1862, March 8 - Report of the Confederate States of America, War Department, Office of Indian Affairs

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the Congress the Report of the Acting-Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
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REPORT.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

War Department, Office of Indian Affairs,

RICHMOND, March 8th, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following report in regard to the operations of this Bureau, the relations borne to the Government of the Confederate States by the several nations and tribes, occupying the country west of Arkansas and south of Kansas, and their condition and prospects.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized on the 15th March, 1861. A few days prior to that time, to wit: on the 9th March, in pursuance of a resolution, adopted by Congress on the 5th of the same month, General Albert Pike, of the State of Arkansas, was appointed by the President Commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes, west of Arkansas and south of Kansas. Under this commission, as was set forth in my report of November 16th, 1861, he soon after repaired to the Indian Territory, and, for about five months, devoted himself to the objects of his mission, with such energy and ability, that his labors were crowned with complete success. After having travelled over almost the entire country, and made himself, by personal observation, fully acquainted with the wants and feelings of the various Indian tribes, occupying the same, and the measures necessary to be adopted by the Government of the Confederate States, to make them its firm and enduring friends, to contribute to their well-being and prosperity, and to defend their country from the encroachments of the Northern people, he succeeded in concluding and signing treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Great Osages, Wichitas and other bands of Reserve Indians, and four bands of the Neum, or wild Comanches of the prairies and staked plains. These treaties, which embrace all the
nations and tribes living in the Indian Territory, with the exception of the Little Osage tribe, and about seventy of the Senecas of the mixed bands, were submitted to Congress in December last, and, by that body were ratified with a few amendments. The resolutions of ratification and the amendments were transmitted at once to the Indian country to be brought before the councils of the principal nations, and the chiefs and headmen of the inferior bands. No official information has been received at this Bureau, as to the action taken by such nations and tribes in relation to the amendments referred to, although no doubt is entertained of their being, or having been agreed to with little or no hesitation, at least by the Chickasaws and Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Wichitas and other Reserve Indians, and perhaps by the wild Comanches. In regard to the action in this matter of the small bands—Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees—located in the north-eastern corner of the Indian country, no opinion can be expressed, as the Bureau is in receipt of no information about them, since the signing of the treaties made with them by General Pike.

The Act of Congress, approved May 21st, 1861, to provide for the incidental expenses of the public service within the Indian tribes, for the year ending February 18th, 1862, by which the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, requires that a "particular and specific" account of the expenditures, under the same, shall be made and reported to Congress at the next session, after the period therein named.

General Pike, on the 12th December, 1861, in the report made by him to the President of the results of his mission to the Indians, states substantially, that he went to the Indian country, without having received from the Government of the Confederate States any funds for the purposes in which he was engaged, and that while there, he received none until October, except a small sum from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. To defray his expenses he resorted to the plan of drawing drafts on the Department of State, under the supervision and direction of which branch of the Government, he had set out upon his mission. Two of these drafts, one for $238 57 in favor of R. L. Armistead, for supplies, and the other for $281 50 in favor of W. Warren Johnson, for services rendered, were paid by the Treasury Department upon requisitions of the late Secretary of War. These were the first two items of expenditure, under this act of
appropriation of May 21st. On the 22d September last, however, it was determined that the only course which could be adopted, under the law, for the settlement of the debts contracted by General Pike, as Commissioner, was by placing funds to his credit in the Treasury, against which he could check, from time to time, as he might require the money. This determination involved the necessity of General Pike's taking up the drafts drawn by him on the Department of the State. The sum of $20,000 was deemed sufficient to enable him to do this, and to meet his other necessary expenses, as Commissioner; and accordingly the disposition above suggested was made of that amount of the said appropriation.

Out of the same appropriation the following sums, for the purposes and at the periods hereinafter specified, were also drawn:

The sum of $25,000, in November, 1861, was placed to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to buy clothing, goods, &c., for the Comanches and other Reserve Indians, with which, according to the stipulations of the treaty of August 12, 1861, they were at an early day to be supplied. None of this money has been used, except the small sum of $60; for upon consulting with General Pike and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, it was found by me that the articles in question, should they be purchased at that time, could not, without the heaviest expense and greatest difficulty, be wagoned from Fort Smith across the Indian Territory to the Reserve Agency, in the winter, (a distance of more than three hundred miles, through an unsettled country,) as forage for the horses for the entire trip, in addition to the goods, would have to be transported.

The sum of $93 was paid, in November last, to a messenger, who was sent the preceding month to General Pike, in the Indian country, with dispatches relating to Indian Affairs.

The several sums of $9,650, $2,104 50, and $30,000 were, on the 7th December, 1861, received by Elias Rector, Superintendent—the first amount to be used in paying Chas. B. Johnson for provisions furnished the Comanches and other Reserve Indians, after June 30, 1861, according to a verbal agreement made with him by General Pike, during the same month, and in paying his (General Pike's) escort of mounted Creek and Seminoles to the Reserve District, in August, 1861, while engaged in the discharge of his duties.
as Commissioner; the second sum to be used in paying Charles B. Johnson the balance due him by the United States Government, prior to the said 30th June, for feeding Reserve Indians, and which General Pike, at the time of making the verbal agreement with him, agreed to pay or have paid him; the third sum to be used in defraying all the necessary expenses of the superintendency and different agencies, and the residue to be applied to the purchase of suitable clothing, &c., for the Reserve Indians.

The sum of three thousand dollars was placed, in January of the present year, to the credit of Superintendent Rector, to meet the expenses incident to the ratification, by certain of the tribes, of their treaties, as amended.

These sums, amounting in the aggregate to $90,367 57, constitute the amount which has been drawn from the appropriation of $100,000 aforesaid. The residue of that appropriation, now subject to requisition, is $9,632 43.

Immediately upon the ratification of the treaties with the amendments by Congress, it was deemed essential to have in the Indian country a sufficient supply of funds to comply with the stipulations of the same, whenever the amendments should be agreed to by the several tribes, and also to meet such immediate and pressing expenses of the Indian service as might be just and proper. Accordingly, for these purposes, an act was passed by Congress, in December last, by which $681,869 15 were appropriated. The whole of this sum was at once drawn from the Treasury, and transmitted to the Superintendent, through General Pike, with such instructions in regard to its disbursement, &c., as the nature of the case required.

During General Pike's stay in the Indian country, as Commissioner, he virtually assumed the responsibility of continuing the Superintendent, Elias Rector, and the agents of the various tribes, with which he entered into treaties, in their respective offices. These last were John Crawford, agent for the Cherokees; Samuel M. Rutherford, agent for the Seminole; Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws; William H. Garrett, agent for the Creeks; Matthew Leeper, agent for the Wichitas, Comanches and other Reserve Indians; and Andrew J. Dorn, a citizen of Missouri, agent for the Osages, Quapaws, &c.; all of whom consented to act in such capacity, under the authority of the Confederate States.

The information furnished this Bureau by the superinten-
dent and agents, in reference to the condition of the Indian country, is not so full and explicit as could be desired; but enough has been received to disclose the fact, that a very large majority of the Indians are true to the Government of the Confederate States, and are as orderly in their conduct, and as obedient to the requirements of the law, as ever before. I say a large majority—for disaffection exists among the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles; and, perhaps, the small bands of Osages, Quapaws, &c., who live upon the borders of Kansas, within easy reach of the machinations and baneful influence of the enemy, have become generally disloyal. In regard to this, however, nothing is certainly known, as no information from the Osage agency is in the possession of this Bureau. The disaffection among the Cherokees seems to be of limited extent, and among the Creeks and Seminoles, although a short time ago it had taken rather a wide range, (having reached a large portion of both tribes,) has been counteracted in a great degree, it is hoped, by the defeat of Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, and the arrival of General Pike in the country.

Within the four great tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Cherokees—the hostilities, pending between the Confederate and the Northern States, have interfered with agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and the success of schools. The military spirit moving certain portions of these people, and the want of the money which has heretofore been paid them by the old United States Government, have been the causes of this derangement in their industrial and educational operations. Upon the ratification of the treaties, as amended, this want of money will be supplied from the funds now in the possession of the Superintendent, and placed there for that and other purposes.

I have alluded, above, to the military spirit which animates these people. It will not, perhaps, be improper to state, although it is a matter which does not pertain particularly to the concerns of this Bureau, that they have, in large numbers, unhesitatingly flocked to the Confederate flag, for the purpose of protecting their country and driving the invaders, with their renegade Indian allies, from its soil.

Your attention is requested to the reports of the Agents of these tribes, herewith submitted.

It is my painful duty to state that letters from Superintendent Rector and General Pike, of recent date, have been received, announcing the decease of the Agent of the
Creeks, Mr. W. H. Garrett. He died on the 23d day of January last.

The Wichitas, and certain other bands of Indians settled on reserves, near the Washita mountains, in the south-western part of the Indian country, deserve a somewhat particular notice. The district upon which they are located lies between the Red river and the Canadian, and the 98th and 100th parallels of west longitude, and was leased, by the United States Government, from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, by the treaty of 1855, in order to place on it, upon reserves, bands of Indians then on reserves in Texas, and others leading a nomadic life upon the prairies. By Article XI of the treaty made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, July 12th, 1861, this lease was renewed to the Confederate States, but for the term of ninety-nine years only from the date of said treaty.

From certain causes, the failure of crops, &c., joined to the ignorance, and, in many instances, no doubt, the unthriftiness of these Reserve Indians, they have, from the time of their settlement upon the leased district, to the organization of the Government of the Confederate States, always been dependent upon the United States for a support. To protect them from starvation, General Pike, in June last, entered into a verbal agreement with Charles B. Johnson, to feed them, after the 30th day of that month, until such time as a written contract could be made with him to do so for a given period, and at so much per ration. This contract was subsequently consummated, and, under it, that gentleman has continued to furnish the Reserve Indians with provisions until the present day. It will expire on the 16th August next, having been made for one year. Reference has been had to this verbal agreement and written contract, in the account before given of the expenditures, under the appropriation act of May 21st, 1861.

The cost of the Wichita Agency to the Confederate States is rather a heavy one, and it cannot, perhaps, be materially reduced for some years to come. During the present war, owing to the unsettled and exposed condition of the Reserve District, the Indians settled therein would be little likely, even were they more industrious, and farther advanced than they are in civilization, to do much toward supporting themselves; and at its close, some time must elapse before they can be so instructed in agricultural and mechanical arts as to make them a self-sustaining people.
But it must be recollected that the remuneration received by the Confederate Government, for this outlay of money, is peace on the frontier; and the question is one of grave and weighty significance—estimating upon the basis of mere dollars and cents, without taking into consideration the value of the lives of our citizens—as to whether it would not be good policy to expend double as much as is now required to keep these Indians peaceable and qu'et.

For further and more specific information in regard to these Indians, I invite your attention to extracts from a letter of General Pike, dated August 14th, 1861, and the report of Agent Leeper.

Among certain of the tribes, the United States Government has resorted to the most desperate means to engender feelings of hostility and disloyalty to the Government of the Confederate States. Its success, in this respect, has by no means been commensurate with its endeavors, as is proven by what has been already stated.

That you may understand the nature of some of the appliances used by that Government to effect the object above indicated, I respectfully refer you to the letter of 28th January last, from General Pike, and the accompanying documents.

I should fall far short of the execution of my duty, in making this report, did it not contain, at least, some general allusion to the geographical features of the country inhabited by the tribes who have thus linked their fortunes with those of the Confederate States.

The Indian Territory (not including the Osage country—its extent being unknown—nor the 800,000 acres belonging to the Cherokees, which lie between Missouri and Kansas,) embraces an area of 82,073 square miles—more than fifty-two and a half millions of acres, to-wit:

The land of the Cherokees, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, 38,105 square miles, or 24,388,800 acres;

That of the Creeks and Seminoles, 20,531 square miles, or 13,140,000 acres;

That of the Reserve Indians, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, 23,437 square miles, or 15,000,000 acres;

Total 82,073 square miles, or 52,528,800 acres.

Its population consists of Cherokees, 23,010; Osages, 7,590; Quapaws, 320; Creeks, 13,500; Seminoles, 2,500;
Reserve Indians, 2,000; Choctaws, 17,500; and Chickasaws, 4,700—making an aggregate of 71,520 souls.

This Indian country is, in many respects, really a magnificent one. It is one of the brightest and fairest spots of the Great West. By the hand of nature it has been blessed with advantages in great profusion, and of the highest and rarest character. Diversified by mountains filled with iron, coal and other mineral treasures, and broad reaching plains capable of grazing, for a large portion of the year, innumerable herds of cattle—with the Red River running along its southern border, the Arkansas River almost through its centre, and their tributaries reticulating its entire surface—possessed of a climate generally mild and genial, and a soil unsurpassed for depth and fertility, adapted to the growth of cotton, hemp and all kinds of grain, it is certainly the equal naturally of the most favored lands on this continent, and only needs the development of its resources to become an invaluable adjunct of the Confederate States.

While speaking of the Wichita Agency, I overlooked one point to which it is proper your attention should be directed. That Agency is situated beyond the limits of civilization, and is open to the visits of dissolute and disorderly whites, and the inroads of marauding bands of Indians from the prairies. In view of these things, it might, perhaps, be well to have one company of friendly Indian warriors stationed at that point, or in the neighborhood, to co-operate with the Agent, should the occasion arise, in expelling the one and in protecting the Agency from the incursions of the other.

Permit me also to suggest that the old laws, regulating trade and intercourse among the Indians, ought to be superseded by others. A new series of regulations, for the government of the Bureau and Superintendency of Indian Affairs and the several Agencies, should also be adopted. These things, in my humble judgment, should be done at as early a day as practicable.

The Indian Intercourse Laws, as they now stand, and the regulations founded on them, seem to have been adopted by the United States rather for the government of bands possessing all the worst traits of the wildest and most savage Arabs of the desert, than for a people between whom and its citizens there were sympathies in common, and are consequently altogether unsuited to the tribes, at present, under the dominion of the Confederate States—nearly all of whom have framed for themselves free institutions and laws com-
paring favorably with our own, and have made no little pro-
gress in the arts of civilization, and some of them even in
those of refinement. In addition to this, many avenues for
corruption have thereby been left open; and through them
untold sums of money have annually been squandered for
that Government, and the Indians defrauded out of much
that was due them. A reference to the history of the In-
dian Department for the last few years will demonstrate this
fact. These things, under the Government of the Confede-
rate States, should be remedied; and it can only be effec-
tually done by a careful revision of these Intercourse Laws
and Regulations, and by the acts of officials, under the su-
pervision of this Bureau, being subjected to a most rigid and
thorough scrutiny.

Just in this connection I desire most respectfully to state
that a visit from the Commissioner to the Superintendancy
and Agencies in the Indian country, at least once a year,
would be followed, no doubt, by good effects. By relying
exclusively upon letters and reports, as was the general
practice under the United States Government, he can never
be fully informed of the manner in which the affairs of these
offices are conducted, or the situation and wants of the In-
dians. His actual presence in the country, mingling freely
with the Indians, talking to them face to face, enquiring
into their necessities, etc., would furnish them additional
and strong evidence of the deep interest felt by this Gov-
ernment for their well being and happiness, and its lively
sympathy with them in their struggles for advancement.

A few pages back it was stated that these Indians had
taken many steps in the upward march of improvement, and
there is no doubt that they, or at least the larger portion
of them, will, ere long, through the influence of the liberal
and enlightened policy inaugurated in their behalf, attain a
position which will, in the eyes of Christendom, reflect last-
ing honor both upon the Government of the Confederate
States and our people.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Indians are not sus-
ceptible of a high degree of cultivation. They are creatures
of generous impulses, and are gifted with many of the finer
feelings and susceptibilities of the human heart, joined with
great determination, and considerable intellectual power.
This is admitted by all who have closely investigated Indian
character; and when, in connection with these facts, we look
to what has been accomplished, almost without assistance,
by the four great tribes under the control of our Government, we are forced to acknowledge they are fully capable of reaching the elevation here claimed for them, and, it may be, even a much greater one.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. S. SCOTT,
Act'g Com'r of Indian Affairs.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin,
Secretary of War.
LIST
Of Documents Accompanying the Report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 8, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.—Letter of E. Rector, Superintendent.
No. 2.—Report of J. Crawford, Agent for the Cherokees.
No. 3.—Letter of W. H. Garrett, Agent for the Creeks.
No. 4.—Report of S. M. Rutherford, Agent for the Seminoles.
No. 5.—Letter of Col. D. H. Cooper, Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
No. 6.—Report of M. Leeper, Agent for the Wichitas and other Reserve Indians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 7.—Extracts from letter of Com'rm'r A. Pike, dated August 14, 1861.
No. 11, c.—Copy of letter of E. H. Carruth, U. S. Com'r to Tus-a-quash, Chief of the Wichitas, dated Sept. 11, 1861.
No. 12, d.—Copy of letter of E. H. Carruth, U. S. Commissioner to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, dated September 11, 1861.
No. 13, e.—Copy of letter of certain of the headmen of the Shawnees to Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, dated September 21, 1861.
Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Fort Smith, Feb'y 1, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Agents, Leeper, Cooper, Rutherford and Crawford. No report has been received from Agent Dorn.

Business of importance requires me to leave here to-day for Fort Gibson and the Creek Agency. It is important for me to take charge of the public property at the agency, which I shall do on my arrival there. I will turn the same over to R. P. Pulliam, whom I have appointed agent to act until a permanent appointment is made. I have an appointment to meet a delegation of Comanches and Kiawas at Fort Gibson, where I expect General Pike and myself will effect treaties with them. I have sent up a lot of goods to make presents to them, and to the wild bands with whom General Pike made treaties last fall, and to whom he promised goods. After meeting these delegations, and ascertaining what can be effected with them, I will make out and forward to you a report of Indian matters generally in this superintendency, which I hope will reach you in time to be of service to the Department.

I cannot, until after I meet those Indians and ascertain the condition of the Creek Agency, make a full and satisfactory report.

In regard to Agent Crawford's report, I must here state, that from the best information I can obtain of the condition of affairs among the Cherokees, I cannot concur with him. But I will inform myself fully in this regard, during my present visit among them, and will furnish my views fully in my report.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

E. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

S. S. Scott, Esq.,
Acting Com'r of Ind. Affairs, Richmond, Va.
Sir: According to instruction, I herewith have the honor to submit my first report, as Confederate States' Agent for the Cherokees. This must necessarily be brief; but I hope to present a sufficiently clear and satisfactory statement of the condition and prospects of this people.

The health of the nation is good. There is also ample amount of food for all wants. The distractions incident to war may lessen the avails of next crop, but the usual breadth of land is this fall sown in wheat; and, judging from what I have seen, the Cherokees are making preparations for raising enough corn and meat to supply this year's demand. They know they cannot depend for provisions upon any other quarter, and, therefore, will make greater exertion than ever for a good crop. And possessing exceedingly fertile land, I have no doubt that the year '62 will be bountiful in harvest. Many flocks of cattle and sheep are owned in this nation, wheels and looms are everywhere found, and the Cherokees are already celebrated for their beautiful and variegated jeans and linseys. The troubles of the blockade will stimulate the wool and cotton growers, the spinners and weavers, and the looms will turn out as much cloth as more civilized regions.

There is very little money in the Cherokee country. I have heard, however, of no extraordinary distress resulting therefrom. No money having as yet come to my hands, as an officer, I have no report to make; but respectfully urge the remittance of funds as early as practicable, for the support of not only the government of the Cherokees, but for this agency, now become more important and expensive than ever.

The public schools—two seminaries—one male, one female, with thirty-two district schools; for lack of means, proceeds of funded stocks, heretofore annually paid them, are temporarily suspended. I cannot too strongly urge the immediate provision of funds to cause these schools to be re-opened. They were always well attended, and were doing vast good. Some private schools are quietly going on as though no war racked the land.

The civil government of the nation is, so far, scarcely
disturbed. The authority of law still holds its wonted sway, while the internal political relations of the people remain unchanged. Life and property are as safe as heretofore.

The Cherokees are slaveholders. They own great numbers of slaves and cotton land. Near the total of the intelligent and wealthy portion of this people are as strongly pro-slavery as South Carolina. Their government of slaves is so good, that one rarely hears of a runaway. True, they might be much more profitably worked, and bring greater income to their masters; but poorly worked, as they are, with the temptation of Kansas so close and constantly by, the few Cherokees, who run away, but add their mite to the great fact, that the slaves of the South are attached to their masters, homes, and lot.

There is, however, unfortunately, an element of anti-slavery amid the Cherokee "full bloods," strong enough, too, to have produced all the commotion, which for years has torn the tribe into hostile factions, and powerful to breed great present and future mischief. The malign influences, by certain persons pretending to be ministers of the gospel and civilization, insidiously for years past thrown around and about the full bloods, have heretofore begotten strife between them, and the mixed bloods, or pro-slavery party; shed the blood of good and true men; and have recently culminated in the organization of secret societies, open desertion from the ranks of one Cherokee regiment to the enemy, and avowed affection for the North. That these misguided men, and their malignant men, should be properly and rigidly dealt with, for the safety and welfare of the nation at large, I have no hesitation in advising; nevertheless, I cannot think their numbers and power to be so great and strong as is current among newsmongers. I do believe that the total of the Cherokees, those who are unmistakably foes to the South, and those who secretly favor the North, amount to no more than five hundred men, and influences are now at work, chiefly the late dispersion of the Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la rabble, which I doubt not will decrease both the power and the mischief of the Cherokee anti-slavery party. I look soon to see this people once more united.

The Cherokees number about 20,000 souls. I cannot tell the relative population of male and female. They could put into the field say 3,000 warriors, that is, were they united. One regiment, Col. Stand Watie's, recently
under the orders of Gen. McCulloch, and a portion of which has been in active service since the first of July last, now numbers 1,000 men, and is daily increasing. How Col. Watie's regiment has distinguished itself in the "neutral land," in destroying the Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la infection, in demonstrating to the world the power and willingness of the Cherokees to maintain their fealty with the Confederate States, and their determination to die by the principles which created that Confederation, is known to history and you. One other regiment, Col. Drew's, is now re-organizing; and I confidently trust that, ere long, it too will have a full complement of men ready to do good work in the cause of Southern and Cherokee rights. The leaders of the nation, with the Colonels and Captains of this regiment, seem determined that its name shall be redeemed, and that all the stipulations of the late treaty with the Confederate States shall be faithfully maintained and carried out. I hope early to see this regiment re-organized, and that when it is done, all the disaffected Cherokees shall be driven from the land, the Hydra of abolition and secret societies be crushed, and ere long the desired unity of the Cherokees be restored.

With the changes wrought by the late treaty made by Gen. Pike, and the history and results of the same, you are already familiar, and official reports of the same being at Richmond, there is no need here for me to say a word.

For further information respecting the enemy's possession of the "neutral land," the military operations of the regiments, the prospects of their strength and their condition, I refer you to the officers of the same, now the sources from which military information is derived; a full report of this would be alike interesting and valuable, but I am not able to give it.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. S. Agent Cherokees.

Major Elias Rector, Superintendent, &c.
Ft. Smith, Ark.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d ultimo, requiring certain information from me in regard to the numbers of the Creek Indians, and their relations or feelings towards the Confederate States, &c.

Owing to the great irregularity of the mails, I did not receive your communication as soon as I ought.

The difficulty at the time I received your letter in regard to answering it, properly caused me to delay a few days, so that I might answer it definitely.

Incidental to the confusion here, I could not state to you who were reliable, and who were not, because I did not know myself, and believing that a battle would be fought in a few days, when every one would have to show his hand, I thought I could then give you more reliable information. The battle has been fought, and from the valor and fidelity of the Creeks engaged therein, I can give you reliable information.

The Creeks number in all (14,630) fourteen thousand, six hundred and thirty, a portion of whom reside in the States of Alabama, Texas and Missouri, leaving about (13,000) thirteen thousand within the limits of the Creek nation. From the best information I can get there are among the lower Creeks (1650) sixteen hundred and fifty warriors, (375) three hundred and seventy-five of these are unfriendly.

Among the upper Creeks there are (1600) sixteen hundred warriors, only (400) four hundred of whom are friendly. To sum up the whole matter there are (1675) sixteen hundred and seventy-five Creek warriors friendly, and (1575) fifteen hundred and seventy-five unfriendly. Of those friendly, there are in the service of the Confederate States (1325) thirteen hundred and twenty-five. One regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel N. McIntosh, numbering (850) eight hundred and fifty men; a battalion commanded by Col. Chitty McIntosh, numbering (400) four hundred, and an independent company, commanded by Capt. James M. C. Smith, numbering (75) seventy-five men, all in service, and armed, with a few exceptions, and I think, from present indications, are willing to do service wherever ordered, and circumstances justify it.

The regiment, battalion and company were all mustered
into service for twelve months, this composing nearly all the friendly warriors in the nation.

I cannot answer you with regard to the number who are willing to serve during the war. My opinion is, though, that the number now in service, and perhaps more, are willing to remain in the service of the Confederate States as long as needed.

The hostile Creeks are headed by Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, who has engaged in his cause portions of several tribes, viz: a portion of the Seminoles, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Delawares, Kichais, Comanches and Cherokees, (400) four hundred of whom deserted before the recent battle from Col. John Drew's Regiment, Cherokee Volunteers, and joined Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, who is in communication with the federal forces in Kansas, and has received guns and ammunition from them. His force is estimated at from (2500) twenty-five hundred to (3,000) three thousand.

I may be mistaken in regard to the number of friendly and hostile Creeks, but I think I am not—it is correct from the best information I can get, and from my own knowledge of the facts.

It will afford me much pleasure to communicate to you, at any time, anything of importance to the Confederate States.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. GARRETT,
C. S. Agent for Creeks.

Hon. David Hubbard,  
Com'r Ind. Affairs,  
Richmond, Va.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date of the 9th instant, directing me to make a "full and detailed report of the true condition of affairs in (your) my Agency." There has not been any material change of affairs of my Agency since my report to you of the 27th ultimo, nor in the condition of the Seminole people, except what has been caused by the recent battle between the Confederate forces, under Col. McIntosh, and those of Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, in which engagement the Confederate forces were victorious, killing some 200 of the enemy and taking some eighty or more Indians and negroes prisoners, together with quite a number of horses and wagons. Since this battle, I learn that many of the Creeks, and some of the Seminoles, have made application to Col. Cooper for permission to return to their homes. Should the treaties, made by General Pike with the different tribes of Indians, be speedily ratified by the Southern Confederacy; and the monies provided to be paid them, under the provisions, be received for disbursement, it would, as I believe, be the means of bringing the existing difficulties with the Indians to a speedy close. Having heretofore reported somewhat in detail, in each of my reports, I cannot better or more fully comply with your request than by giving copies, which are here inserted, and request that they may be considered and taken as a part of this report.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 10th, 1861.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, under the old or United States Government, the different Indian Agents were required to make annual reports, concerning the condition of the tribe or tribes over which they had jurisdiction; and presuming that the same course will be required of Agents under the Confederate Government, I will briefly state the most important circumstances that exist at the present time. I left this place for the Seminole Agency, on the 2nd of October last, and, on reaching the Creek country, found the whole country in
a state of the most intense excitement—so much so, that a
large number of Creeks had abandoned their homes, and
either fled to the woods or joined themselves to Ho-poi-ith-li
Yo-ho-la, (or Gouge,) an old and influential man, belonging
to the upper Creeks, who had opposed the raising of men for
military purposes in the Indian country. I also found, on
my arrival at the Seminole Agency, that they were pursuing
the same course the Creeks had done; and, in two days,
there was not an Indian to be found in the whole Seminole
country who had not removed his family, either into the
Choctaw Nation or joined themselves to old Gouge. This
state of things continued for about ten days, when Colonel
Cooper arrived, with his Choctaw volunteers and the Creek
regiment. This caused the Indians thus assembled to dis-
perse, or measurably so, and it was thought that peace and
quiet would once more prevail throughout both Nations.
But after the dispersion of the Indians, and when a day for
a council to settle all difficulties had arrived, Gouge was not
to be found; nor had they, at the last advices—say the 5th
instant—heard anything of his whereabouts, or what his in-
tentions were; but the opinion was, that he had fallen back,
with a few followers, with a view of joining an army from
Kansas, that was supposed to be making a descent upon the
northern frontier of the Indian country, which supposition,
I think, is well founded, from all I have been able to learn
from the various reports. Great excitement exists in the
Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations, in regard to the
above-mentioned difficulties; and troops are being rapidly
raised in the Indian country to support Col. Cooper, who, I
learn, commands the Indian Department. Leaving out of
view the excitement caused by the disaffection of old Gouge,
and the consequences growing out of it, the condition of the
Indians is, or would be, more prosperous than at any period
for the last three or four years. Crops of every kind have
been abundant, and the health generally good. It is true
that many articles of merchandize are scarce, but this in-
convenience is not complained of by the Indians, with a few
exceptions.

In making this communication, I should fail in doing jus-
tice, were I to omit giving Jumper, Cloud, Holatah Ficsico,
and Short-Bud, merited praise for their steadfast and deter-
mined disposition, as evinced in the present excitement.
They all said that they had made a treaty with Gen. Pike,
and promised to raise troops for the protection of their
country, and that they intended to perform, on their part, what they had promised, even if all their men should refuse to co-operate with them. I take great pleasure in recommending them to your favorable notice.

The Indians are looking forward with great anxiety for the period to arrive when they are to receive certain monies, under the provisions of the treaty made with Gen. Pike, and in which I hope they will not be disappointed. I have here-with prepared an estimate of the funds due the Seminoles under treaties with the United States, which are embraced in the treaty of August last, with other funds therein specified. But, having no copy of that treaty, I am unable to specify, and will only refer to, the amounts due from the United States, at the time of signing the treaty of August, 1861.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.)
S. M. RUTHERFORD,
C. S. Agent for Seminoles.

Maj. E. Rector,
Supt. Ind. Affairs,
Fort Smith, Ark.

Fort Smith, Ark.,}
November 25th, 1861.}

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., requesting as "full and correct information as practicable," in regard to the disposition and condition of the Seminole Tribe of Indians; their number; the number of warriors; what portion of them are unfriendly, and who are their leaders, etc. The number of Seminoles registered for payment last year was 2,263: of that number there are about 550 effective warriors. Three-fourths of that number proved unfaithful during the late excitement, in the Creek Nation, in consequence of the disaffection of Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, or (Gouge), as he is generally called. They were headed by the following Chiefs of Bands, to-wit: Parscofer, Hallee Tustannuggee, Nalcubbc Tustannuggee, Emarthla, and one or two others, of less note, among the Indians. But I am pleased to be able to state that, with few exceptions, they have abandoned Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la, and joined their Chief, Jumper, who has proved himself a warm and steadfast friend to the South
throughout this excitement. The surest and most certain means to counteract any bad feeling or disaffection among the Indians, will be to observe with strict punctuality the provisions of the treaty made with them by General Pike. The whole of the Seminoles may, at the present time, be regarded, with a few exceptions, as true to the Confederate States. I do not think the Seminoles will be willing to do military service outside the Indian country, nor, do I believe they will volunteer for a longer period than one year. Of the 550 warriors, I think 300 can be very well armed. The Seminoles have had two companies in the service of the Confederate States, numbering together 149 men, since the last of September. And on the 4th inst., three other companies were being organized, with a view of joining Colonel Cooper, now in the command of the Indian Department. They will be commanded by John Jumper, Principal Chief of the Nation. I cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of the Indian Department, the patriotic and firm stand taken and maintained by Jumper, Fos-atee-choco-nil, or Short Bud, George Cloud and Ho-la-tah Ficsico, during the whole time of the Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho la excitement. They are deserving of the confidence and fostering care of the Confederate States. The above, with my report to the Superintendent, (which will be laid before the Department by him), embraces the condition of the Indians, and the information required by your letter of the 4th inst.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed.)

S. M. RUTHERFORD,
C. S. Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. David Hubbard,
Commissioner Ind. Affairs,
Richmond, Va.

Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 27, 1861.

Sir: Owing to the continued excitement in the Creek and Seminole nations, and the dangers necessarily to be encountered by persons either residing in or traveling through the Indian country, I have been prevented from returning to the agency as early as I intended. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, I deemed it best and most prudent to await your return from Richmond, and submit a report of the case to you. When I left the agency,
early in November, there seemed to be an unity of opinion and general profession of loyalty to the Southern Confederacy; but since there have been much disaffection and increase of excitement. The consequence has been that some of the traders have left the Upper Creek country, barely escaping with life, and others are, as I learn, preparing to leave. Since my departure from the agency, there have been two engagements between the Confederate forces, under command of Col. Cooper, and the disaffected Indians, followers of Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la. In both engagements Col Cooper was victorious This, however, has only increased the vindictiveness of Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la's party, and magnified the dangers attendant on either traveling through or residing in the nation. My agency is, as you know, situated two hundred miles west of this place; and being totally unprotected and exposed to depredations, it is very insecure. Parsecofer and others, as stated in my report to the department, as heading the disaffected party, were leaders in the recent battles under Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la. But I am pleased to be able to state that John Jumper, Short Bud, Cloud, and Ho-la-hah Fiesico were found with Col. Cooper, doing their duty as faithful and loyal allies. It will probably not be a great while before the excitement will subside, rendering traveling and residence there more secure. When you deem it necessary and safe for me to return, I will be ready. I await your orders on the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

S. M. RUTHERFORD,
C. S. Agent for Seminoles.

Major E. RECTOR,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

I leave for my agency in a few days, by way of Col. Cooper's headquarters, where I shall make a requisition for an escort, believing it to be too hazardous to attempt it without sufficient protection.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. RUTHERFORD,
C. S. Agent for Seminoles.

Major E. RECTOR,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 28, 1862.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 9th January, which reached me three days since. Owing to sickness, I have been unable to attend to the order therein contained, viz: "to make a full and detailed report of your (my) office, and the Indians under your (my) charge."

Being absent from the Choctaw and Chickasaw agency, under orders from Brigadier-General Pike, as military commandant of the Indian department, and, at present, not having access to the necessary papers, it is impossible, at this time, to make a detailed report of my office; but it shall be done as soon as the arrival of Brigadier-General Pike will enable me to be absent from the headquarters of the Indian department.

The condition of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, so far as their relations to the Southern Confederacy are concerned, is entirely satisfactory.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws now have a regiment. The Choctaws a battalion, consisting of seven companies, in the service of the Confederate States, and the Chickasaws a separate battalion of five companies.

The great mass of the Choctaws and Chickasaws are entirely satisfied with the treaties lately entered into with the Southern Confederacy, and will, no doubt, ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the Confederate States. The only fear entertained by myself in regard to them is, that too large a portion of the population is disposed to enter the military service, thus depriving agriculture of necessary laborers. The schools, too, under the derangement of affairs consequent upon a change of relations with the United States to the Confederate States, have been suspended, but will, no doubt, be again renewed under the new treaty arrangements.

It may be well to state that the population of the Choctaw country is about 15,000, and that of the Chickasaws 5,000, all living under written constitutions and laws. These comprise the "Indians under my charge."

My accounts brought forward from those rendered the
old government, will be forwarded and settlement made as soon as practicable, under the new regime.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Colonel C. S. A. and Indian Agent.

Hon. ELIAS RECTOR,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 14, 1862.

Sir: In compliance with your letter of instructions of the 10th inst., I have the honor to present in detail the condition of affairs connected with the Wichita agency. In thus presenting my report, I shall attempt to be governed by as much brevity as possible.

In detailing the affairs of the people in my charge, and of my action in reference to them, it will become necessary to refer, not only to the present, but to their past history in Texas. There was a time in Texas when these people were in a prosperous and happy condition, and they advanced as rapidly in the arts of civilization during that time, perhaps, as any people ever did. But evil-disposed persons in their vicinity, and those not far distant on the frontiers of Texas, became dissatisfied with their locality, and determined to break them up. They continued their work of desolation until the Indians were compelled to abandon their homes, and seek a refuge west of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, on the Leased District. In doing so, they suffered many and severe losses and privations. Numbers of their horses and cattle were driven off by their enemies, and many things useful to them were necessarily abandoned. Estimates were prepared of the amount of damage and submitted to the original United States Government, but before any action was taken, the government dissolved, and their just claims consequently failed. Therefore permit me most respectfully to suggest the propriety of immediately calling the attention of our government and of the proper department to the fact, in order that these people may obtain adequate remuneration.

In reference to their habitations they have nothing to claim. They have more and better houses than they had in Texas. The Comanches have eight or ten neatly hewn log cabins, with good chimneys. Three double-hewn log houses, with good chimneys to each room for the chiefs, in addition to a number of warm, comfortable picket-houses, which they partly built themselves and covered with grass. In Texas they had but one house, which belonged to the chief.

In the scramble for spoils at the time of the abandonment of Fort Cobb by the Federal troops, they were not altogether behind; for I have observed among them several new Sibley
tents, and a number of new common tents. The Toncahuas have warm, comfortable houses, made of poles and grass—such as they had in Texas. And for the chief I built a good double log house, with chimneys to each room, and a hall or passage in the centre, in which he now lives.

The Anadahkoes have quite a number of comfortable houses, consisting of four double houses, with chimneys to each room, passages in the centre, and to some of them shed rooms attached. The remainder consist of hewed log cabins and picket-houses—such as they had in Texas—covered with grass. The Caddoes also have quite a number of houses, consisting of various double houses, single houses and picket-houses. The Wichitas have no houses, except such as they have built for themselves, consisting of a net-work of sticks and grass; but they are warm and comfortable. They have not decided upon a permanent location, and, consequently, refuse to have houses built. The Tahhuacarroes, Wacoes, Ionies and Kichais inhabit the same kind of houses as the Wichitas, and, like them, have not decided upon a permanent location. The Shawnees and Delawares all have got comfortable cabins.

In February last, whilst at Washington, I closed all my former accounts with the Department of the Interior of the United States Government, and estimated for the first and second quarters of 1861—which estimates amounted to thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars, ($13,899.)

On my way to the Agency in the Indian country, prepared to carry out the designs and expectations of the government, I was arrested by one Burrow, who represented himself to be a General, on the part of the State of Arkansas, who examined my papers and took from me one wagon, four sets of harness, one horse and seven mules—property which had been purchased by the United States Government for the use and benefit of the Indians in my charge—all of which was subsequently returned, with the exception of two of the mules. After the wagons and mules were taken, I hired transportation and proceeded to the Agency, where I found the Indians in a high state of excitement and alarm—their fears having been excited by a Delaware Indian, by the name of Jim Ned, and other evil-disposed persons—tattlers and tale-bearers, who are apt to be found loitering about Indian Reserves. In reference to the people of Texas, I succeeded in satisfying them that their apprehensions were
groundless. I let several contracts for breaking prairie, and commenced the work generally, in accordance with my estimates and the wishes of the Department. But soon afterwards my State (Texas) seceded from the Union, and I determined no longer to act as a Federal officer, and having no authority to act for the Confederate States, I delivered to the Indians all the property in my possession, which was held in trust for their benefit, with the exception of two wagons, which were used in my transportation, which, together with one that had previously been loaned to the commissary, are now reported on my property rolls. With a hope to satisfy the Indians until an agent should be appointed by the Confederate States, (which I assured them would soon take place,) I expended the remainder of the monies in my hands for blankets, tobacco and clothing for them—they being in a destitute condition, occasioned principally on account of losses sustained by their goods being sunk in the Arkansas river, and by the fire at Fort Smith. The goods were intended to be duplicated, and monies had been promised for that purpose in advance of their regular supply of goods, of which the Indians were apprised.

Upon the withdrawal of Texas from the Union, they again became apprehensive of danger from the people of that State. I reminded them that I was a Texan, and in order that they might have a positive guaranty of safety, that they should have Texan troops to defend them. I made the application and Captain Diamond's company arrived on the day of my departure.

During the whole course of my operations as Comanche Agent, and more particularly the past year, my best efforts have been employed with a hope to induce all the Southern bands of Comanches to abandon their wandering habits, become colonized and settled, that being the most effectual means, and by far the least expensive mode of checking the depredations on Texas, and finally by means of messengers and messages, I induced them to come in on the first of August last, and enter into treaty stipulations with Commissioner Pike. A train of untoward circumstances prevented the Commissioner from complying strictly with his agreements with them, which has cast a shade of discontent upon their minds, and they say that it is the cause of the non-compliance on their part, (of their agreement) which was to settle on the Reserves last fall, and abandon their roving habits. This, however, I do not believe. If the Commis-
sioner had met them at the time appointed (the falling of the leaves,) with all the goods promised, I am of the opinion they would have received the goods, made some excuse, and returned again to the prairies. Such has been the case with the other Comanches, who have settled for several years, and I think they would have done so too. Perhaps their stealing operations would not have been so extensive; but they say that that practice shall cease, at any rate, as long as they are friends with us.

In November last, I received a visit from a Kiowa chief, by the name of "Big-head," who made many fair promises and agreed to settle on the Reserve with his people; but in this I place but little reliance. The Kiowas are a very numerous band. They are Northern Indians, and their principal range is from the sources of Arkansas river to Bent's Fort. Their principal chief originally spoke contemptuously of the United States Government and troops, notwithstanding, he annually received a large amount of presents from that Government, consisting of blankets, clothing, tobacco, rifles, powder, lead, &c., &c. They now have a Federal Agent at Bent's Fort. During the past six months, but little has been done on the Reserve. I have had no means to accomplish much. The employees, who have been engaged, have suffered considerably with sickness, during the months of September and October last. They have built a very comfortable double log house, with a gallery in front, and a stable, which is partly finished, to which a room is attached for the benefit of employees. Without such protection and security, there is no safety for the public animals necessary to carry on the farming operations of the Reserve.

No troops being stationed on the Leased District, I have been unable to exercise the necessary control. The Indians have been kept in a constant state of turmoil by false representations, both in reference to myself, and things affecting their individual interest. No Indian Reserve can be conducted in a satisfactory manner, either to the Government or Indians, without the co-operation of troops, to enable the Agent to enforce the Intercourse Laws, and eject disorderly persons from amongst them.

No funds, as yet, have been received to meet the current expenses of the Agency, nor has any forage been furnished, except 24 bushels of corn, and 12 of oats, which were received from Commissioner Pike. The remainder of the forage, which was used in sustaining two Government ani-
mals, and four private animals, employed in the public service, from 1st August to last of October, and from that time till the 31st December, four additional public animals, was gathered up at the different corn houses, which had been abandoned, and were going to destruction at Fort Cobb, and a small amount purchased on my own responsibility from the contractor for supplying the Indians. It is deemed useless to suggest additional plans of retrenchment and economy to the Government, as I am not advised as to the extent and nature of the design of its future operations in reference to the affairs of the Reserve.

With these facts submitted,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

M. LEEPER,
Indian Agent.

To E. RECTOR,
Supt. of Ind. Affairs.
Early in June I learned the condition of the Reserve Indians. Mr. Johnson's contract with the old Government had not expired, but the payments to him were to be made only up to the 30th June. It was absolutely indispensable to feed the Reserve Indians, and to take steps to induce them who had left to return, and the prairie Comanches to come in and treat with us.

The Northern commanders in New Mexico had already set on foot negotiations with them, to be followed by a regular council and treaty.

* Under these circumstances I directed Mr. Johnson in June to continue to feed the Indians as before, and on such terms as we should agree on after the 30th of June, until a contract could be made with him to do so at so much per ration.

** No provision having been made for feeding the Reserve Indians until they can raise corn next year, it became imperatively necessary that some arrangements should be made at once; ** and I have accordingly felt constrained to execute a contract with Mr. Charles B. Johnson aforesaid, to continue to issue rations of subsistence to the Reserve Indians for one year, of which executed in triplicate, I now enclose a copy to you, that it may reach the department of war and office of Indian affairs.

** I am satisfied the price fixed per ration is a reasonable one. If there had been time to receive bids, I should not have done so. Besides that Mr. Johnson can carry on the issues without intermission, there are persons who would be very likely to bid to whom I would not award a contract, if they would take it at one-half the price now fixed. To adopt the system of letting out contracts to the lowest bidder, is to offer a premium to the contractor to swindle the Indians, as certain contractors did some twenty-five years ago, by false bottoms to their measures and hollow weights. ** Under the present contract they will receive every ounce to which they are entitled. This I am sure of.

** If the cost of temporarily feeding these Indians seems
considerable, the Secretary of War will not need be reminded that it has always proven a more expensive undertaking to fight Indians than to feed them. The Florida war and the Indian hostilities of Texas are pregnant proofs of this truth. Unless peace is made with the Comanches and maintained with them and the Reserve Indians, we shall have to foot an annual bill of four or five millions at least.

** It is right that I should add that most of the Reserve Indians are industrious and willing to work; that they made last year and this several thousand rails and planted considerable corn, and that they are anxious to live in houses. ** There is no difficulty in inducing them to labor and accumulate property. As to their good faith, I have never been deceived by them, and with hundreds of men in and around my camp, not an article, even the smallest, has been missed.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest regard,

Your very obedient servant,

ALBERT PIKE,

Com’r of the C. S. to the Ind ans West of Arkansas.

Hon. Robert Toombs,

Secretary of State.
Richmond, Va.,
30th December, 1861.

SIR: In order to obtain the ratification by the several Indian Tribes of the amendments made by Congress to the Indian treaties negotiated by me, and to effect a treaty with the Kiowas, I have sent messages to the Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, requesting that their National Councils may be convened; and to the Chiefs of the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Comanches, Reserve Indians and Kiowas, requesting them to meet me at my headquarters.

It will be necessary to furnish provisions to the Creek and Seminole Councils, and to feed the more uncivilized Chiefs while in Council, and on their return, as also, perhaps, to make some presents; for which purposes no funds are in the hands of the Superintendent or myself.

I therefore respectfully suggest that the sum of four thousand dollars, to defray these expenses, be placed in the hands of the Superintendent, on whom I wish the duty of disbursing the same to be imposed, as my term of service as Commissioner has expired.

ALBERT PIKE,
*Late Com'r of the C. S. to the Indians West of Arkansas.*

S. S. Scott, Esq.,
*Act'g Com'r of Indian Affairs.*
[NO. IX, a.]

Little Rock, Arkansas,  
25th January, 1862.

Sir: I enclose herewith copies of certain papers taken in Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la camp, and forwarded to me by Colonel James McIntosh. They will show you what appliances have been used to seduce the Indians and make them disloyal to us.

I shall print these documents and distribute them in the Indian country, with a short proclamation, showing how Agents of the North have been guilty of falsehood, and how they allowed their deluded followers to be sacrificed. *

I am, very truly, yours,  
ALBERT PIKE,  
Brig. Gen'l Com'g Dept. of Indian Territory.

S. S. Scott, Esq.,  
Acting Com'r of Indian Affairs.
Barnesville, September 10th, 1861.

Ho-poi-ith-li Yc-ho-la,
Ho-k-tar-hah-sas Haipo:

Brothers: Your letter by Micco Hulka is received. You will send a delegation of your best men to meet the Commissioners of the United States Government in Kansas.

I am authorized to inform you that the President will not forget you. Our armies will soon go South, and those of your people who are true and loyal to the Government will be treated as friends; your rights and your property will be respected. The Commissioners from the "Confederate States" have deceived you. They have two tongues. They wanted to get the Indians to fight, and they will rob and plunder you, if they can get you into trouble. But the President is still alive, his soldiers will soon drive these men, who have violated your homes, from the land they have treacherously entered. When your delegates return to you, they will be able to inform you when and where your monies will be paid. Those who stole your orphan funds will be punished, and you will learn that the people, who are true to the Government, which has so long protected you, are your friends.

Your friend and brother,
E. H. Carruth,
Com'r of the U. S. Government.
To Tus-a-Quash, Chief of the Wichitas:

Friend and Brother: It is the wish of the Commissioners of the United States Government, that you either come to Kansas with your friends, the Seminoles, or send two or three of your best braves. We also want the Keechis, Jonies, Kadoes and the Comanches, to send some of their men to meet and have a "talk" with the Commissioners of your "Great Father," at Washington. His soldiers are swift as the Antelope, and as brave as the mountain bear, and they are your friends and brothers; they will give you powder and lead; they will fight by your sides; your enemies will be their enemies. Your friend "Black Bearer" will meet you here, and we will drive away the bad men who entered your country last spring. The Texans have killed the Wichitas; we will punish the Texans. Come with your brothers, the Seminoles. Your brother,

E. H. CARRUTH,
Commissioner of U. S. Government.
[NO. XII—d.]

BARNESVILLE, KANSAS, Sept. 11, 1861.

To the Chickasaws and Choctaws
Who are loyal to the United States Government:

Friends and Brothers: The Commissioners of the United States would like to meet delegations from your Nations, at the headquarters of the Kansas Brigade, where they will confer with you. The Indians who are true to the Government will always and everywhere be treated as friends by her armies. Your rights will be held sacred. You will be protected in person and property. It is only over the enemies of government and law that an avenging hand will be raised.

Very Respectfully,

E. H. CARRUTH,
Comm'r of U. S. Government.

J. H. LANE,
Commander of K. B.
We, the Headmen of Shawnee People,
To the Headman of Creek Nation, Ho-poi-ith-li Yo-ho-la:

Brother: We were rejoiced to see the delegation of your young men come here among us, to visit, smoke and renew our old talk, which our fathers, years ago, had with each other, before we were born. My brother, hold to this counsel, because it is good. Our heads are white; this talk has stood a long while, but when we renew our talk and light up our council fires, it comes back new again to our hearts, because it is good. We want you, our brother, to hold fast to our Government—to the Union. Think of your children, your women, your treaties with all nations, and especially your treaty with the United States Government; all your interests are involved in this Government, and it will protect you, as it has done; do not be decoyed away from your friends by wicked men, who are only giving you fair talk because they seek your help; they are willing to promise everything, but perform nothing. We were sorry to hear that some of your brothers, in the South, have taken up the war hatchet, which our fathers have buried deep in the bowels of our mother earth. Now, brother, hear the talk we send you; it is for your good, and the good of your old men, women and children. The United States Government will protect all its friends, and if you suffer a little now for her sake, remember, when this war is over she will then have a settlement with all nations who fight against her. If any of our brothers in the South will be found fighting against her, she will, on the close of the war, take all their land and property from them. Let not the people who represent themselves as friends to you, deceive you into a war where you have everything to lose, and nothing to gain; the South cannot give you anything, for she has taken everything from you; look in all the South: where is there a tribe of Indians? none, I say, because the land the people in the South wanted, and took from you.
But my brother the Creek, if he has taken up the war hatchet; bury it again, and remember only his old treaties.

PASCAL FISH,
his
BLACK ☼ BOB,
mark.
his
JACKSON ☼ ROGERS,
mark.
his
JAMES ☼ JACOBS,
mark.
his
JOHN ☼ CAPTAIN,
mark.
his
JAMES ☼ LUCKET.
mark.

Attest:

U. S. Interpreter.