

hands of the whites without injustice to the "Red Men," and yet we cannot doubt it will be done before long.— But it seems impossible that any of the lands on the Kansas should be retained by the Indian tribes for any length of time; and yet, if a change of title to their lands must take place, it is to be devoutly hoped that justice to the original owners will be the prominent feature in the transfer. It is surely bad enough for these sons of the wilderness to be obliged to give way for their pale-faced brethren, without being cheated by Uncle Sam and all his progeny, as well as debased by their fire-water and example.

The untutored savage is not devoid of local attachments, of associations, or of a sense of right and justice. We have studied the Indian character enough to know that theorizing upon the subject, as some have, is not equal to the lights of observation and experience. The time was, when more than 60 tribes existed in the Mississippi valley, many of which are now nearly extinct. The patriarchal tribes seem to have inhabited the eastern and southern States, and those of the north-west are branches, originally speaking the same language, but which in process of time, has become so much corrupted and changed, that an interpreter would be required to enable them to converse together. As we ascend the Arkansas river, and pursue the Neosho branch to the northward, across the south line of Kansas, we find on its head waters the Kansas, Sacs, and Ottawas; and on the other waters of the Osage, the Osages. These four tribes are yet undisturbed in their possessions, but cannot long remain so. Toward