

putting up a large mission school-house, for the benefit of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. These Indians have but recently been removed to the Territory from their former homes in Colorado, from whence they had been driven by the tide of immigration, which immediately followed the discovery of gold and silver in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, and their lands were thus wrested from them without their consent. This leading to the committal of some outrages, terms of a treaty were agreed upon, by which a reservation was set apart for them on both sides of the Arkansas River, in the state of Kansas. This treaty was never ratified by Congress, and they for several years were left without any land they could call their own. Being thus deprived of their lands, they committed some depredations upon the settlers, which resulted in the treacherous massacre of Sand Creek, and their ultimate removal to the Territory, where they at present reside, living mostly at peace, though not satisfied with their removal from Kansas and Colorado.

Perhaps this Sand Creek massacre should receive more than the passing notice I had intended giving it; and I will just state here, that in the summer of 1864, some depredations and robberies were committed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes upon settlements in Colorado, their former home, from which they had been driven, and for which they had not been compensated. In consequence of these outrages, the Cheyenne village of Cedar Bluffs was attacked by United States troops, and between twenty and thirty Indians killed, and as many more

the subsequent history of the Cheyennes

According to the Indian Commissioners report for the year 1867 General Hancock, "without any known provocation", in that year surrounded & burned a Cheyenne village, while peacefully employed, consisting of three hundred lodges, destroying Indian property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, thus provoking a three years war at a cost of many lives, & forty million of dollars.

Again in 1868 a village of peaceful Cheyennes situated on land assigned them near old Fort Cobb was surrounded by Gen. Custer & his troops, & not a man, woman or child was permitted to escape.

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though the squatters who had settled upon their lands in Colorado were retained possession of them