EETHR FROM THE EDITOR.
Treaty Ground, Jorse Creek, Near Fort Laramie, I.T., September

This norning the first Grend Council is to be held, and it moy well be supposed that there was an early stir end great preparations. It was an event to which the Indians had been looking with great interest, for as yet they were uninfomed of the purposes of the Gorernment. The past night had been to me one of anngyance, so far as my personal comfort.was concemed, for there was no opnortunity to sleep; but viewed in reference to the objects of the assembly, was gratifying. On Saturday it had been announced by Col. witchell, through the interpreters, that the next day, Sunday, was the "ahi te man's Medicine Dey," and for that resson he mould rot hold Council, or transact any business. Everythins that pertains to the Great Spirit the Indians regard and desicnate as "Medicine."
every one, whites and Indians, seemd to look for the mornine, and dverybody was early afloat. From dawn until 9 o'clock, when the cann $n$ was fired nd the fle hoisted, as a signal for the Council to assemble, parties of Indians were coming in from every direction. I bave taken nains to form an estimate of the number present, and by the number of lodges, estimatine, as is common ith those familiar with the Indians, we had assembled over nine thoussind. Allowinc for "scldiers," and bends without lodges, I belfeve the number might be safely set down as erceeding teh thousand.

When the cannon had given forth its thunder, the whole plairs seem to be covered with the moting messes of chiefs, warriors, men, women and children; some on horse-back, some on fcot. TheChief's and Braves were expected to go into Council - for only the principal men take part in important deliberations like this - generally came on foot; then folloved the young men, mounted and on foot, then the squaws and children. Until the signal was given for the council to assemble, the masses had remained at a distance from the temporary arbor
prepared for the occasion. But when the whole body commenced moving to the common centre, a sight was rresented of most thrilling interest. Each nation ap roached with its own neculiar sons or demenstration, and such a combination of rude, wild and fantastic manners and dresses, never was witnessed. It is not probable that an opportunity will again be presented of seing so many tribes assembled together displaying all the peculiarities of features, dress, equipments, and horses, and everything else, exibitine their wild notions of elegance and propriety.

They came out this moming, not amed or painted for war, but decked out in all their best regalia, pomp, paint and display for peace. The Chiefs and Braves were dressed with punctilious attention to imposing effect. The "Bucks" (young men) were ut on horse or afoot, in all the foppery and disnlay of praisie "dandies." In their efforts to be elegant, fashionable and exuuisite, it must be confessed that the prairie Dandy, after his manner, displays quite as much sense and taste as his city prototy pe, with his advantage. The Indian does not conceal $h i s$ features with a superabundance of hair. In their bearings, and efforts to show pride of dress and tinsel, they are on a par.

The squaws were out in all the richness and embellishments of their. "toggery." Their displays, according to their stations and the weal th of their husbands or fathers, marked their ability to dress, and their distingue in genteel Indian society. The "belles" (there awe Indian as well as civilized belles) were out in all they could raise of finery and costume, and the wey they flaunted, tittered, talked and made efforts to show off to the best advantage before the bucks, fustly entitied tlom to the civilized appelation we have given them. We concluded that coquetry was not of foreign origin. Even more than ordinary care had been bestared on the dress of the children. They were evidently

