

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of its access to the harbor of Acquinna Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Acquinna Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Acquinna Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the mouth of the Alcea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

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

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 21, 1865.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Wallowa Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 9, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians in the Wallowa Valley, in the State of Oregon. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by red lines, and is described as follows, viz: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the west Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 11, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 16, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

Wallowa Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 10, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the order dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley, in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

UTAH.

Uintah Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River, within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, October 3, 1861.

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chehalis Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale, in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent, and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price