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timber is more than two miles broad. Many of the oaks are five or 6 feet in diameter, and the cottonwood is often even larger than that.

In some places on the north side of the Kansas, the timber is short and unthrifty, and has a scraggy appearance. In general, however, it appears quite equal, if not superior, to the best timber of other sections of our country. It consists of white oak, black oak, red oak, hickory, sugar-maple, soft-maple, cottonwood, poplar, elm, sycamore, black-walnut, hackberry, wild cherry, ash, beech, linden, locust, honey locust, and black locust. Pine and other timber, the growth of colder climates, abound on the western border of this Territory.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A large portion of the fine timber lands which I have alluded to, along the Kansas river, are owned by the Indians; but it is confidently expected that Government will soon make some arrangement for the purchase of these lands, because that is so very essential to the speedy settlement of the country, that the measure is absolutely demanded. At the mouth of the Kansas, the Wyandot Indians own six square miles of land; and the only suitable grounds for a town site, on the south side, between the Missouri line and the mouth of the Kansas, is within the limits of this six square miles tract. Then, another Indian farm, beginning on the west line of the Wyandot plantation, but upon the north side of the Kansas, and extending 40 miles up that river and 10 miles wide, has been reserved by the Delawares, and covers all the bottom