APPENDIX TO THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.  

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.  

SENATE & HO. OF REPS. 

which is rapidly filling up, to a point beyond Cape Hatteras.  
It has been commenced in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; is complete in Alabama, and nearly so in Mississippi; and has been commenced in Louisiana and Texas. The other operations follow in the rear. Under the plan followed by the United States, a house in the midst of the mass and charms keeps pace with the fieldwork. Nearly one half of the coast of the Atlantic Ocean has been surveyed. Since our recent acquisitions of territory on the Pacific, parties attached to the survey have been actively employed on that coast, and have contrived to go on with the work in regard to the proper sites for light-houses and other aids to navigation.

A detailed report of the progress of the work will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The necessary instructions in fulfillment of the provisions of the sixteenth section of the act of 28th September, 1851, numbering and coloring of the buoys placed "along the coast, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture and delivery, at a convenient point for transportation, of the buoys intended to be placed in the coast of the Pacific, in California. Also for sites for light-houses at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Measures have been taken promptly to execute the design of Congress in providing for the security of the coast by the construction of light-houses and similar buildings.

A detailed report of the progress of the work will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

In pursuance of the directions of Congress, preparations are being made to test the use and economy of the light-house at Point Atkinson, in the vicinity of the town of San Francisco, California.

The preliminary surveys, as required by the third and fourth sections of the light-house act of 28th September, 1851, have been directed.

A detailed report of the progress of the work will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

The condition of the seacoast hospitals in the coast of Oregon may be ascertained by reference to the annexed report of the chief of the topographical bureau and others. It is proper to remark that the condition of the last-named hospital for the sick and disabled, at Natchez, has delayed the completion of that work. That the seacoast of the Pacific is a region of extreme hazard, has been the case, and has been subjected to the hazards of the hospital, namely, the need of proper accommodations for those who have been treated for the conversion of a building at San Francisco, known as the Presidio, into a hospital, to be used under a suitable structure shall be erected for the purpose.

In addition to the several custom-houses in course of erection at Charleston, the last session, made appropriations for additional ones at Bath and Bangor, in Maine; at Norfolk, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and San Francisco, California. The necessary steps for the selection and procurement of the site, together with those for the building of the hospital at Augusta, have been taken by the Department. The progress of these custom-houses in course of erection has been as rapid as the exigencies of the case would admit. The Department of New Orleans is of the greatest magnitude, and the special attention of the Department has been given to it, with a view of securing its completion at an early period of the session.

The incumbrance upon the site selected for the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, has been removed, and the building is now in progress of erection. The structure is intended to accommodate the business of the building is anticipated. That at Savannah has progressed so far as to justify the expectation that it will be ready for occupation by August next, provided the additional appropriation authorized by act of Congress shall be made, and that the work may be completed.

The system of paying their annuities in money, which does substantial good to but few, while to this is added the want of regularity, the delay in the collection of them, and the indolence and incentive to vicious and depopulating idleness, terminating in destitution and misery, and too frequently in moral degradation.

The time is at hand for the practical application of the foregoing views to the Sioux and Chippewas, as well as to some of the more northern tribes on the borders of U. S. territory. The Department has been enabled to make an appropriation for negotiations with the Sioux for a portion of their lands, which should, therefore, be considered as a portion of the special credits laid down in the instructions given to the commissioners appointed for that purpose last year, and which were communicated with the sanction of my predecessor. The views of the representatives of the Indian country, for particular information, in relation to local operations and the condition of the various tribes, will be fully embodied in a report of this description.

Among the less remote tribes with which we have not an agent, but whose condition, their influence in the region, and the state of their various tribes, are likely to be fully embodied in a report of this description. Among the less remote tribes with which we have not an agent, but whose condition, their influence in the region, and the state of their various tribes, are likely to
APPENDIX TO THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The whole tribe, so that all will be placed upon an equal footing; and that as large a proportion of their funds as practicable shall be set apart and applied in such a manner as will secure their comfort, well-being, and prosperity. With such arrangements for this tribe, and the adoption of a like policy towards the Indian tribes on the west side of the Mississipi, and the Monononies, soon to be removed there, the whole face of the country, from the eastern to the western ocean, will be changed within a few years present an entirely gratifying change.

We would soon witness, in our northern colonies of Indians, those evidences of general improvement now observable. The number of our colonized tribes in the southwest, and which present to the mind of the philanthropist and the christian, encouraging assurance of the practicability of regenerating the red race of our country, and elevating them to a position, moral and social, similar if not equal to our own.

There are evils, in the section of country referred to, operating injuriously upon the welfare and interests of the Indians in that quarter, and our most respectful solicitude is directed to them, which require prompt attention, and which must be suppressed before our Indian relations there can be placed in a state of tranquillity. There are, first, the immense annual destruction of the buffalo and other game by the half-breed and white traders, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company; and, secondly, the introduction of ardent spirits among our Indians by the traders of that company. The em Guerrero should promote the introduction of spiritsuous liquor among the Indians, as well as the ingress of foreigners into their country for purposes of trade, or indeed for any purpose, without permission from the parent government. A strict compliance with these laws and regulations is required of our traders; while the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, in contemptuous disregard of them, frequently come over on our side of the line, and, through the nefarious means by which they are enabled to come into traffic with the Indians, injurious alike to them and to our licensed and bonded traders. Suitable measures should be promptly adopted to put a stop to this traffic, and to establish the agency of a military post and an Indian agency in that quarter will be indispensable; and, in the Indian affairs, this cannot be done too early a period.

It was expected that the Monononies, for whom a large allowance has been made, and the Winnebagoes and Chipewa, were to be removed this year; but before the exploration of their new country, a party of these Indians had been completed, the season was too far advanced for the tribe to emigrate before the approach of Winter. The President, therefore, in a just spirit of humanity, determined to establish a temporary home for them in Wisconsin until the first day of June next.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Indians residing in Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws and regulations of the Government, are expected to settle somewhere in the same region of the country. The treaty which provides for the removal of these Indians stipulates that, in the selection of a country for their settlement, they shall be consulted; and they have expressed a preference for a site in the vicinity of the St. Croix river, which is clear, in Wisconsin, or can be found for them, and their removal effected, Wisconsin, like most of the other States, will be relished substantially by the evils of an Indian population.

As usual with the Winnebagoes, in whatever country they are placed, a considerable number of them have been removed to the upper Louisiana, a location on the Upper Mississippi, to which they were removed in the year 1843. This has arisen less from any defect of the government in this country than from their own reckless disposition and vagrant habits, together, possibly, with an omission or the part the Government to do all that might have been done for their comfortable settlement in their new home. There was considerable reason to apprehend, however, that a part of them, eluding the agent of the Government charged with the superintendence of their emigration, would, when the new country was opened to them, return to their old haunts in Iowa and Wisconsin, give serious annoyance to our citizens by their threatening conduct and actual depredations. The Executive was consequently induced to make strong representations were made to the Government of the necessity for their immediate removal. This was done, and the new home was but a little time to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose. A resort to military force was considered inexpedient, as it might have tended to exasperate their feelings and lead to actual hostilities, and it was greatly to be desired that they should be taken to their country under circumstances calculated to allay their discontent and dispose them to remain.

My predecessors, therefore, with the concurrence and approval of the Senate, dispatched an agent to enter into a contract with a gentleman, recommended for his high character and great influence in the Indian tribes, to enter into a profitable and judicious manner, and to make suitable and satisfactory arrangements for their comfortable and permanent settlement. It appears that the measure has been successful in its results, and that the contractor is entitled to credit for his energy and success in the prosecution of his duty.

In examining the reports of my predecessors for several years, I find a measure of policy strongly recommended for the regular recognition and protection of the Indians along the borders of our western States, in which I fully concur. It is, by a partial change in their relative position, to induce the tribes to separate, and to give the spread of our population westward, so as to save them from being swept away by the mighty and advancing current of civilization, which has already swept along and has left a less race. To a large majority of those that have been removed there from the States we are under obligation; but, as all our efforts have been directed by contract and conscience, to secure to them their present homes and possessions forever; and, ere it be too late, we should make all the arrangements necessary and proper to a faithful discharge of its solemn duty.

Below the most southern of our organized tribes, we have not yet a suitable settlement to the southward; but one of higher latitude is required, leading more directly towards our remote western possessions. These measures are of great importance in maintaining the influence and friendly effect by the purchase, as contemplated, from the Sioux, a large portion of their present possessions, and in the accommodation of the people by the removal of a few tribes between the Sioux territory and the Kanas river, with whom we have no treaty stipulations guarantying in perpetuity their present possessions. Suitable locations may be found for them south of that river, where, secure in comfortable and permanent homes, they would be stimulated by the salutary influence and example of neighboring and more enlightened tribes.

The tribes in question are in danger of ultimate extinction from the causes indicated must be evident to every well-informed and reflecting mind; and it is equally clear that the adoption of the measures here recommended is practicable means of averting the melancholy fate with which they are threatened. If they remain as they are, their future is foredoomed; they will be overrun and exterminated, or, uprooted and broken-spirited, be driven forth towards the westward, and to the remoter and more intractable parts of the plains, or the sterile and inhospitable regions of the Rocky mountains. Such a catastrophe would be an abiding reproach to our Government and the sense of mankind; and it is to be wished that these Indians, if properly established, protected, and cherished, may at no distant day become a powerful and useful influence in the encouragement of civilization, and in the enforcement of the principles and blessings of our free institutions, and entitled to equal participation in the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens.

It is among the tribes of our southern colony that we find the most satisfactory and encouraging evidences of material advancement in civilization; and we need no better vindication of the wisdom and benevolence of our Government, than the gratifying results arising from the treatment of a number of these tribes. Surrounded in the States where they for ages have been subject to the pressure of our civilization, and the pressure now pressing upon them, and without the natural enterprise and energy or the intellectual culture requisite to enable them to contend with a superior race in any of the branches of the great industry upon which the dignity and happiness of man depend—discouraged and depressed by their inferior position, and without the rousing and restor-
were removed, and a number still remain within the districts assigned to them, on the gulf side of the peninsula. These Indians have been, therefore, in charge of the military, and this Department has no control or jurisdiction over them. It is claimed by the Indians that they have been abandoned and the heavy expense incurred, during the last six years, to effect the removal of the Choctaws remains indispensable, a considerable number still continue indisposed, and the Indians transferred to more comfortable homes among their brethren, where they would be comforts of the last year, of which no account, of past results, it is evident that no efficient measures are necessary to accomplish their removal. These, it is hoped, may be devised and put into operation at an early date.

Conceding the general wisdom and justice of the policy, adopted in 1847, of paying the annuities to individuals or to the chiefs, in my judgment there are material objections to the latter manner in which it has been practically applied. The regulation on this subject provides that a portion of the annuities paid in the form of presents, determining the amount of the payments, in order to have been taken to encourage the Indians to cultivate the land and receive a beneficial disposition of their funds. They may receive individually the full amount of their respective shares, and consequently their entire annuities have been distributed by the agents of the Government; and it is through the medium of the chiefs that the Government and the Indians receive, in consideration of their station and the services rendered, the annuities, the present mode of paying their annuities, the Indians are all and alike placed on a common level; and, as no discrimination is made in favor of the chiefs, their influence is not only diminished, but a feeling of contempt for governmental authority in general is extensively inspired. Errors of no ordinary magnitude may be introduced, and the consequences believed, may be remedied by a proper exercise of the discretionary power over this subject vested in the head of the Department.

The greatest difficulty which the Government and individuals have to contend with, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of our Indians, is the want of sufficient and competent agents to direct and control their wants and affairs, and the facility with which they can be procured, notwithstanding the stringency of the present crisis and the strength of the agents and military to prevent their introduction among them. It is a deplorable fact that there are many persons engaged in the villainous business of smuggling liquor into the Indian Territory, while, on the other hand, and the public in general.

The work of collecting and digesting statistical and other information, illustrative of the history, condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes, has been unremunerating, but, with due care, the results, it is believed, will not only be of much general interest, but highly useful to the Department and the public in general. The first part of these investigations is in progress and will be laid before Congress at an early period of the present session.

A striking disparity exists between the financial estimates of this office submitted to Congress at the commencement of the last session and those presented by the Department for this year, and an increase of the next. The latter exceeds the former by a very large amount; and, to prevent misconception, a brief explanation may be necessary.

Estimates are divided into two classes, technically called regular and special. The first class relates exclusively to objects of fixed and permanent character, and is appropriated, therefore, to be expended within the ensuing fiscal year; the latter to temporary and miscellaneous objects, and to be appropriated, so as to be expended within the current as well as the fiscal year. Hereafter the practice has been to submit the regular estimates alone at the opening of Congress, and the special estimates during the progress of the session. But, in preparing the estimates for the present year, care has been taken, as far as practicable, to make them so full and comprehensive as to embrace all in both classes in one general estimate; thereby, as far as practicable, placing before Congress at a single view, an accurate statement of the session, every object, of whatever character, for which an appropriation may be required. Hence the estimates of the present year, thus aggregated and combined, exceed the regular estimates of the last $1,423,532 49; and yet they fall short of the actual appropriations at the recent session, on Indian account, $1,250,000, while the regular estimates of last year exceed the corresponding class in the present general estimate $529,274. The estimate is justified by the omission of sundry items and the reduction of others.

Great care has also been taken to make the explanation of the estimates conformable to law. They succinctly but clearly exhibit the grounds on which the several items are appropriated, and it is respectfully submitted, that the general character of the estimate is large, cannot, in my judgment, be materially diminished without detriment to the public interest.

The present force of this office is less than in former years, and inadequate to the prompt discharge of its greatly augmented and increasing duties. The number of clerks, and the thorough reorganization of the Department, are indispensably necessary. But as a full and satisfactory report of the results in this connection would involve elaborate details, therefore will form the subject of a special communication.

Respectfully submitted,


GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1850.

Six: In submitting for your consideration a report of the operations of this branch of the service during the past year, I have concluded to modify some of the provisions of the law, by striking out semi-annual tables of the sale and disposal of the public lands as so to conform to the fiscal year, and as to be prepared by being arranged by calendar years when desired. As it has been the practice to found the table for the third quarter, in preparing it, I have concluded this year to dispense with it, and to carry the statistics into the body of the report.

The surveys of the public lands and private claims have been prosecuted during the past year with all the energy which the means at the disposal of this office would permit. The late period of the year, which is usually reserved for annual projects of improvement, was not affected by increased efforts in the ensuing Spring, so that the numerous settlers in that direction may have the advantage of early opportunity of purchasing their improvements.

In the States of Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Alabama the surveys have been completed, the ar- chive completed, and the official records of the States, as required by the act of June 19, 1840, and the office of surveyor general in those States has been concluded. In the States of Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, the surveys are being brought to a close as speedily as practicable, and as will be pointed out by reference to the following table, showing the status of each State, the number of acres surveyed, and the number remaining unsurveyed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Acres Surveyed</th>
<th>Acres Remaining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>70,864</td>
<td>25,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>33,859</td>
<td>5,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>55,429</td>
<td>35,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>27,693</td>
<td>9,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>20,943</td>
<td>30,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>27,537</td>
<td>25,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>9,495</td>
<td>13,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>46,563</td>
<td>38,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>28,983</td>
<td>30,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>53,596</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>50,019</td>
<td>30,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>93,089</td>
<td>37,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Territory</td>
<td>53,593</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska Territory</td>
<td>64,957</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>134,746</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Territory</td>
<td>183,561</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>122,570</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>341,615</td>
<td>34,511,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 1,295,250,509 |

*Exclusive of Chickasaw lands.

Thus it is shown, that in a few years, the surveys of the public lands in all these States will be completed, and that the purchase of those lands transferred to the respective States as provided by law. The object in pressing forward the surveys has been to keep pace with the advancing number of emigrating statesmen pioneers to avail themselves of the benefits of the preemption act of 1841, which in express terms excludes all persons who settle on surveyed lands.

Where the surveys have been carefully and correctly executed, it is but seldom that a resurvey is necessary, and has been the case in this branch of the service to this period.

Much embarrassment has been experienced in determining the location and survey of private claims. Especially in Florida, where, under the direction of the surveyors general of those States, the difficulty to a great extent has been caused by the manner in which the claims have been located and surveyed, and the work appears to have been done in a manner generally unsatisfactory. During the present session it is expected that the remainder of the private claims, and most, if not all, of the public lands of any value outside the Seminole reservation, in this State, will be surveyed.

In Louisiana the surveys in the Greenbush district, authorized by the act of 29th August, 1842, have been prosecuted with diligence and under the judicial direction of the surveyors general of those States, the difficulty to a great extent has been caused by the manner in which the claims have been located and surveyed, and the work appears to have been done in a manner generally unsatisfactory. During the present session it is expected that the remainder of the private claims, and most, if not all, of the public lands of any value outside the Seminole reservation, in this State, will be surveyed.

Notwithstanding these precautions, it has recently been discovered that in some of the surveys in the northwestern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, errors and frauds were committed, and a few of like character are of more recent occurrence. These evils cannot be wholly remedied by existing legislation or instructions. They are caused by the want of skill or integrity on the part of
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31st Cong., 2d Sess.  

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.  

[Nov. 27, 1850.  

Senate & H. of Reps.

scholes, and the benefits of a practical education be thus more widely diffused.  

And all such descriptions of Indians as are remaining, and their claims to the benefits of a practical education, are properly entitled to the consideration, and the aid of the Government, to the same extent and degree as those of other nations, and the benefits of the contract to which the United States is bound; and I hope, that it will be laid down as a fundamental principle of the Indian policy of this country, that the condition of the Indian is such as to entitle him to the same consideration, and to the same benefits, that the condition of the white man is such as to entitle him to.  

The condition of our Indian affairs in New Mexico demands the immediate attention of Congress.  In no section of the country are prompt and efficient measures for reestimating the Indian population, and for bringing them under the control of the Government, more urgent.  There is no territory on this continent, where an extraordinary state of things exists, which, so long as it continues, will be a reproach to the justice and humanity of the Government.  There are over thirty thousand Indians within its limits, the greater portion of whom, having never been subjected to any salutary restraint, are extremely wild and susceptible of no restraints.  They have been for many years in the constant habit of making extensive forays, not only within the territory of the United States, but also into the province of Chihuahua, Mexico, and plundering and murdering the inhabitants, and carrying off large quantities of stock, besides many of the women and children of the inhabitants, and treating them with great barbarity and cruelty.  Humanity shudders in view of the horrible state of such of their female captives as possess the least amount of intelligence and courage.  

Our citizens have suffered severely from their depredations, during the last two years, of which we have no means of knowing the precise extent.  Our reports show that Mr. Mathias, an agent of the Government, who wasmurdered at Santa Fe, and who was particularly desirous of exploring the country, and of ascertaining the character and condition of the Indians in the vicinity of that post, was the victim of their treachery.  They have been in the habit of murdering, with great deliberation, and of carrying off their prisoners, and of murdering them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.  The number of these instances is one of many that have been so common, and so frequent, and so infamous.  Our citizens have suffered severely from their depredations, during the last two years, of which we have no means of knowing the precise extent.  Our reports show that Mr. Mathias, an agent of the Government, who was murdered at Santa Fe, and who was particularly desirous of exploring the country, and of ascertaining the character and condition of the Indians in the vicinity of that post, was the victim of their treachery.  They have been in the habit of murdering, with great deliberation, and of carrying off their prisoners, and of murdering them in the most cruel and barbarous manner.  The number of these instances is one of many that have been so common, and so frequent, and so infamous.  

Our Indian relations in Texas remain in the awkward and embarrassing state set forth in the annual reports from this office for the last five years, and particularly in that of my immediate predecessor.  The laws providing for the regular treatment of the Indians in Texas, and for the protection of the frontier, and for the suppression of lawlessness, have not been fully carried into effect.  The Indian tribes are at large, and have been allowed to prey upon the whites, and to commit acts of violence and destruction, without restraint or control.  The Indians in Texas have been allowed to carry on their warlike and predatory habits, without interference or interference from the Government.  The Indians in Texas have been allowed to carry on their warlike and predatory habits, without interference or interference from the Government.  

The arrangements adopted last year for the removal of the Seminole Indians in Florida to the country occupied by their brethren west of the Mississippi failed of entire success; only a portion