

tickle his palate, in exchange for rations from the wheat stack and cornfield of the Lord of creation, to the freest enjoyment of the uncultivated prairies without them. They have greatly increased in all the settled portions of the prairie country, as fast as the different sections have been reclaimed from the wilderness or wastes of the West. It may, therefore, reasonably be expected that these birds will follow the tide of emigration to Kansas, and multiply as rapidly as they have elsewhere, under the same circumstances. But there will be time enough intervening to earn the price of a load of guns, before the hunter will find much use for them in Kansas. There is a very general, but mistaken notion, that all uninhabited countries are filled with wild game of every kind and color. A solitary gopher, a single wolf, and a pair of deer may, by chances long and far between, be seen in Kansas; but nothing else to shoot, unless it might be what many people think it less harm to kill—an Indian.

The feathered minstrels that wake you with the dawn of morning at the East with their heavenly music, are not among the creatures that animate and enliven this treeless land. Neither robin-redbreast, sparrow, or bob-o'link sing for the emigrants, or make their nests in the prairie; and very few of any species of bird are yet seen in the country. A blank, which is perceptible to the senses of sight and hearing, remains to be filled up, as the apple, the peach, cherry, and plumb tree on which they love to sport and sing, obtain a footing around the habitations in Kansas. Birds are social beings, and some will make their nests wherever there are fruit and

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