To the preceding we would add, three of the best branches of business to engage in, are wool growing, stock raising, and dairy farming, for which purposes there probably is not to be found a superior region; and those who early embark in either, will in a few years realize large fortunes, as the fruits of their industry.

Fencing, &c.—To fence with rails will cost about eighty cents per rod; stone walls can be built for

about one dollar and fifty cents per rod.

Indians.—From the Indians, the original and right-ful owners of the soil, the Settler has nothing to fear, so long as in his intercourse with them, he squares his conduct by the Golden Rule. The poor Native has in times past suffered more, and now has far more to apprehend, from the white man, than the white man from him. Most of those with whom the settlers will come in contact, are in, what we call, a semi-civilized state; they are not roving, "wild Indians," here today and there to-morrow, but have permanent locations, cultivate the soil, raise some cattle, sow and plant; and from them, on fair terms, the immigrants may obtain vegetables, fencing stuff, &c., &c.

Settlements, under the auspices of the Company; viz. Lawrence, situated about fifty miles above the mouth of the Kanzas river, lying south of it, and between it and the Wakarusa, — Topeka, of more recent date, situated on the Kanzas river, about twenty-five miles above Lawrence, — and Osawattamie, in the Osage country. Other settlements will be made the present season. The Company neither persuades persons to go to, nor dissuades them from settling at, either; each has its advantages, each its peculiarities; and whatever might be the opinion of the Company, every individual would or ought to select the one or the other, or avoid

all as his own interest dictates.

The Company, it should be distinctly understood, is sending to Kanzas; it knows neither North, South, East, nor West, to the exclusion of the remainder; it is desirous of seeing the whole peopled with good men