

can assure all such persons, that their fears are entirely groundless; that a journey in Kansas is attended with no more danger than it would be in Illinois or Missouri—that they need not go to much expense to arm themselves to meet the Indians of the eastern part of this territory at present. Revolvers, bowie-knives, shot-guns, rifles, and dirks would be likely to be carried a long time without finding occasion to use them in combat with any assaulting foe. The “Red Men” of Kansas have too long mingled with their white brethren to give much vent to hostile feelings, if they have any. The encroaching wave of emigration, while it has corrupted their morals and stimulated their passions in some respects, has chastened their belligerent feelings and actions in respect to the encroachments of our people. We have said in substance, that the Delawares had lately ceded their lands to the United States in a treaty lately concluded with that tribe, which has been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. The foregoing remarks upon the subject of Indian hostility, the uselessness of burthening one’s-self with arms for defence, will not apply to a journey over the western portions of this country. He, who proposes a journey across the western plains of Kansas, should equip himself with all the implements and ammunition sufficient for a struggle with individuals and parties of wild and desperate savages. The inhabitants of these far-off regions are not much changed in character from what they were at the time of Pike’s or Long’s Expedition.

As we ascend the Arkansas towards its source, the country becomes less wooded—the plains more sterile—

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