. As they came down they called and paid a visit to the Sacs & Foxes, the tribe being the distressed Condition of the Kansas from poverty and disease, gave them a Considerable quantity of clothing, blankets, Shirts, domestics, Calicoes &c. between 400 & 500 dollars and 70 Hoes.

On arriving here, they have nothing to eat, and were the most greedy people for provisions I ever saw, the little meat I gave them only serve to make them hungry for more. It was impossible

to my feelings that I could not give them enough to do them some good. I am to cold [illegible] as much Corn as they could pack off, they Came well prepared with Bags, and all the hats and mules they could raise; Some families that had sent five hands went off with packs on their backs, both men and women; I assure you they all went off heavily laden.

Maja Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs
St Louis

I am respectfully &c
Signed Richd W. Cummins
Ind. Agent

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Leavenworth Sub Agency
Feb'y 21. 1846

Sir

Enclosed you will find an account made out & subscribed by Charles Graham (Blacksmith for Kaws Indians) for Iron property & Iron heen rendered as 1846.

You will also find a Statement of facts drawn up & subscribed first by Revd James Wheeler, and endorsed & Certified by James Rankin, late Interpreter for said Kaw Indians, the Character of both for truth is unimpeachable as to the facts in the Case, I know nothing of them than there Contained in the Statement referred to, and from frequent Conversations with influential persons thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in the matter, all unite in the Opinion that Mr. Graham should be paid for the Iron charged.

I am also informed that by an examination of the forge Steps there will be found as much Coal among the Iron specified in the account.

On the request of Mr Graham I also enclose a document drawn up by Col. J. Johnston U. S. Commissioner, the purport of which you will understand better than I can describe.

Maja Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

I am Sir Your Obt Svt
Signed Richd Cummins
Ind. Agt.

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Fort Leavenworth Agency
February 24. 1846.

Sir

I nominate Nelson Henry a young Kansas Indian as an Assistant to the Kansas Indians, pursuant to Act of Congress 3 June 1825.

Maja Thos H. Harvey
Supt Ind. affrs

I am respectfully &c
Signed Richd W. Cummins
Ind. Agent

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Sir

St Louis Mo. March 24. 1846.

I have the honor to reply as early to your request of this date, to the statement of J. B. Scott contained in his affidavit of a certain conversation of mine with him, and remarks made by me to the Indians previous to the payment of 1844 to the Sac and Fox's, and directed to the Secretary of War by R. M. Kenzie, recently U. S. Whitby Seller at Fort Des Moines

I remember distinctly that I went to Mr. Scott's house, that I walked a short distance with him, that we sat down on a log, and that may be an equally important detail, that Mr. Scott was at that time employed to saw down, (or up as it may be) a log. The precise terms of my conversation with him, I do not so distinctly remember, but as the remarks which his affidavit attributes to me, are exactly such as the motive, object and feelings which governed me at the time, under have dictated, I do not hesitate to say that it could have been no substance Comit.

At this time my feelings and opinions were, that under existing Circumstances, a payment to the Chiefs was the most advantageous method for the Indians. My opinion was Emphatically pronounced, & openly avowed to white as to Indians, and to Mr. Kinney & my Superintendent. I have always felt that so long as the Sac & Fox's live in such proximity to the frontier and liable to be beset, as they always were, by every payment by hosts of Traders & Speculators, Rum sellers, and Whitby Sellers, that such a payment was the most effectual mode of keeping their money out of the grasp of these people. I have known instances where the individual Indians having received his money, and safely turned it upon his Suppose to the Cause of his blanket, or resulting from the State of drunkenness into which some villain had seduced him, (and I call all villains who induce Indians to indulgence in this sin) would find himself robbed of all his property; and I have known many instances in which many have been robbed by unknown persons, who swarm at such times about the Indians, and are clamorous for the immediate payment, that have been stolen by the vendor while on his way to the place of payment, and would be soon after reclaimed by its rightful owner; as well as many Cases in which the hair as soon as turned loose to graze would stray off in all probability to its owner, of whose name, residence &c the Indians would be entirely ignorant. Such evils, and many others, are obviated to a great degree by the other mode of payment and hence my motive for Considering it the most beneficial mode for the Indians, and most likely to prevent practice of iniquity and infractions of the laws. I have therefore by my advice endeavoured to persuade the Indians. But I have plainly told them and the White people, that under opposite Circumstances, that is, if the Indians could be protected

against these people, & so located as to be beyond their reach, I showed them them the individual mode as the one liable both to prove most Salutary & Satisfactory to themselves.

The Indians are told by me that there are my feelings, based upon friendship for them and regard alone for their welfare, but that they will do at their place; and when they have been Convened for payment, the question has always been put to the Nation in Council, as the Regulations require, & the payment made as they directed. Entertaining such views, I also felt it proper to form every thing of a rightful Character which tended to promote my object as well as to remove every Obstacle in the way of its fulfilment. Hence my purpose in telling as the W. Scott, and because I believed a great part of the tribe were already in favor of the mode, and by Common consent unanimity of Opinion among them; having learned that he was acting in opposition to it, I hoped that a friendly Conversation with him might be of avail. I consider myself, while in my present position, to be set for the defense and protection of my Charge, and in the absence of Rules & Regulations in any particular Case, believe it my duty and my right to use every proper influence and exertion to induce them to such measures & Courses of action, as my own judgment and Conviction shall lead me to deem most Conducive to their welfare; and I am glad to learn that he expects to these Annuities, as well as to any other business of Concern to them, any effort of mine to lead them to such Course as I may judge best for them (while at the same time I inform them that their own free action is alone finally given to the matter) Can be wrong in itself, & so considered by my Superiors.

Mr. Scott says that in my Speeches to the Indians, I told them that I would not divide them money unless I could divide the whole of it. Must assuredly. The Regulations authorize two methods, & know of no other mode, and have always told the Indians that I must pay them according to the One & to the other. He says too, that I told them if paid in the undivided way, that I should not pay them until every white man not authorized to be in their Country was moved out of it. I not only told them so, but I meant to act up to what I said, nor have I been obliged to return their money to the Bank, and Call upon the Department for additional means to aid me in enforcing the Laws and protecting the Indians. I could never have proclaimed to the Indians that I stood in the Capacity of a friend having no interest or motive but for their good, and at the same time have permitted every iniquity to be practiced upon them by the crowds who were in readiness, impatiently expecting the Opportunity, without stretching to the utmost limit my power to prevent it. Permit me to