

Illinois, by act of February 3, 1809, was formed as a Territory from the Territory of Indiana.

Alabama, by act of March 3, 1817, was formed as a Territory from the Territory of Missouri.

Arkansas, by act of March 2, 1819, formed as the Arkansas Territory from Territory of Missouri.

Florida, by act of March 30, 1822, formed as a Territory from the territory ceded by Spain.

The Indian country or territory is not an organized political division of the United States.

Wisconsin, by act of April 20, 1836, formed as a Territory out of lands acquired by treaty with Great Britain and the French cession.

Iowa, by act of June 12, 1838, formed as a Territory from the Territory of Wisconsin.

Oregon, by act of August 14, 1848, formed as a Territory out of the French cession.

Minnesota, by act of March 3, 1849, formed as a Territory out of lands east of the Mississippi ceded by Great Britain.

Utah, by act of September 9, 1850, formed as a Territory.

New Mexico, by act of September 9, 1850, formed as a Territory.

Washington, by act of March 2, 1853, formed as a Territory from the Territory of Oregon.

Kansas, by act of May 30, 1854, formed as a Territory.

Nebraska, by act of May 30, 1854, formed as a Territory from the then Territory of Missouri.

Colorado, by act of February 28, 1861, formed as a Territory from the Territory of Kansas.

Nevada, by act of March 2, 1861, formed as a Territory from parts of California and Utah.

Dakota, by act of March 2, 1861, formed as a Territory from a part of the original Territory of Nebraska, and all the Territory of Minnesota remaining after the erection of the State of Minnesota.

Arizona, by act of February 24, 1863, formed as a Territory from the western part of the Territory of New Mexico.

Idaho, by act of March 3, 1863, formed as a Territory. It has been contained in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Dakota, Utah, and has had Montana taken from it.

Montana, by act of May 26, 1864, formed as a Territory from the north-western part of Idaho.

Wyoming, by act of July 25, 1868, formed as a Territory from portions of Utah, Dakota and Idaho.

Alaska, (not a political division) ceded by Russia in 1868.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Territory of Dakota contains 150,932 square miles. Pembina will contain 72,930 square miles. It will extend from the seventh standard parallel, which is about 11 miles south of the forty-sixth degree, to the British possessions and from the Red River of the north to the Yellowstone.

It has within its borders six hundred miles of navigable waters on the Red River, more than six hundred on the Missouri, and over three hundred on the Yellowstone, and in all over two thousand miles of navigable rivers.

Two lines of steamers ply regularly on the Red River and fleets of flatboats run in connection with the Manitoba traffic. Five lines of steamers are operating on the Missouri, with a tonnage of several million pounds. A line of steamers also is intended to be put on to the Yellowstone this season, if Congress will permit the opening of the Yellowstone region.

Already two hundred miles of railroad are in operation in the proposed territory and arrangements for extensive across the Territory have been made. Other roads are also projected, particularly the Chicago and Northwestern, which is already completed to Lake Kampeska and will terminate probably at Bismarck.

The population of the proposed territory is not less than twelve thousand, and I am confident that it will now largely exceed that number.

The vote of that region in 1874 was over fifteen hundred, but there were many localities where no polls were opened, and the country being sparsely settled many had no opportunity for voting.

The population is largely made up of farmers and in all parts of the territory farming operations are being carried on successfully.

No country in the world is superior to the Red River region for agricultural purposes. Enormous crops of wheat, oats, and corn are there produced. The wheat crops of the Red River the present season will not be less than half a million bushels. One man there has 10,000 acres of wheat growing in one field at the present time; others have, respectively, a thousand or more; very many have the usual number, a hundred acres, and so on down.

The Red River is well timbered, and many streams also well timbered, empty into it, while heavy borders of timber are found on the Cheyenne and its tributaries. The James (Dakota) River, having less timber, is well adapted to agriculture, and is already settling rapidly. Thousands will find valuable locations along its waters, affording timber, water, and the best prairie land I have ever seen. Between the Dakota and Missouri Rivers coteaus will be found, and they consist largely of gravel knolls; and while even here much valuable land is found, there is a disposition to condemn the whole country because these are within its borders. They are but thirty miles in length and the breadth of the Territory is four hundred.

The country west of the Missouri in the main is better than that east of it, excepting perhaps the Red River Valley which cannot be excelled for beauty and richness anywhere. It is watered by the

Heart, Little Heart, Sweet Water, Little Missouri, the Cannon Ball, Dancing Bear, Big Knife, and scores of tributaries to these streams, all more or less timbered, while heavy bodies of cottonwood, oak, ash, and elm are found on the Missouri.

The Bad Lands, of which much has been said, are exceedingly limited in extent, and are represented in beds of old streams, the bottoms of lakes, or at points where alkaline deposits have accumulated.

In the proposed Territory at the point where crossed by the North Pacific Railroad they are but five miles in extent, instead of covering half of the Territory, as some have represented. East of the Missouri there is not a foot of these bad lands.

The entire Territory is well adapted to grazing; nutritious grasses grow luxuriantly and good water is found in abundance.

Immense beds of gypsum and coal are found on the Missouri, and west of the Missouri gold and silver, the former within a few miles of Bismarck.

Though the Black Hills country is situated south of Pembina, the mineral region extends north and west, and already exceedingly rich diggings have been found on the line of the North Pacific.

This portion of Dakota is isolated from the southern portion of the Territory and has but little communication with it, and there is but little common sympathy between the two sections.

Northern Dakota seems to be identified in interest with Minnesota and Wisconsin, Duluth and Milwaukee being its lake ports, while Southern Dakota is identified with Nebraska and Iowa, Chicago being its market.

Persons desiring to reach Yankton, the capital of the Territory, from Northern Dakota, except during a few months in summer, are forced to go via St. Paul and Sioux City, Iowa, traveling a thousand miles or more, as there is no communication between the two except a military road leading up the Missouri. And in cases of deep snow, when the roads leading south from Minnesota are blocked, the trip is frequently made via Chicago.

The members of the Legislature from Northern Dakota in 1873 actually drew, and were entitled to it, mileage from Bismarck to Yankton via Chicago, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles.

In summer-time even via the river from the settlements in Pembina to the capital of Dakota the distance is from eight hundred and fifty to twelve hundred and fifty miles.

Justice has been defeated in many instances because the parties were not able to pursue the adversary to the capital of the Territory.

The expenses of the United States officers and of witnesses traveling to and from the capital is immense, and in this item alone much can be saved to apply toward the extra expenses of the new Territory.

We have many precedents of the organization of Territories before us with a less population than this has. Mississippi was organized with a population of only 8,850; Indiana, 5,641; Michigan, 4,000; Wisconsin, 7,000; Minnesota, 6,077; Nebraska, 1,201; Dakota, 4,877; Arizona, 6,857; and Wyoming, 2,000; and Wyoming, two years after its organization (1870) had a population of only 9,318.

The average annual expenses of a territorial government in the United States is \$27,463.83. Each has biennial sessions. Every other year, then, the expense is only about one-half of this sum.

Land offices are located at Fargo and Bismarck; United States courts are held at Pembina, Fargo and Bismarck; and four newspapers are published in the contemplated Territory.

RESULTS OF A TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

The development and growth of this Territory, under an organization, will tend to add greatly to the wealth of the government, and in a few years in emigration will be thereby so increased, and the expenses thereof will be so effectually eclipsed by gain, that this Government of ours, in a pecuniary point of view, will be the winner in the transaction.

The careful attention of the people of our land is now directed to that portion of the west where property and life are so insecure by reason of the conduct of the Sioux Indians and their affiliated bands. It behooves this Congress especially to meet promptly and firmly the demands coming in every direction west of the Mississippi. The days of appeal are passed, the moment for action has arrived, and I claim in behalf of the people I represent in the very heart of the troubles and dangers such action on this bill as will guarantee to the settlers future security. How can we ask emigrants to expose themselves to the manifold horrors and dangers unless we present to them some guarantees?

Treaty guarantees have been proven false and a deception, and the only trusty anchor of hope is the establishment of territorial governments, and none is at present before you but this of Pembina. The Territory established, this fertile section would soon be developed, the land occupied by sturdy sons of toil, its many navigable waters would be covered by fast-sailing vessels and steamers, villages, towns, and cities would spring into existence, presenting obstacles to Indian forays more insuperable than cavalry or infantry; capital would be employed in finishing the railroads already established and commenced, linking the far West to the East "in links stronger than steel." Time forbids me more than to allude to the wonderful geographical barrier known as the *Coteau des Prairies*, which separates Pembina from Southern Dakota, a natural plateau starting at the Missouri River and extending to the extreme western boundary, presenting a southern face of from five to fifteen hundred feet in height, and which can only be overcome

by the intrepid *voyageur* or by long detours of travelers, costing for members of the Legislature, judges, witnesses, and others, who, from official duties are compelled to visit Yankton, the capital, nearly as much as annually as the expenses of the proposed Territory. The fertility of the country is known to those who have visited it.

The proposed Territory is well wooded; and, under the security of a territorial government, the day is not distant when searchers for health and pleasure will seek the salubrious climate and health-giving springs of the Territory of Pembina instead of foreign climes and braving the dangers and miseries of a tempestuous sea.

Congress has just added Colorado, a brilliant star, to the constellation of States. Again let her entwine the centennial wreath around the crest of a new Territory, and Pembina in a few short years will be added to that gorgeous cluster as one of the brightest jewels which now so magnificently adorn the American Union.

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General Manager,
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\$5 per day, at home. Terms free. Ad dress G. Strinsson & Co., Portland, Me.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me issued from the Justice Court of H. M. Davis, Justice of the Peace, in an action wherein H. P. Douglas is Plaintiff and George C. Gibbs is Defendant, I have levied upon a full lot of Blacksmith's Tools, a quantity of Iron, and one Cooking Stove, the property of said Defendant, and shall proceed to sell the same at Public Auction on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 2 p. m. at the Blacksmith Shop on Third Street in the City of Bismarck.

Given under my hand this 15th Day of August, A. D. 1876.
ALEX. MCKENZIE,
Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court in and for the County of Durligh and Territory of Dakota, upon a judgment issued and docketed in said court on the 17th day of May, 1876, in a certain action wherein H. P. Douglas was Plaintiff and G. F. Hobart was Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendant for the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-one and 91-100 Dollars, and also decreeing and ordering that a certain Frame Building and appurtenances situated at Lot One and Two, in Block Fifty-eight, in the City of Bismarck, and all the right, title and interest which the said G. F. Hobart had in or to said lots and building on the 15th day of April, 1875, or at any time subsequent thereto up to the 15th day of May, 1876, be sold according to law to satisfy said judgment and costs.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will expose for sale and sell at public vendue the said lots and building, right, title and interest which the said Hobart had in or to the same on the 15th day of April, 1876, or at any time subsequent thereto up to the 15th day of May, 1876, to satisfy said execution which amounts to \$159.91-100 interest and costs at the front door of said house in the City of Bismarck in the County and Territory aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated Bismarck, August 18, 1876.
ALEX. MCKENZIE,
Sheriff

GEO. F. FLANNERY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Ho! Black Hillers, Ho!

25 Doz. Gold Pans,
10 Doz. Spring Point Shovels,
10 Doz. Axes and Helves,
50 Doz. Tin Plates,
25 Doz. Tin Cups.

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