

one of the foremost botanists of his day and an ornithologist of world-wide reputation, his great service in first pointing out by method and by means the fundamental concepts of modern historical geology in America should not be forgotten.

REMOVAL OF THE POTTAWATTAMIES.

The following account of the gathering of the Pottawatamy tribe of Indians for removal furnishes an interesting picture of frontier scenes. It is from the Logansport, Ia., Telegraph of the 15th ultimo:

A small military force left Logansport on Wednesday, the 29th August, and having been reinforced on the route, reached the Indian chapel on Twin Lakes, in Marshall county, about 11 o'clock on Thursday. Here the principal chiefs with several other Indians were found and surrounded to prevent their escape. General Tipton then held a council with those present, and four chiefs appearing somewhat refractory, were taken and placed under guard in one of the rooms of the building which had been occupied as a chapel. The Indians present were then told that they must prepare to emigrate—that in three days they must be ready to go West; that they need not hope to remain on the lands which they occupied, for they would be compelled to leave them. They were further told that wagons would be provided to convey their furniture and utensils into camp, to be carried for them to their homes in the West; that their cornfields should be appraised by disinterested persons, and that they (the Indians) should receive the amount of their valuation; that the Government would furnish them with provisions and clothing and farming utensils for the term of one year from and after their arrival upon the lands assigned to them beyond the Mississippi; that they would not again be compelled to remove and that the Government would protect them in their new homes.

Parties of dragoons were then dispatched in different directions with orders to bring the various bands of Indians into camp. The dragoons were also ordered to treat the Indians kindly, to preserve their moveable property and to burn their wigwams. * * * *

The encampment occupied a space about one hundred yards square upon the banks of the Twin Lakes. This area was almost completely filled with Indian tents, ponies, pigs, public officers, dogs, cats, sentinels, wagons, &c. Throughout the whole proceedings great decision, energy and activity were displayed, accompanied by very little if any cruelty—that is, viewing the whole as a matter of settled national policy.—Albany, N. Y.—*The Jeffersonian*, Nov. 10, 1838.

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