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towards the mountains the land is less desirable, but all through it are charming valleys, where labor would obtain an easy and a fair reward. As the higher region is dry and covered throughout with buffalo grass, for wool growing it is particularly adapted.

The climate is as inviting to the settler as the soil. The weather is less changeable than on the Atlantic slope, and the winters commencing in December terminate before March; while the winds that sweep down from the Rocky Mountains carry health and vigor to all the living creation.

No part of our country is of greater importance in itself than Nebraska; nor is there any section that requires, or would have a more rapid settlement. To Utah, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, there are now passing and repassing from fifty to a hundred thousand persons annually. Great numbers of these persons would settle on the way, if the country was open to settlers, and especially would this be the case, if the Pacific Railroad should take the middle route. The settlements would soon extend all along the great thoroughfares, and the advantages arising therefrom would be very great. There may at present be something like a thousand white inhabitants. The principal part of these are at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, and are Officers, Soldiers, Mechanics, Teamsters and Farmers, connected with the army.

Most of the lands in the eastern section are Indian reservations; and here are the remnants of twenty-eight distinct tribes, most of them removed from the north-west, under the act of Congress in 1830, for the extinguishment of the titles to their native soil. Since that day they have been undisturbed in their new homes, though they have made but slight advancement in civilized life, and many of them have almost entirely wasted away, and now cultivate but a small portion of their lands: as, for instance, the Delawares who own 2,200,000 acres, do not cultivate 1000. Our pledge to them was, that they should be undisturbed forever. But when that pledge was made, California was not settled, and overland emigration had not commenced; and it is not now possible to prevent the invasion of the country by the whites. If the bill, therefore, does not pass, and they remain, constantly will they be in contact with the whites, and constantly will their numbers diminish. If the bill should pass, a second removal will be their destruction.

We might wish the fate of the Indian to be different—but it is irrevocable; we may mourn to have them blotted out from

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