

"Peace & friendship;— To define boundaries," & thereby "to remove cause for future dissensions;— The protection of the person, property & life of Indians."

In many of these treaties the United States has bound itself to provide for the education of the children of the tribe or nation treated with, & "thereby promote the civilization of the Indians."

The bare fact of entering into a treaty for the purchase of land is a tacit acknowledgment on the part of the purchasing power of the title of ownership, & consequent right to sell of the nation with which it is made;— the same may be said in regard to articles inserted in most purchasing treaties made with Indians, in which the United States guaranties—as part of the condition of the purchase—the "free use & enjoyment" of remaining unsold lands, or lands reserved by them, & promises protection from "invasion by any individual, State" or even "the United States" itself.

A treaty made with the Cherokees in 1828 provides that their remaining lands, "shall never, in all future time be embarrassed by having around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction

the limits of our existing territory." Ten years after this solemn guarantie by treaty stipulation, at the request of the State of Georgia, the Cherokees numbering Sixty thousand (60,000), were forcibly driven from their homes before the army, into an unknown wilderness, suffering great loss of property, & fully one fourth of their people.

The Creeks & Seminoles are assured in a treaty made in 1856 that "no part of their territory shall ever be annexed to any territory or State" nor "ever be erected into a territory without full & free consent of the legislative authority of the tribe owning the same" (See letter of Acting Commissioner Brooks, Nov. 28, 1879)

Bishop Whipple in a letter to the N.Y. Tribune January, 30, 1877 says "I have asked scores of brave officers who have grown grey in the service, if they knew of a single instance where Indians have been the first to break a treaty & they always answered, 'No' H. H. Jackson after an examination of all the treaties made by our government with Indian tribes, & the causes for our Indian wars, did not find that a single treaty had been broken by Indians; that every one had been broken by whites."

Not only the Cherokees, but many other