

experienced in explaining to the Sioux the extent and effect of the boundary designated between them and the Cheyennes and Arrapahoos.

The Platte was fixed as the boudary, but the Sioux asserted their claim to both sides of the river. They did not contend that the south side of the Platte belonged to them, but as they had always hunted on the south side, as far as the Republican Fork of the Kansas and the waters of the Arkansas, they claimed the same right now, and therefore objected to the line. Speeches were made, Snake, and The Brave Bear, and others, only one of which is worth repeating.

Nov. 23, 1851.

A column devoted to the selection of a Sioux Chief. *who?*

November 30, 1851, Mo. Rep. of St. Louis

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Treaty Ground near Fort Laramie
September 17th, 1851.

The terms of the Treaty having been agreed upon, and all its provisions fully discussed, it was perpared for signature and attestation.

Some days previous, the military escort of the Commissioners had moved their camp down the Platte river, two miles or so below where they first encamped. The Commissioners continued their encampment as at first established, although it would have been disirable to them and to all others to have moved, for the grass had been eaten out, and the tramping of so many persons over the sandy soil had made the prairie little, if any thing, better than an arid plain, from which the dust went up with every gust of wind in immense clouds. With such a crowd, it did not require much time to make it offensive