

appointment, by your instructions, and by the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, Teton Sioux, and by that name we will designate them in our report. The numerous tribes and bands of the great Dacotah Nation have been intermarrying and changing from other causes for so long a time, that their former division into Tetons and Santees is no longer recognized, and the former term is seldom or never heard among those Indians whom we designate by that title. These names grew out of the former designation of the Sioux, by which all those west and south of the Missouri River were called Tetons, and all those north and east of that river Santees. By that division, therefore, these may still be called Tetons, although they are apparently ignorant of the existence of such a name as applied to themselves.

The Tetons, at the time when the efforts of the Department to conciliate them began, embraced a number of Indians representing almost every tribe and band of the Dacotah Nation, and were roaming on the hunting-grounds lying south of the Missouri River, and embracing the Yellowstone, Powder River, and Big Horn Valleys. Their camps embraced those members of the various tribes who had become dissatisfied with the conduct of those tribes which had assumed treaty relations with the Government, and who were opposed to peace on any terms with the whites. Such a confederation, bound together solely by a common and implacable hatred toward the whites, as may be supposed, exercise a reign of terror in the country through which they roam, and commit many outrages upon the scattered white men found therein. Many whites were murdered in the vicinity of Fort Peck alone, and upward of thirty have been killed since the establishment of that trading-post within its immediate neighborhood. This confederacy is supposed to have been under the control of Sitting Bull and Black Moon, two chiefs of the Unkapapa Sioux, who are mentioned by you in your letter of instructions as having been engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862. We do not agree with you that these chiefs participated in the Minnesota war; no mention of them is found in the proceedings of the commission

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