

Surrender

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Noted

Extract from Report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific - Chicago, Ill., October 22, 1881.

Department of Dakota, two regiments of cavalry, 1,505; one regiment of infantry, mounted, 435; six regiments of infantry, 2,548; total, 4,488. Department of the Platte, two regiments of cavalry, 1,252; three regiments of infantry, 1,160; total, 2,412. Department of the Missouri, two regiments of cavalry, 1,430; six regiments of infantry, two companies of which are mounted, 2,543; total, 3,973. Department of Texas, two regiments of cavalry, 1,440; one battery of artillery, 38; four regiments of infantry, 1,725; total, 3,203.

Although the Department of Dakota has, by far, the largest number of Indians from whom hostile acts might be expected, these have been at peace during the past year, and seem to have made some advancement in labor and in the cultivation of the soil, at the different agencies. The exceedingly annoying condition of having a small body of our hostile Indians, with Sitting Bull, just across the boundary line, in British Columbia, has been removed by the surrender of this head man. Nearly all of the Indians who clustered around him have come over, either with him or in advance of him, and have submitted to the authority of the government. So long as this body of Indians remained across the line, they formed a nucleus with whom all dissatisfied or disaffected ones, at the agencies, could take refuge. For this reason I supported General Terry in his efforts to get Sitting Bull back, and I think the results will be satisfactory. Although Sitting Bull was not much of a warrior, and had no prestige among Indians on that account, still he was stubborn in his resistance to the government reservation system, and naturally had many adherents among the disaffected. His original

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