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

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

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Ex Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 103.

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

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

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

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articles in your judgment deemed proper for presents to the Indians at Santa Fé, and make your arrangements for entering immediately on the discharge of the duties of your mission.

Your first attention will be directed to those bands with whom difficulties exist, or are apprehended, but with which a state of actual war does not now exist; and it might be well, before starting upon your mission, to have such understanding with the officer commanding the United States troops in New Mexico, that in the event of your success in concluding articles of peace and friendship with any tribes or bands, the same might not be subjected to danger of attack or to any incidental injury arising out of a state of actual hostilities with other bands or tribes.

On the faith of the appropriation of $10,000, made also by the act of July 31, 1854, you are authorized to procure, or cause to be procured, some agricultural implements and farming utensils, to an amount not exceeding $5,000, to be presented immediately to the Pueblo Indians, so as to be of service to them during the coming season.

Your drafts for the amounts of any purchases, or for funds to make them, will be accepted as heretofore.

You will observe that the appropriation for treaties with the Apaches, Navajoes and Utahs, is designed to cover all expenditures for transportation, for provisions for necessary attendants, travelling expenses, &c., &c., in any way arising out of, or connected with the negotiations, and you will make your arrangements accordingly; aiming, on the one hand, to conclude treaties with all the Indians named, (including both the northern and southern Apaches,) and on the other not to exceed by disbursements or liabilities the amount appropriated.

Of course, the question of time is left to your discretion, and you will not incur any considerable outlays without reasonable prospects of success. You will not exhaust the appropriation on negotiations with a part of the tribes named therein, but only expend a proportion thereof, reasonable in view of numbers, relations, and positions of the tribes with whom you may treat; reserving, in case it may be wise at present to enter upon negotiations with some of the tribes, such a portion of the appropriation as in your judgment may hereafter, at a more seasonable time, be sufficient to enable you to conclude treaties also with them.

In regard to the appropriation for presents to the Pueblos, it is deemed advisable to expend at present only a part thereof, and the $5,000 above mentioned is designed to cover transportation and incidental charges on the implements that may be procured at this time.

You will make such arrangements as will provide for the Indians, within the country in which they may respectively reside and the possession of which they claim, a suitable tract or tracts, limited in extent, for their future permanent home; and will guarantee to them the possession and enjoyment of the reserves assigned them, with provision that hereafter the President may cause the land reserved to be surveyed, and to assign to each single person over twenty-one years of age, or head of a family, a farm containing from, say, twenty to

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sixty acres, according to the number of persons in such family; and where the Indian or Indians to whom land may be thus assigned shall give evidence of a desire to become civilized, remain upon and cultivate and improve the tract so assigned, patents may issue to each, with a condition prohibiting alienation or forfeiture.

The amount stipulated to be paid to the Indians in consideration of the cession of their right to the lands now claimed by them should be limited, and should be paid in annual instalments, running through not less than twenty nor more than thirty years, without interest; and the sum to be paid should be under the direction and control of the President, and to be expended annually and every year for such objects and purposes as in his judgment will promote their comfort and civilization, supply their necessary wants, and educate their children.

I transmit herewith several treaties recently made with Indian tribes, from which you will observe various provisions for the protection of the Indians, and which will be as applicable in New Mexico as elsewhere, and to which your attention is called, with the expectation that, so far as in your opinion may be proper, the same may be inserted in the treaties you may conclude.

I desire that you will, in addition, provide that the laws now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted by Congress, for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians tribes, shall continue and be in force within the country set apart for the respective tribe or tribes to whom you may assign reserves; and that such portions of said laws as prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in ardent spirits in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force within the country ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

It should be specifically provided that no part of the annual amounts stipulated to be paid the Indians should ever be appropriated by the chiefs or headmen to the payment of tribal obligations to traders or other persons: the object being to introduce the same principle of dealing which prevails among the whites, and leaving every Indian to pay the debts which he may contract to his trader or other person from his own means or labor alone.

In view of the unsettled condition of our Indian affairs in your territory, I have to say, that in your discretion such modifications of the views here submitted, in relation to the stipulations to be inserted in the treaties, and the locations of the reserves for the permanent homes of the Indians, may be made as you may adjudge necessary; keeping in mind, in all that may be done by you in the premises, the permanent welfare of the Indians, and the least draft, in the present or the future, on the treasury, consistent with a proper and just conduct towards them. In my opinion, the amount to be paid should have some reference to the number in the tribe or bands, as well as the extent of their claim to territory, and the quality of the same, and should be confined to a sum sufficient only to aid the Indians, with the help of their own labor, to better their condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency DAVID MERRIWETHER,

Governor of New Mexico.

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