

is scarcely as retired from the gaze of vulgar eyes and unsanctified ears, as these isolated hills that dot and beautify the plains of Kansas. We cannot much admire the mind or the heart of man who beholds or regards them with indifference. When on an uninhabited prairie, we have fallen upon a group of these mounds, and have thought of the mass of human bones that mouldered beneath—the busy mind has found ample scope for reflections and associations of the past with the future.

And now, as we hurry along with the tide of emigration, to appropriate to ourselves the rich soil and estates of those, who for long centuries have slept in the tombs of that wilderness made bare by their industry and toil, we can scarcely do less than reflect on the "brief period they strutted through life's poor play," or drop a tear on the soil where they rest.

INDIANS, AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

We have alluded briefly in previous chapters to Indian reservations in Kansas, and we have said that they embrace some of the finest and most desirable portions of the country, as well as a large share of the timber on the Kansas river and at the mouths of its tributaries. The first, is that of the Wyandots on the south side, and at the mouth of the Kansas, six miles long. The second, is that of the Delawares, lying on the north side of the Kansas, and is 40 miles long by 10 miles broad. Intervening between this and the Pottawatomie lands above, is a block of Government land 13 miles wide.—The Pottawatomie reservation is 30 miles long and 18 miles wide; four miles in width of which is on the