

directions, from the agency, and their parents are unable to provide for their support, should they be concentrated at one or two schools. As you are aware, this fact calls forth the first action, and unless our government extends its aid to them in the way of lodging, clothing, and subsistence, its humane intent would be frustrated, owing to the impossibility of parents to administer to their childrens' necessities at so great a distance from their villages. My position as superintendent of teaching on this reservation was assumed by me on the 26th ultimo, and I find, in my intercourse with the different tribes of the Nez Percé Indians, that, with very few exceptions, they express not only a willingness but an earnest desire to acquire knowledge. This nation are not of the totally ignorant and debased order of savages, but possess a large share of intelligence and self-respect. With the keen preception of the Indian, they combine some of the more refined impulses of the white man, and the task of instructing them will be rendered thereby a comparatively easy one, provided, however, that our government will extend its aid. But in the absence of school-houses, books, and other requisites connected with this branch, the Indians are gradually giving up their anticipations in that line, and are becoming more and more careless as to their moral necessities. Such is the existing state of affairs, and I sincerely trust that at an early day appropriations for educational purposes may be made, thereby enabling a more favorable future report to be rendered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. DILLINGHAM,

Superintendent of Teaching, Nez Percé Reservation.

CHARLES HUTCHINS, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent, W. T.

G 11.

Articles of agreement made this 10th day of April, 1861, between Edward R. Geary, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington, and A. J. Cain, agent for the Nez Percés in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the Nez Percés in behalf of the said nation, said parties acting in accordance with authority vested in them by the 2d article of the treaty between the United States and the Nez Percés of the 11th of June, 1855.

1. That portion of the Nez Percé reservation lying north of the Snake and Clearwater rivers, the south fork of Clearwater and the trail from said south fork by the "Weipo root-ground, across the Bitter Root mountains, is hereby opened to the whites in common with the Indians for mining purposes, provided, however, that the root-grounds and agricultural tracts in said district shall, in no case, be taken or occupied by the whites, but shall remain for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

2. No white person, other than those in the service of the United States, shall be permitted to reside upon or occupy any portion of the Nez Percés reservation south of the line above described, without the consent of the superintendent, agent, and tribe, except that the right of way to the mining district north of said described line may cross Snake river at any eligible point below the mouth of Clearwater.

3. The entire portion of the Nez Percés reservation hereby opened to the whites for mining purposes, shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse in the Indian country; and no person shall be permitted to trade therein without obtaining license and giving bonds as provided by law.

4. It is further agreed on the part of the United States that a sufficient military force shall be placed on the reservation to preserve the quiet of the country

and protect the Indians in the rights secured to them by treaty and these articles of agreement.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this day and year aforesaid.

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian affairs, Oregon and Washington.
 A. J. CAIN,
United States Indian agent, Washington Territory.
 LANYER,
Head chief Nez Percés nation, and forty-seven others.

Witnesses—

W. W. JOHNSON.
 CHAS. H. FRUSH.
 LUDWELL J. RECTOR.

G 12.

OLYMPIA, W. T., October 30, 1862.

SIR: In your letter of several days ago, you ask me for information on various subjects connected with the Nez Percé reservation.

First. You desire to know whether, in my opinion, a treaty can be made with the Nez Percé tribe for their reserve.

My impression is that a treaty may be made with them for their reservation. In conversation with some of the leading men of the tribe, I learned substantially from them this: That they had heard that money had been appropriated to have a talk with them to see if they would sell out; that they were disposed to accommodate and let us have the country on some terms, but said they were at a loss to know where they could go; they preferred to remain where they were if they could be permitted to do so in peace and safety, but they had their fears that the vast numbers of white men who were coming to their country would overrun them and seize not only their gold lands, but would also take from them their agricultural and grazing lands. They seem to have lost confidence in our government as a treaty-making power. They say we talk much and promise much, but that we are very slow in making good our promises. They complain and say we have not complied with existing treaty stipulations; that we ought to pay up what we now owe them before we ask them to treat again. I have said that I believed a treaty could be made with them for their reservation. If the Indian department have the means to make good all former treaty obligations to date, and present them something tangible, in the shape of money or stock, I believe they can be treated with for their country on terms advantageous to both themselves and the United States.

The Nez Percé Indians are far above other tribes on this coast for intelligence and virtue. They know the value of money, property, and merchandise. They know just what blankets and other articles of clothing costs them when paid in annuities. They know equally well that if the amount of annuity was paid them in money that with it they could buy better and cheaper goods from any merchant or trading post in the country.

Secondly. You ask me the probable amount of gold taken from the Nez Percé gold fields this season.

This is a question very difficult to answer. The Portland dailies make the sum between six and seven millions. These papers, I think, have rather underrated than overrated the amount. I should think between seven and ten millions would be a fair estimate.