

Terms of Subscription. \$2 per annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Advertisements. For each square of 10 lines for the first week...

CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1868. NEW SERIES—VOL. 9, NO. 20.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

VOL. 41—WHOLE NO. 2095.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

THE CLEARFIELD STORE RECONSTRUCTED.

GEO. L. REED & CO., CLEARFIELD, PA.

Boots and Shoes. JACOBS COLE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. Thursday Morning, December 3, 1868.

REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Events of the Past Year on the Plains.

Trouble with the Indians—Hardships and Deaths of the Settlers and Troops—Policies of the Government to Pacify.

WASHINGTON, November 20. The following report was just received at the War Department from Lieutenant-General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Ft. Leavenworth, Mo., Nov. 1, 1868.

General: The Military Division of the Missouri is still composed of the Department of Missouri and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Utah and Montana.

These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Terry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to which I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made and of the events of the past year.

You will observe that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors and rewards.

In former reports I endeavored to describe the reasons and causes which made a state of war the normal condition of affairs on the Plains, and have since continued to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success.

Our people continue, as heretofore, to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a well known danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery of gold or other precious metals, thus coming into daily contact and necessary conflict with discontented and hostile Indians.

The co-ordinate departments of our Government likewise continue to reduce the surveys of public land westward, and grant patents to occupy lands to locate and build railroads and establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and relays of horses, as though that region of country was in profound peace, and all dangers to occupation and transit had passed away.

Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet their public nature implies public protection, and we are daily and hourly exposed to the attacks of the Indians, who are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand.

The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demonstrate the fact that as long as these things continue, from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge and desertion, but should keep the ranks constantly replenished with fresh recruits.

At the time of my last annual report, dated October 1, 1867, I was a member of the Peace Commission, on which the Congress of the United States had devolved the whole Indian question for a practicable and, if possible, a peaceful solution.

At the same time, as Executive order, I was made my military duty to subordinate the acts of all the troops under my command to whatever plan of action the Peace Commission might adopt.

The Commission, in its annual report of December last to the President of the United States, bears full testimony on this point to the effect that all the officers of the army, and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had to their efforts to be maintained at their posts, and to their difficult business to a peaceful conclusion.

I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that commission further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion that if we would maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, they should be collected on reservations as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that they should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

Drugs and Medicines. REMOVAL. HARTSWICK & IRWIN, DRUGGISTS.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

WE have moved to inform our old and new customers, that we have removed our establishment to the spacious new building just erected on Market street, nearly adjoining the Market House on the east, opposite Messrs. Graham & Son's store; where we respectfully invite the public to come and buy their

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints and Varnishes.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines consists of everything sold, selected with the greatest care, and

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE! We also keep a full stock of Dyes, Perfumery, Toilet and Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Whitelead Brushes, and every other kind of Brush. We have a large lot of

WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE, Flaxseed Oil, Paints, and in fact everything used in the painting business, which we offer at City prices to cash buyers.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS, Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted of the best of the best.

J. B. HARTSWICK, JOHN P. IRWIN, No. 26, 28, 30.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. J. I. SHAW, DRUGGIST.

(Second Street, opposite the Court House), CLEARFIELD, PENN'a.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has on hand a full supply of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Confectionery, Stationery, &c.

Physicians Will find his stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY. Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Envelope, Note Paper, also a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Penna. Pencil, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Are requested to examine his stock of Perfumery, Hair Oil, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sets, &c.

SMOKERS AND PIPEWISERS Will find a full supply of Fine Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Pipes, Pen-Knives, &c.

CARBON OIL. The best quality of Liqueurs always on hand, for medicinal purposes. Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.

A. I. SHAW, April 8, 1868.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER. SCHERTZ'S Celebrated Bitter Cordial.

THIS medicinal preparation is now offered in the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of the most valuable and healthful ingredients of nature, and selected with the most care.

It is not recommended as a Cure-All, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the most dangerous and fatal diseases which are now so common.

It can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Lowess, Spasmodic Cholera, Biliousness, &c. For the relief of the Spleen, it is equally valuable. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results.

THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, PA. Thursday Morning, December 3, 1868.

REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Events of the Past Year on the Plains.

Trouble with the Indians—Hardships and Deaths of the Settlers and Troops—Policies of the Government to Pacify.

WASHINGTON, November 20. The following report was just received at the War Department from Lieutenant-General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Ft. Leavenworth, Mo., Nov. 1, 1868.

General: The Military Division of the Missouri is still composed of the Department of Missouri and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Utah and Montana.

These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Terry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to which I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made and of the events of the past year.

You will observe that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors and rewards.

In former reports I endeavored to describe the reasons and causes which made a state of war the normal condition of affairs on the Plains, and have since continued to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success.

Our people continue, as heretofore, to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a well known danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery of gold or other precious metals, thus coming into daily contact and necessary conflict with discontented and hostile Indians.

The co-ordinate departments of our Government likewise continue to reduce the surveys of public land westward, and grant patents to occupy lands to locate and build railroads and establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and relays of horses, as though that region of country was in profound peace, and all dangers to occupation and transit had passed away.

Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet their public nature implies public protection, and we are daily and hourly exposed to the attacks of the Indians, who are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand.

The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demonstrate the fact that as long as these things continue, from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge and desertion, but should keep the ranks constantly replenished with fresh recruits.

At the time of my last annual report, dated October 1, 1867, I was a member of the Peace Commission, on which the Congress of the United States had devolved the whole Indian question for a practicable and, if possible, a peaceful solution.

At the same time, as Executive order, I was made my military duty to subordinate the acts of all the troops under my command to whatever plan of action the Peace Commission might adopt.

The Commission, in its annual report of December last to the President of the United States, bears full testimony on this point to the effect that all the officers of the army, and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had to their efforts to be maintained at their posts, and to their difficult business to a peaceful conclusion.

I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that commission further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion that if we would maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, they should be collected on reservations as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that they should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

The two principal reservations indicated by the commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and South of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain all adapted to the purpose, not already appropriated to the extension of the United States, and which should be maintained at the cost of the United States until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves.

States for ratification. The treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Navajoes, and Grows were duly confirmed, but those with the various bands of Sioux, Snakes, &c., were not confirmed, simply, it is inferred, because they were not complete when the Senate adjourned; but for some reason Congress did not take action on the chief proposition of the Peace Commission, which was approved in their reports of last December, viz: that which related to the setting apart of the two reservations hereinbefore referred to, and providing governments therefor, which was designed to precede the confirmation of any of the treaties, and was the only principle of them all. I regret that I feel compelled to refer to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to make a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes with which we had to deal, viz: the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. It has always been most difficult to discover the exact truth concerning the cause of a rupture with any Indians. They never give notice of a first notice comes after their rifles and lances have done much bloody work. All intercourse then necessarily ceases, and the original cause soon becomes buried in after events. The present Indian war in General Sheridan's department is no exception, and, as near as I can gather it, the truth is about as follows:

Last year, in the several councils held at North Platte and Fort Laramie, by the Peace Commission, with fragments of hands of Sioux, the Indians asserted that they were there, and had been always, anxious to live at peace with their white neighbors, provided we kept faith with them. They claimed that the building of the Powder river road and the establishment of military posts along it, drove away the game from the only hunting grounds they had left after the occupation of Montana and Nebraska, and that the road had been built in face of their protest, and in violation of some old treaty which guaranteed them that country. They said that the road and the posts along it had been constructed in 1855 and 1856, for the benefit of the people of Montana, but had almost ceased to be of any practical use to them, by reason of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose terminus west of the Black Hills made it easy for the wagons to travel by an older and better road west of the mountains.

For this reason, and because the further extension of this railroad, under rapid progress, would each year make the Powder river road less and less used, the commission, in its earnest entreaty of the Sioux, and recommended the abandonment, for the time being, of this road. On the 24 day of last March General Grant gave the necessary orders for breaking up the posts Fort Reno, Philip Kearney, and C. F. Smith, but it was too late to August before the stores and material could all be hauled away.

As we have reason to apprehend, some of the Sioux attributing our action to the breaking up of the posts, by raids to the line of the Pacific road, and to the south of it into Colorado. Others of them doubtless reached the camps of the Arapahoes, on Beaver Creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe by war, or threats of war, they would compel us to pass the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the Indian region, the best hunting grounds of America. About this time—viz: August 3 or 4, a party of Indians, composed of two hundred Cheyennes, four Arapahoes, and twenty Sioux, are known to have started from their camp on Pawnee Fork, on a war expedition, nonchalantly to fight the Pawnees.

On the 10th they appeared on the Saline, north of Fort Harker, where the settlers received them kindly, and they were given food and coffee, and provided to be offered, because it was in tin cups, they threw it back in the faces of the women, and, as at once to break up furniture and set fire to the houses. They seized the women and ravished them, perpetrating atrocities which could only have been the result of premeditated crime.

Here they killed two men. Thence they crossed over the settlements on the Solomon, where they continued to ravish houses and property, to ravish all the females, and killed thirteen men. Going on to the Republicans they killed two more men and mutilated other acts of similar brutality. As soon as the intelligence of this could be carried to Fort Harker troops were sent in pursuit, who succeeded in driving them away, rescuing some captured children, and killing but few Indians, by reason of their past coolness and familiarity with the country. I recite these facts with some regret, because they are very beyond dispute, and up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the General Government, with one exception, the agent at Leavenworth. The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian, but under positive orders from me, had some with all manner of insult and provocation, in hopes that very soon the measure of the Peace Commission would culminate in the withdrawal of these savages from the neighborhood of our posts, roads and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble.

I was present at Fort Leavenworth when General Sheridan received notice of the attacks on the settlers of the Saline, Solomon, and Republicans. He started at once on the river, and every inquiry was satisfied that our people had given provocation at all for these wanton acts of barbarity, which were in flagrant violation of their recent treaties.

Yet he delayed striking their camps till he had made a formal demand

through the agent, according to the terms of the treaty, for the actual perpetrators of these very acts. Colonel Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, sent a messenger out and made every exertion to procure their surrender, but utterly failed of success, for it seems the older and more cautious chiefs, though giving up to peace, could not claim so considerable a body of their best young warriors, and of course they all become responsible. All of the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas roads, and simultaneously attacked every party of white men, who had received no notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were therefore unprepared for attack—the aggregate murders amounting to seventy-nine in all, during August and September. General Sheridan, seeing that war with the Cheyennes was inevitable then endeavored to keep the Arapahoes out of it. This tribe had been camped for the summer on Beaver Creek, and he invited their chiefs into Fort Dodge, where, on the 13 day of September, Spotted Wolf, Bull Bear, and other Arapahoes chiefs well known to our officers, in full council, agreed to keep out of the war and to move down to the reservations below the Kansas line, to which they had assented at a Medicine Lodge Council. When at a time appointed by Fort Cobb had transpired, they not only did