

## INDIANS.

coming spring weather, to repeat in Dakota their murderous massacres at New Ulm, in Minnesota.

Your memorialists would therefore ask, that a sufficient number of troops be added to those now in said territory to meet any emergency of the kind anticipated.

Your memorialists would ask that for the safety of the capital of said territory, that there may again be one or more companies of soldiers stationed at Fort James, on the Dakota river, as this is near the hostile war path of the Sioux Indians, and would afford the settlements of the Missouri valley great protection.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, January 10th, 1867.

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 INDIANS.
 

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## CHAPTER XVII.

A MEMORIAL TO GENERAL U. S. GRANT, RELATIVE TO  
INDIAN MATTERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

*To General U. S. Grant:*

**To General  
Grant for mili-  
tary protection.**

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would respectfully represent, that entertaining serious apprehensions of a general outbreak among the hostile Indians of the northwest, especially those located in and adjacent to the valley of the upper Missouri, during the coming season, we deem it highly important and essential to the welfare and security of the pioneer settlements in this territory, that a much larger force of troops be forthwith sent to guard and protect our borders from their threatened invasion and depredations. In support of our claim for additional military

protection we cite you to the following statement, made to us by Mr. George Hoosick, a man in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who has just returned from an extensive trip to the Forts of the upper Missouri, having been as far as Fort Rice, a post situated in the heart of the country occupied by the hostile tribes. Mr. Hoosick reached Fort Rice about the first of December, and found the occupants of that post in a state of unusual anxiety caused by the intelligence but recently received there that a large train of carts, supposed to be from the vicinity of the Red river of the North, under the charge of a party of traders, had arrived within forty miles of that post. Said carts were loaded with guns, powder and ball to a large extent, and other articles of traffic. That the said traders were exchanging their arms and ammunition with the Indians who occupy a hostile attitude towards the whites, taking in return robes and furs with which the savages were well supplied. Powder by the keg was being thus exchanged, and a very extensive trade had been carried on. The evils resulting from this illicit traffic have a wider influence towards strengthening our enemies than a superficial glance would indicate. In addition to supplying the materials for active warfare to our implacable enemies, it tends directly to largely increase their numbers. The friendly Indians, who inhabit the vicinity of our military posts, seeking by every means to evince their loyalty to the whites, receiving but a precarious subsistence through the charity of our military commanders, for their devotion and friendship to our government, view with envy the good fortune of their hostile brother, and contrasting their own sufferings and scanty livelihood with the apparent joy and plenty which mark the career of our enemies, soon become alienated, and goaded by the sting of ingratitude, desert us for the standard of our foes. That such is the case, we have hundreds of examples,

To General  
Grant for  
military  
protection.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the treaties of amity effected between the government and these tribes of Indians, through the agency of the commission who recently visited their country, are of no value towards preserving peaceful relations between the Indians and the whites who occupy this portion of the public domain. Councils which have been

To prevent injuries to the settlements.

recently held with the upper river tribes, reveals the fact that great dissatisfaction prevails among the bands treated with, on account of bad faith shown in breaking the promises which were made in behalf of the government by the said commissioners, the consequence of which is to weaken their devotion to their great father.

Your memorialists would further represent, that the present warlike attitude of the Indians, tending as it does to disturb our communities in their industrial pursuits, calls for the most complete vigilance on the part of our military arm, to prevent lasting and weighty injuries from being entailed upon our feeble settlements. The post known as Fort James, located on the James river, in this territory, which was evacuated last fall, would be of incalculable value in dispelling the apprehensions which now exist, if immediately occupied by a sufficient force of troops. It is a very important point, its situation being within the scope of country necessarily traversed by the warlike bands who seek to invade and desolate the settlements.

With confidence in your willingness to afford us security for our lives and property, we earnestly request that you give this memorial your early and favorable consideration.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, January 11th, 1867.

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## REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

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### CHAPTER XVIII.

A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
RELATIVE TO THE REMOVAL OF THE SANTEE BAND OF  
SIOUX INDIANS: