

having been attended with great suffering & sacrifice of life & property, of the tribe thus removed. These removals being universally forced upon them because of the covetous greed of the people in some State, or Territory have demanded it, & the government, regardless alike of its own solemn pledges, & the consequences to the Indians involved has yielded to the demand. — Delawares

In 1876, the Poncas were thus forced from their homes, their harvests, & much of their property, & driven before the bayonet a fifty five days march into a strange country, & an unfavorable climate to make a new beginning in the way of civilization, losing nearly one fourth of their numbers inside of a year from the date of their removals.

In 1878 the Northern Cheyennes were removed from their homes in the north, to the reservation assigned to the Cheyennes, & Arapahoes, on the north side of the Canadian River in Indian Territory, where they were left unprovided for with food for several months — denied arms, they could not hunt — decimated by starvation, they finally broke for their former homes in the north. They were pursued — captured, & confined five days without food or fire in a cold Dakota prison

ing condition, with his wife committed suicide. A few of the others escaped, only to be ^{overtaken} recaptured in a narrow canon, nearly naked & in a perishing condition were all killed or captured by Captain Thornburg, who was afterwards lost his life at White River.

On the annexation of Texas, according to a speech delivered in the U. States Senate by Sam. Houston (I think in 1853) southern planters, rushed in to the northern portion of that ^{State} republic, upon land which had been set apart for the Indians, & regardless of treaty guaranties of the former republic, took possession of their improvements, (for they had at that time made some improvements & commenced farming) this being resisted, on the return of the troops from the Mexican war, they were sent against the Comanches, & they were driven from their homes, into the wilds of Indian Territory, where they relapsed into a lower state of savagery than they had ever before occupied. As might have been expected, with revenge ever rankling in their breasts, they for many, many years continued a course of murderous depredations upon the people of that state.

Four times in the century have the