

tions are, that many of these mines are of surpassing richness, and that their discovery has but just commenced. These mines are of great worth to the people of this Territory, both from their intrinsic value, and from the excellent home market, their development and working will afford for our surplus agricultural productions, which have been, and will doubtless continue to be, the principal sources of our wealth and prosperity.

For these reasons any measures you may be able to adopt, to promote the development of our mineral resources will be most beneficial to our people.

The establishment of a mineralogical cabinet in this city, under the charge of some suitable person, whose duty it should be, to solicit contributions of specimens, not only of the minerals above named, but also of salt, iron, sulphur, alum, saltpetre, and any other minerals of value discovered in any part of the Territory, would be attended with but little expense, and would be highly advantageous.

A suitable person acting thus under the auspices of the Legislature, could in a few years form a collection of great and permanent value.

Could a thorough geological survey of the Territory be made it would doubtless result in the discovery of numerous new deposits of coal, iron, and the precious metals.

Persons desirous of engaging in coal or other mining enterprises could proceed much more intelligently in the light of such a survey, which should determine with scientific accuracy the proper localities for the expenditure of capital and labor.

In view of the great disability to our own people of such information, especially in reference to deposits of coal, the want of which in convenient localities, is one of the greatest hindrances to our prosperity, I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to cause a full and careful geological survey of the Territory to be made.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

At the time of the organization of the Territory, the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a Library. From the number and character of the books purchased, I should judge that the original appropriation was expended somewhat injudiciously. There is a great deficiency of standard works of reference for the use of the Judges and members of the Legislature.

In view of this deficiency of works, almost indispensable, I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for the purchase of additional books; such appropriation to be expended under the direction of our Delegate in Congress and a committee to be appointed by the Legislature.

BOUNDARY.

A question has arisen between the authorities of Oneida County, Idaho, and those of Cache County, in this Territory, relative to the location of the boundary line between the two Territories.

Certain settlements, heretofore supposed to be in Utah, are now claimed to be within the Territorial limits of Idaho. For the purpose of settling this question, I would recommend that the Surveyor-General of the Territory, or some other suitable person, be appointed a Commissioner, to meet with a similar Commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Territory of Idaho, and survey that portion of the boundary line passing through, or near the territory in dispute.

IRRIGATION.

My attention has been called to the fact that no general law upon the subject of irrigation has yet been enacted. The subject, in view of the many rights, legal and equitable therein involved, is one of great importance, and will, with the increasing population of the Territory, require careful legislation.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the subject to feel competent to make suggestions as to the details of the laws necessary to be made. In fact, laws sufficient for all emergencies cannot be enforced until the titles to real estate are perfected, and the power to levy and collect taxes upon the same thereby acquired.

Inasmuch, however, as the preparation of proper general laws upon this subject to a work requiring much thought and labor, should no legislation in reference thereto be had at your present session, it would be advisable to appoint a committee with instructions to prepare bills upon the subject and to report the same for your consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

Turnpike, toll bridge, or ferry companies, for the improvement of highways, in the charters of which, exclusive privileges are granted to companies or individuals, should be incorporated as rarely as possible. Wherever the settlement of the country will justify the expense, such roads, bridges or ferries, should be constructed by local taxation, assisted, in proper cases, by appropriation from the Territorial Treasury, and the highways made free to the traveling public. And in cases where, by reason of the sparseness of population or the great difficulties to be surmounted in the opening of highways, a different rule is adopted, the rights of the public should be carefully guarded. Provision should be made for the lowest rates of toll and the briefest enjoyment of the franchise, consistent with the proper remuneration of the parties engaging in the enterprise.

The road from this city, through Parley's canyon to the Weber river, appears to me to be a proper locality for the construction of a toll road. A good road is especially desirable, on account of our supplies of coal being brought over that route. The construction of such a road would be attended with no inconsiderable expense. The settlements upon the Weber are small, and from the fact that a very large proportion of the travel upon the road is by freighters, immigrants, miners, and others not residents of the Territory, it would not be the most appropriate locality for expenditure by the Territorial Government.

I would, therefore, suggest to you the propriety of adopting a joint resolution, authorizing the Governor, or some other Territorial officer to receive bids from responsible parties for the construction of a good turnpike road upon this route, upon condition of receiving a charter from the Legislature for the term of ten years; such bids to be accompanied by sufficient guarantee to maintain the road in good order during that time, and specifying the lowest rates of toll which would be accepted.

Should such resolution be speedily adopted, bids might be received and the charter awarded during the present session of the Legislature, and the public thus enjoy the benefits of the improved highway during a portion, at least, of the coming year.

NEW POSTAL ROUTES.

In regard to increased mail facilities, your more correct information will enable you to suggest to Congress and the Postmaster-General such measures as the wants and welfare of the Territory seem to demand.

CHARLES DURKEE.

Poetry.

TO MRS. ELLEN S. CLAWSON.

[In Memory of her little daughter Florence, aged 15 months, who was accidentally scalded so severely as to cause death.]

The cyprus is weeping—the willow trees mourn
With the sad, dewy stem of the spray;
For its freshest sweet bud that was suddenly
Torn,

By the finger of death, away.

The fair bud, that dear child, in the courts of
The just,

Where love reigns in perfection, will bloom:
Death was sent, as a messenger true to his trust,
Though his mission was clothed in gloom.

Look! behold in the distance, a beautiful view,
Thought at present the prospect seems
Blighted;

The sad spray, in its turn, will be transplanted
Too,

And that bud, to the stem, reunited.

No tempest can scathe and no frost impair
Its sweet freshness and loveliness now:
In a field of pure light, and in untainted air
There's no blighting of bud nor bough,

While the cyprus and willow with sympathy
Mourn

With the fond parent-stem that is riven,
The bright angels of love and affection have
Borne

That beautiful rose-bud to heaven.

G. S. L. City, Nov., 1865. E. R. SNOW.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
THE NORTH-WESTERN INDIAN COUNCIL.

FORT SULLY, Dakota Territory, }
Saturday, Oct. 28, 1865. }

After the conclusion of the treaty with the Minneconjures, October 10, of which a full account was sent you, the commission held an ineffectual council with a delegation of Sans Arcs, who disclosed the fact, after much speech-making that they had no power from their tribe to make a treaty, and were

only an inconsiderable fraction of the chiefs and head men. A short council with a partial delegation of Brules resulted in a treaty. The Two Kettle band was the next whose chiefs came in. On the 18th, an attempt was made to hold a council with them, but the chiefs were jealous of each other, refused to permit certain of their number, who presented themselves, to be recognized as chiefs by the commissioners, and spent the day in as bitter an intestine quarrel of words as ever occurred in a political canvass among their white exemplars. The council was resumed the next day with better results. The chief, Two Lances, whom they had declared the day before was not entitled to that distinction, at last got the floor and made the longest speech to which it was the misfortune of the Commissioners to listen while at Fort Sully. It occupied nearly three hours, and is one of the longest Indian speeches on record—for the chiefs are usually compact, direct, brief and forcible in debate. But Two Lances succeeded in securing a place on the treaty as a chief, with the accompanying presents. The recognition of a chief's position by the United States authorities is very important, in fact absolutely essential to his maintaining the position among the tribe. The commissioners, acting upon the precedent set by Gen. Harney, in 1856, and by all our commanders in the Western regions, gave to each chief, whom they recognized as such, a letter declaring the fact, commending him to the kind attentions of white men, and requiring obedience to him by his people.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE CHIEFS.

After the treaty had been signed a photograph was taken of the chiefs of this band, the Two Kettles, as was done in the case of other delegations, when they did not object from superstitious notions. At the presentation of the camera, the Indians showed the greatest interest, some of them selecting their positions with care. The long winded old fellow noticed above, who was an artful demagogue, seized the opportunity to place himself in advance of all the rest, stripped to the buff, that the Great Father, when he looked at the picture, might behold him the most prominent of all Two Kettles.

COUNCIL WITH THE BLACK FEET.

On the afternoon of the same day, a brief, satisfactory and conclusive counsel was held with the Blackfeet delegation, representing a considerable part of that powerful tribe, headed by their able chief, the Shield. He conducted the debate and controlled and managed his people with admirable sense and dignity.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIBES—BUSINESS FINISHED.

On the 20th a prolonged, vexatious and laborious council was held with fragmentary or partial representations of various tribes—Unkpapas, Onkpatis, Sans Arcs, and others. After a debate, that for a long time seemed to be endless, they all signed; and the Commission thus closed negotiations with all the Indians then at Fort Sully. The intention had been to leave the next morning, but at night news came that other Indians were still expected from the north, and the Commissioners waited patiently for several days. But the weather began to grow severe, the river was daily falling lower and lower, until there was ground for grave apprehension that the steamers chartered by the Commission at an expense of several hundred dollars per day might be shut in at Fort Sully by the low water and ice to remain there until spring. Six days were spent in impatient waiting. On the 26th, the Commission issued an order for the boat to start down the river the next morning. Col. Taylor, Gen. Sibley and Dr. Reed, with the other officers and attendants of the Commission proceeding with the steamer, while Gov. Edmunds, Gen. Curtis, Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Hitt, the shorthand reporter, remained at Fort Sully to meet the expected delegations of Indians from Fort Rice. This arrangement was carried out the next day. The boat, however, grounded before she got out of sight of the fort. The staying section of the Commission had hardly landed before a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the Indians were close by and would be at the fort by nightfall.

In the evening they all came in—representatives of the highest rank, and in large numbers, from the Blackfeet, Unkpapas, Ogalalas, Sans Arcs, Yanktonais and Brules. The whole of Saturday was spent in one long council, without recess, from nine until six, resulting, after many turns of debate and fluctuations of feeling on the part of the sav-

ages, in all of them signing treaties of peace.

STATISTICS OF THE NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

Thus ended the negotiations of the Northwestern Peace Commission for this year—treaties having been concluded and executed with nine tribes of heretofore hostile Sioux. The following may be considered an approximate estimate of the strength of each of these bands, the information upon which it is based being derived from the Indian chiefs themselves, our frontier commanders and the old traders: Okaps, 400 lodges, about 650 warriors; Blackfeet, 175 lodges, 300 warriors; Ogalalas, 300 lodges, 500 warriors; Minneconjures, 370 lodges, 600 warriors; Upper Brules, 300 lodges, 500 warriors; Lower Brules, 150 lodges, 300 warriors; Sans Arcs, 200 lodges, 150 warriors; Two Kettles, 150 lodges, 200 warriors; Yanktonais, 500 lodges, 1,000 warriors. There are besides these, other extensive tribes that have been engaged in hostilities, but owing to the lateness of the season and the remoteness of their localities they could not be reached this fall. The Minnesota Sioux, generally called the Santees, ranging north and east of the Missouri River, now near the British line, and bitterly hostile, will number probably over 500 lodges; the Cut Heads, in the same vicinity, have perhaps 300 lodges; the Cheyennes, roving from the Platte through the Black Hill region to the Missouri, will reach about 600 lodges; the once powerful Arapahoes, mostly near Fort Laramie, are now reduced to about 200 lodges. Lone Horn, the intelligent head chief of the Minneconjures, also mentioned two bands not previously enumerated, the Kee-ak-sahs, 300 lodges, and the To-kah-chink-a-wetahs, or "Those that eat everything," 100 lodges. It is probable that these are embraced, in part at least, in the other bands. The Santee Sioux, 1,000 in number, mostly women and children who were removed after their capture in Minnesota to Crow Creek, on the Missouri, and the friendly Yanktons, about 400 lodges, are not included in the above estimate.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TREATIES.

The treaties made provide for perpetual peace between the United States and the nine tribes named, and for peace among the Indians themselves—all questions arising among them involving the question of peace and war being required to be submitted to the arbitration of the President or his representatives. The complete sovereignty of the United States Government over all, white and red, acknowledged. The Indians treating are to use their influence, and if necessary, physical force, to maintain the peace and protect white persons and their property from molestation. By each of the treaties the Government of the United States has the right to locate and construct such roads as may be required through any and every part of the country; and, as the game upon which the Indians subsist will thus be scared off and diminished, the government is to pay them annuities, various in gross amount to the different bands, but upon the basis of about thirty dollars per lodge, for twenty years, provided this treaty is maintained and observed in good faith.

The chiefs in their speeches and by their behaving, gave every promise that the peace would be faithfully regarded by them and their people, so far as they could be controlled by authority; but all, while willing to make peace by a "talk," manifested a reluctance to "touching the pen," when the treaties were presented for execution, which seemed a superstition, until it was explained that the power of the chiefs was limited, and their young men were so uncontrollable and restless that the chiefs were slow to bind themselves to the strict terms of written agreements, for the maintenance of which they were to be held responsible, when a partial violation of the peace by predatory bands, or individuals among the young braves, was almost inevitable.

Although a complete formal pacification of the Northwestern Indians has not been effected by the Commission this fall, a suspension of hostilities, a certain degree of friendly intercourse between the whites and Indians, and a substantial basis for formal treaties, embracing all the tribes throughout this vast region, to be executed next season, have been secured.

Recent intelligence from the Liberian republic brings pleasant accounts of material prosperity. The country is growing rapidly; its resources are developing, under the stimulus of free labor; trade is active; emigration, temporarily suspended in consequence of the war in the United States, is again flowing in the old channels.