

pect the persons who would naturally profit pecuniarily by such swindling. It is natural to look for the motive governing men's actions ; and what honest motive could induce a man to banish himself and family from all the blessings, privileges, and enjoyments of civilization, for the mere pittance of fifteen hundred dollars a year, when most, if not all of which would have to be expended in living, is beyond my ken ; unless, indeed, he goes partly as a missionary, expecting to receive the balance of his earnings when he reaches the " Happy Hunting-Grounds."

I have been among Indians while they were yet in their primitive state, and can fully corroborate the reports made concerning them by those who first visited this continent, that *in* their primitive state they are a good-natured, quiet people, well disposed towards white men, and in my opinion, had they been fairly dealt with, they would never have given the whites any trouble or annoyance.

I also believe that had the treatment inaugurated by Governor Penn been universally adopted from the first, the Indians, as fast as civilization reached them, would have mingled with us and become a part of the body politic, like the Negro, only upon a higher plane, for no such race prejudice ever existed against them as has always existed against the Negro. There was nothing to prevent their becoming a part of our people, except the bitter hatred engendered in their bosoms by the unjust and cruel treatment they received at the hands of the whites ; a hatred that would, if possible, last beyond the