

followed by their families, with their camp equipage and property, brought to the agency, where they were released and put in camp. About seven hundred ponies were captured, with all the arms and ammunition the Indians had about their persons or their lodges." In reporting this bold and brilliant attack on these "hostiles" to Gen. Sheridan, the fact was so gratifying to Gen. Crook that he closed thus: "I feel that this is the first gleam of daylight we have had in this business." A few days after this event, a gentleman not in the military service thus wrote of it to the chairman of the Sioux commission: "To hear Red Cloud tell his story of the treatment he received would make your heart melt with sympathy. It was the most touching recital of wrong I ever listened to. He was told by the military that it was done by order of the president. He asked is his great father had given such an order, and said: 'What have I done that I should receive such treatment from him whom I thought my friend,' My faith in justice being done to the Indians has been obliterated by the course that has been pursued toward this peaceable people."

Gen. Terry stated that the force with which he made a descent on Standing Rock and Cheyenne river agencies was composed of the Seventh Cavalry, three companies of the infantry, and a section of artillery. This force was divided into two parts, one of which, consisting of four companies of ~~infantry, and a section of artillery~~ cavalry, under Major Reno, marched by the right bank of the Missouri to Standing Rock, and reported to Lieut.-Colonel Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding at the post, who, ³¹⁹ with his own garrison and Reno's troops, dismounted the Indians on that bank of the river. The other portion, under Col. Sturgis in person, moved on the left bank. It reached the camps on that bank, at the same time that Major Reno arrived on the other side, and was equally successful in accomplishing the object of the movement. "Not