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FOR

KANZAS IMMIGRANTS:

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. WEBB,

SECRETARY OF THE NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID CO.

TWELFTH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BOSTON:

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No. 21 School Street.

1857.





2534-05

Office of the New England Emigrant Aid Company

1-2-34 No. 3 Winter Street,

HEAD OF THE SECOND FLIGHT OF STAIRS, ON THE LEFT.

## OFFICERS,

ELECTED MAY 27TH., 1856.

### PRESIDENT.

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### VICE PRESIDENTS.

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### SECRETARY'S ADDRESS,

THOMAS H. WEBB, M. D.

Secretary New England Emigrant Aid Company,

BOSTON, MASS.



M. M. 2/7/55

OFFICE OF THE N. E. EMIGRANT AID CO. }  
No. 3 Winter St., Boston, March 30th. 1857. }

In answer to the numerous inquiries respecting Kansas, daily addressed to the Secretary both by letter and in person, the following pamphlet has been prepared, which contains as accurate and full replies as can conveniently be furnished within the limits to which I have restricted myself, and with the information at my command. Errors undoubtedly occur, as the writer makes no pretensions to perfection; being neither ubiquitous nor all-knowing, he has necessarily relied much upon others: he will promptly and cheerfully rectify any mistakes, that the friends of the Cause which he advocates may feel disposed to designate. It is scarcely necessary to say that no methodic arrangement has been attempted. It may be well to premise that—

*The Company has not endeavored, neither does it now endeavor, to entice people to go to Kansas,—it has not paid, neither does it intend to pay, in whole or in part, the expenses of transporting individuals to, or of supporting them after their arrival in, the Territory.*

Its course has been and still is, to use all the means in its power, to collect the best and most reliable information relative to the Territory, and furnish the same to those desiring it. Each individual having received, and duly weighed the information, must then decide for himself, whether or not it is advisable to immigrate. If the decision be to go, the Company will do all in its power to speed him on his destined way, and afford him such facilities in locating, as it may from time to time be enabled to do. The principal advantages to be derived through the Company are, diminution in the rates of fare,—protection, as far as possible, from the imposition practised on the unwary by runners,



speculators, and others,—advice, through agents in Kansas, relative to selecting suitable sites for settlements, and (what we deem the paramount advantage,) the opportunity of forming communities at once, and thus, being enabled early to enjoy all the benefits resulting from association,—instead of locating, as is usually the case, at wide-spread distances, and in consequence, generations passing by, before the realization of any of the benefits and privileges of settlements. *Beyond extending these facilities, the Company does not pledge itself;* though, if its appeal to the public be satisfactorily responded to, it will do whatever may be in its power, in the way of improvements, to promote the welfare, and advance the prosperity of such settlements as originate under its auspices.

**TIME OF DEPARTURE.**—The first regular Spring Party left Boston for Kansas, on Tuesday, the 3d. of March, and the Missouri river navigation being now open, Parties will have an opportunity of leaving at least weekly, throughout the season. Tuesday will be the regular Party-day. But, as heretofore, individuals who prefer it, will be ticketed any day, save Sunday, though they will be more sure of company by starting on the regular Party days.

**FARE.**—Passage fare First Class (and no other is recommended,) for each adult, from here to Kansas City, Mo., or to Wyandotte City, or Quindaro,\* will be thirty-three dollars, (to Leavenworth,† one dollar additional) until the Summer arrangement of railroads and steamboats is made, after which it will be somewhat less; for children between the ages of 14 and 4 years,

\* Kansas City is near the border of the Territory, below the mouth of the Kansas river. Wyandotte City is located at the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri river; Quindaro a few miles North of Wyandotte, on the Missouri river. At these several places, parties, as they may elect, disembark, and make the necessary arrangements for going, *at their own expense*, to that section of Kansas Territory, where, by the advice of the Co's Agents, or their own choice, they decide to locate.

† Those who intend settling far North of the Kansas or Kaw river, had perhaps better continue up the Missouri river to Leavenworth, and there disembark and complete their outfit.



half-price ; under 4 years, passage free ; over 14 years full price. *Tickets must be procured at this Office, or through some authorized Agent of the Company,* and they should be obtained when practicable, the day previous to departure. Those who may join a Party on the line of route beyond the limits of this State, will in most cases be furnished with Tickets at the regular railroad offices.

**MEALS AND LODGING.**—These on board the Missouri river Boats, are included in the price above stated ; but both are *extra charges prior to reaching St. Louis,\** if a Boat be there taken, or Jefferson City, if that be the point of embarkation.

**DIET.**—Persons cannot be too cautious in regard to this, more especially whilst on the Boats of the Western Rivers. The style of living differs so essentially from that to which most have been accustomed, and there is so much to tempt and pamper the appetite, that very few can indulge freely, without suffering some inconvenience, and often very serious consequences. The only prudent, as well as the safest course, is to select the plainest food, cooked in the simplest manner.

**ROUTES, TARRYING PLACES, &c.**—The Parties, unless they prefer continuous travel, will spend the first night at Springfield, if the Western route,—at Rutland, if the Fitchburg route,—is taken ; lodging and breakfast 75 cents. If the New York and Erie Railroad route is selected, the first night may be spent on board of a Sound Steam Boat, which will afford an opportunity

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\* On this part of the route, regular meals, as at hotels, cannot be had, and should not be expected ; as on all other railroad routes, at way stations, persons have an opportunity of taking a lunch, or of purchasing various articles of food ; so that the cost need not average more than 25 cts. the meal, and the whole expense to St. Louis ought not to exceed \$5.00. Persons having families with them can materially lessen their expenses, by taking along in a tin can, a boiled ham, or some corned beef, crackers and cheese, &c. They should by all means carry, or procure at St. Louis, a canteen, gourd, leather tank, or other water holder, that may be readily handled, and not easily broken. With a little trouble, this may be replenished with fresh spring water, at most of the boat landings. Thus supplied, there will be no necessity for drinking the Missouri river water, a too free indulgence in which, is one great cause, of the prevalence of bowel complaints among travellers in that region.



for a good night's rest after the fatigue and excitement preceding and attendant upon departure. Thus refreshed, the remainder of the journey can be accomplished with comparative ease. The cost of Boat-meals, fifty cents each. Subsequently, accidents excepted, the journey, whichever route is selected, will be continued uninterruptedly to St. Louis, unless a Sunday intervenes.

The first Parties will necessarily go, most of the distance to St. Louis, by Railroad. As soon as the Lake Erie navigation re-opens, that route will be preferable, as it will afford an opportunity for a second night's rest.

The route to which we are disposed to give the preference from St. Louis, is the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, and thence up by connecting line of Steamboats. By taking this course (if the connections are regularly made) there will be a saving in time of at least twenty-four hours; a matter of importance to families with children. Individuals and baggage will be conveyed to and from the Railroad free of charge. From our acquaintance with the Agent of the Railroad, and with Capt. Glines of the F. X. Aubrey, and from the latter's personal assurance to the writer in respect to his associate Captains, we feel confident that every attention will be directed to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers. Further, we have the guaranty of responsible parties for the safe conduct of persons and property to their places of destination, so that in case of loss or injury, the remedy is at hand. Although we have no apprehension that disgraceful scenes like those of last year will be reënacted on the Missouri River, or similar illegal deeds committed; the inhabitants of that region having become fully convinced, by dear bought experience, of the serious injury which thereby resulted to their business prospects, by diverting both trade and travel into other channels.

Should it be found on fair trial that the time of arrival at St. Louis is usually such as to prevent being duly forwarded by the route above named, or if for



any other cause it appears preference should be given to the river lines, Parties will be advised accordingly. It must be anticipated however that at times there will inevitably be a missing of connections.\*

For a list of the various routes over which Parties can be ticketed, see Appendix.

**AMOUNT OF BAGGAGE.**—Each whole ticket entitles the holder to carry 100 lbs. of baggage; half-price ticket 50 lbs. All excess will be charged at the rate of from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs. If sent as freight, the charge will be from here to St. Louis \$2.35 per 100 lbs. In either case, from St. Louis to Leavenworth and intermediate places the cost will vary from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents the pound, according to the season of the year, and the competition prevailing. It usually being at its minimum, in midsummer, and at its maximum, early in the Spring and late in the Fall. From Wyandotte to Lawrence the charge will be about 50 cts. the hundred.

**TIME ON THE ROUTE.**—From a week to ten days will be consumed in making the journey from Boston to the place of disembarkation: rarely less time than the former, seldom more than the latter, will be required.

**PACKING AND DIRECTING.**—All baggage must be packed in trunks, chests, or very moderate size well made boxes, with strong handles; in *no case* must large boxes, or barrels, be used. *Railroad Companies will not take these as baggage; they must be sent by Freight Train.* Ricketty packages of any kind will not be received either as baggage or freight.

The owner's name and place of destination should be conspicuously marked on his baggage; and in addition, the following *in large letters*—

#### KANZAS PARTY'S BAGGAGE.

\*Individuals, or Parties who may be disposed, or may find it necessary to stop at St. Louis are recommended for business matters to call on Messrs. Simmons and Leadbeater; for Boat and Railroad information they are referred to that Firm, and also to Major Fifield, who will gratuitously render any assistance in his power.



**CHECKS FOR BAGGAGE.** — Those who join the Parties at Boston, or at any place on the route selected, where the baggage is checked, must be sure to have it attended to, and to receive the duplicate or counter check from the Baggage Master.

**CHANGE OF BAGGAGE.** — Whenever, on the route, a change of baggage is to take place, each individual should, for the greater security, *personally see* that his own is carried with the rest to the railroad or boat, as the case may be. *If mislaid, prompt notice should be given to the Agent having charge of the Party,* that he may at once notify the Conductor, or other suitable Railroad or Steamboat Officer.

**FREIGHT.** — When freight is to be sent, the owner or his agent should obtain from the Transportation or Forwarding Agent at Boston, or at the other places of forwarding, a receipt in duplicate for its safe delivery at St. Louis. On the owner's arrival at St. Louis, (unless he has previously transmitted it by mail,) he should leave one of the receipts with some forwarding house, that of Messrs. Simmons and Leadbeater, No. 16 South Main Street, is recommended, who will take charge of shipping it to Wyandotte City, Quindaro, Leavenworth, or wheresoever else desired, for the usual commission. *The owner should not pay freightage until the goods are delivered to him or his order, at the place designated.*

The packages, if to be sent by the *Michigan Central Railroad* route, should be marked

W. & C.
R. R.
Boston.

[Owner's name and destination here.]

Care of C. & M. R. R.

Chicago.

To the care of

Simmons and Leadbeater, No. 16 South Main St.,  
St. Louis.



If the *Lake Shore Railroad* be preferred, substitute (in the square) the following, viz :

*Lake Shore Route.*  
*Time Contract.*

Packages, marked as above, can be forwarded from the Freight Depot of the Western Railroad, Lincoln Street. If forwarded from the Fitchburg Freight Depot, substitute in the square, N. for W., or prefix *American to Lake Shore Route.*

If the *New York & Erie Railroad* is preferred, substitute, in the square, N. Y. & E., for W. & C., and send the packages to the Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, near the foot of the Common.

When sent by the Great Western Railroad route, Packages should be marked as follows, viz. :

G. W. R.	[Owner's name here.]
Time.	[Destination here.]

via. *Joliet.* Care of Simmons & Leadbeater,  
No. 16 S. Main St., St. Louis.

Bills of Lading for this route will be furnished at No. 21 State Street. Guaranteed time, 20 days.

All articles not immediately wanted, had better, for economy's sake, be sent as freight. The charge per 100 lbs. from Boston to St. Louis, will be about \$2.35; average time 18 days.

SHIPPING FREIGHT. — It will be still more economical, and far better, where the quantity of freight is large, to ship it to New Orleans, and thence send it by steamer to St. Louis. In this case, mark as before, with *name and destination*; and in addition, *Care of G. A. FOSDICK, NEW ORLEANS, to be forwarded to Simmons and Leadbeater, No. 16 South Main Street, St. Louis.* Such freight left with Samuel Weltch, No. 129 State Street, Boston, will be duly shipped.— Freight to New Orleans, 5 to 6 cents per cubic foot; \$2 to \$3 per ton; barrels, capable of holding 150 lbs.,



25 to 30 cents each. Cost from New Orleans to St. Louis from 30 to 50 cents the 100 lbs. Time, usually 20 days to New Orleans, and about the same thence to St. Louis. Messrs Simmons and Leadbeater, if advised of the owner's wishes, will cause the goods to be insured at St. Louis, where it can be done, on better terms than here. They will also if requested, effect insurance from St. Louis up.

**NO PLEDGE REQUIRED.**—The emigrants come under no written or verbal obligation or pledge to the Company; they leave here free agents, and it is hoped they will continue so to be. Still, knowing that the *great object is to secure freedom for all*, it is presumed that no one will avail of the advantages and privileges that may be secured through the Company's means, and then war against its principles.

If, however, Parties entertaining adverse sentiments, desire to be forwarded by the Company, it will be done cheerfully, under the full conviction that when they see the great benefits, and decided advantages resulting from free labor, a large majority of them will become worthy and efficient allies.

The Company does expect, however, that *all who go out under its auspices will do so with the intention of becoming actual settlers.*

Neither is it necessary for an individual who purposes removing to Kansas, to become a member of the Company, in order to join one of its Parties. Unless such an one has ample means, instead of subscribing for Stock, let him husband his means, in order to make them as available as possible after he arrives at his new abode.

**SIZE OF PARTIES.**—Parties, for their own comfort and convenience, should not exceed fifty persons; and *a larger number the writer does not advise to go at once*; neither is there a necessity for it, so frequent opportunities offer for going; indeed, a less number would be still better. The capacity and accommodations of the Missouri river Boats vary; but a certain number can



be well cared for; and we would discountenance any unreasonable crowding on board of those Boats; we possess not the magic power, as some seem to suppose, of enlarging the Boats' capacity to correspond with a Party's wants, or desires. The Agents therefore are enjoined against encouraging or permitting, so far as they can exercise a control, one over the proper number, from taking passage in any Boat; if a contrary course be persisted in, however, *it must be at the risk of those who will not be advised.*

As nevertheless there will unquestionably be at times a great rush, and Parties will be very large, notwithstanding the advice given, every one who goes must be content to submit to various inconveniences, more especially in the Boats, and at the Houses of Entertainment where they may temporarily stop.

Those who go out early in the Spring will of course meet with more annoyance than those who leave later; but, on the other hand, they will have a greater choice as regards location, and will sooner enjoy the right of exercising the glorious privileges of freemen; *a matter of great moment to them, and of vast moment to all who may subsequently become citizens of the Territory.*

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATIONS.—Parties are advised to pursue the course of those who have heretofore gone out and form whilst on the route, some temporary organization for the benefit of all.

By doing this, and appointing committees to act for the whole, there will be little danger, of what many fear, that undue advantages will be taken of them by cattle and produce dealers at Kansas City and elsewhere. Should impositions be attempted, by deputing certain individuals of shrewdness and good judgment to go to the towns a little removed from the river borders and make the requisite purchases, sellers will soon find it for their interest to deal justly and act uprightly; and none but fair prices will be demanded. *In these cases, as in all others of doubt, take counsel of the Company's Agents; as your and their interests are not antagonistic.*



WHAT TO TAKE, AND WHERE TO BUY.—Most articles not owned, it will be unnecessary to purchase prior to reaching St. Louis or Lawrence, or some other of the principal settlements. Good clothing, suited for service, not for show, such as is adapted for this section of the Country, also bedding, (not beds, on account of their bulk,) and perhaps some choice articles of furniture, had better be sent along; but most of the necessaries for house-keeping, also agricultural implements, &c., can be obtained on reasonable terms at the places above designated. Indeed, all ordinary articles of house-keeping, husbandry, &c., may be now obtained in Lawrence, Leavenworth, and probably some other settlements within the Territory, on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.—Mechanics, who will require their tools immediately, had better carry them even at baggage prices; time being to them money, they will save by this course.

ARMS.—Should they be taken along for protection against Indians, for hunting, &c.? Our opinion of the red man is that as a general rule, if treated kindly and met as a man, he will behave like a man; but if treated like a wild beast, you must expect him to conduct like one. Still, as impositions are constantly being practised on him, and trespasses committed upon his rights, by vagabonds of our own race—of instances of which we ourselves have had repeated cognizance—it is not impossible, though hardly probable, that some roving bands from the distant plains, or fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, may, under exasperation, make their appearance on the borders; and as “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,” and “discretion is the better part of valor,” it would be well for all to go prepared for such emergencies.

Besides, it would be somewhat vexatious to a hungry man (and one who intends to be a pioneer *must expect often to be a-hungered*) to see game fleeing by him, which might have furnished him many a good meal, and be none the better for it, because, presuming there



was no use for powder and ball, he went to his new home without them. Thus did not the hardy pioneers of the days of our ancestors. Moreover, wolves, rattlesnakes, and other reptiles of various forms, will be occasionally encountered, or be detected around the claims; and although the former, like many enemies in human shape, who make much noise, are great cowards, and seldom attack one, excepting when they are sure of an advantage, it is advisable to be prepared to give them a warm reception.

Whether there may be any other use for arms, the writer, perhaps, is not qualified to judge; but, in accordance with the old Latin maxim, that it is permitted to be taught by an enemy, he thinks it sufficient, and will probably be perfectly satisfactory to inquirers, to adduce the opinion of the Hon. David R. Atchison, on this point. In a Letter to a gentleman at the South, he says:

*“Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas! Let them come well armed, with money enough to support them for twelve months, and determined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition! The more the better.”*

*“We want men — armed men. We want money; not for ourselves, but to support our friends who may come from a distance.”*

*“Let your young men come on in squads, as fast as they can be raised, well armed. We want none but true men.”*

Such is the advice of one who, we are told, “has occupied, for a quarter of a century at least, an eminently high position among the statesmen of the Union, and who, in the Senate of the United States, over which he presided with so much satisfaction to that body, fairly earned a reputation of which few can boast.” The advice of such an one, on the present subject of inquiry, it would ill become us to gainsay.

We cannot refrain from quoting this gentleman’s concluding sentiment, and most cordially reiterating his hope:



*"We hope that there will be an uprising of the people in every county and town in the State, and that while our young men will in hundreds respond to the call of Kansas, the old and the wealthy will give that aid, which if withheld will keep from 'there' many a dauntless spirit, brave heart, and strong arm."*

**CATTLE, FARMING TOOLS, SEED, &c.**—The price of good working cattle, horses, cows, &c., is nearly the same in Kansas and its vicinity as in New England; perhaps rather cheaper. The price of cows has heretofore ranged from \$25 to \$35; oxen per yoke, from \$50 to \$100; horses from \$75 to \$100 each; common sheep from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Working oxen, cows, and horses have been heretofore, and probably hereafter will be, driven into the Territory for sale, from Missouri and elsewhere.—Ploughs, and other implements of Husbandry can be purchased on favorable terms at Lawrence, Topeka, and other of the settlements. So also seed-corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., &c. It is desirable, however, to take choice seed along.

**CONSULT COMPANY'S AGENTS.**—In regard to these and other purchases, as well as for information about the Territory, desirable places for settlement, investments, &c.; Parties on their arrival out, are recommended to consult Samuel C. Pomeroy, Esq., or Charles H. Branscomb, Esq., both active, highly efficient, and perfectly reliable Agents of the Company, who will at all times, cheerfully and promptly furnish information, and conscientiously advise every one how, in their judgment, he is most likely to advance his own interests, and aid in accomplishing the prime object had in view by the Company.

Any other Agents, who may be from time to time employed, will be instructed to offer every facility that consistently can be done, to all who migrate under the Company's auspices.

**MEANS.**—As regards the amount of means requisite to make a person "comfortable," people will vary in



their estimate, according to their ideas of what constitutes *comfort*. With a hundred dollars clear of expenses, wherewith to commence territorial life, a person of good moral habits, and reasonable and moderate desires, should be able always to keep above want, whatever pursuit or avocation he may follow, whether that of a farmer, mechanic, or laborer; provided he is blessed with ordinary health, and proves active, energetic, and industrious. One having a family with him will need additional means, varying in amount, with the number and efficiency of its members.

FAMILIES.—Whether or not to take one's family along, or go ahead and prepare the way for it, depends on many circumstances, varying greatly in different cases, a knowledge of which is essential, satisfactorily to decide the question. Where the wife is feeble, has an infant, or several young children, or from any cause cannot lend a helping hand, *she had better remain behind, until the new home is provided for her*; or, if taken along, she had better be boarded at the nearest convenient place to the spot selected for a location. If, on the other hand, the woman is the man, or is in truth a *helpmate, and can cheerfully submit to roughing it for a while*, if the children be of an age and character suited to prove serviceable, *let them be taken along*. If families remain back, it will be unnecessary to return for them, as there will always be some one going out under whose charge they can be placed.

TEMPORARY SHELTER.—The quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable way of securing shelter, at the outset, is to take along tents. These should be procured on the way out, at St. Louis. One of sufficient size to lodge four or five individuals may be had for from \$8 to \$10.\*

Colonies are earnestly advised to take with them, and families who settle in the same neighborhood to club together and procure, at least one *portable house* for

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\* See further on page 35.



the comfort of the sick, the convenience of the feeble, and protection against stormy weather.

LAND WARRANTS.—The inquiry is often made of us, whether Land Warrants are or will be available in Kansas? We answer, if the holders of them are not, or do not intend to become actual settlers, they cannot at present locate them either in Kansas, or Nebraska; for lands must first be surveyed, offered at public sale, and rendered subject to private entry, before they can thus be taken up. These Warrants will, however, be received in payment for pre-emption claims. To holders, therefore, who are actual settlers under the pre-emption law, they will prove as good as money, when pay day comes, for securing their 160 acres of land.

It is by no means certain that Warrants can be *located* in Kansas, even after the public lands are subject to private entry; but from opinions recently expressed at Washington, it is presumed they can be. So long however, as a reasonable doubt exists, money will be preferable for locating purposes.

LAND, HOW ACQUIRED.—There are no Government gift lands in Kansas. The land is to be purchased of the United States, at \$1,25 per acre; 160 acres and no more can be taken, and this only by an actual settler in person; the individual must be a citizen of the United States, or have filed his declaration of intention to become such, and either be the head of a family, or a widow, or a single man, over the age of 21 years. Payment may be made at any time after the Government Survey has been completed, and the Land Office of the District is opened, but need not be until immediately prior to the commencement of the public sale in that district where the person has fixed his location; the money cannot be paid portions at a time; locations may be made any where, save on the Government, or Indian reserves, or on certain tracts, which, by Law, are exempted from the operations of the Pre-emption Act; the individual must be an inhabitant of the tract, and, in person, have made a settlement, and erect-



ed a dwelling thereon ; within three months after it has been surveyed by the United States, it must be duly entered at the Registry office of the District within which it is located.

Individuals will have ample time to secure their claims, inasmuch as all contemplated Public Sales must be advertised three months prior to the day of sale. A person of ordinary industry, with fair success ought to be able to realize from the produce of his farm, or his occupation, or labor, the first year, sufficient to pay for his claim. In selecting a location, avoid Townships sixteen and thirty-two, these being by Law set apart for school purposes.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prescribed the subjoined form, for the information of those who desire to avail of the right to secure land under the preemption law. This form of declaration may be written or printed, must be signed by the applicant, in presence of a witness, who must certify to it by his signature, and it must then be delivered at or transmitted to the Office of the Territorial Surveyor General.\* No variation must be made in the form, which is as follows, viz :

DECLARATORY STATEMENT FOR CASES WHERE THE LAND IS  
NOT SUBJECT TO PRIVATE ENTRY.

I, —, of — being — have, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, settled and improved the —quarter of section number —, in township number —, of range number —, in the district of lands subject to sale at the land office at —, and containing — acres, which land *has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry*; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th. September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

In presence of—.

A. B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. D. \_\_\_\_\_

When the above declaration is filed, there will be issued from the Surveyor General's Office, a Certificate similar to the subjoined ; viz :

\* More than a year ago, Government ordered the removal of this Office from within the Wyandotte Reserve, to Leocompton, but the order was entirely disregarded for many months, and judging from the advertisement issued, still is.



No. —

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, K. T.  
—, 185—.

I certify that — has this day filed in my office a notice in accordance with the 12th. section of the Act establishing the Office of the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers for the — quarter of section number — in township number — in range number — east of the 6th. Principal Meridian in — Territory.

— Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

An important decision has been made by the Commissioner, which is contained in the following Circular, issued from his Office, January 3d. 1857, viz:—

“By the 4th. section of the act of the 3d. of March, 1843, it is declared, that, ‘where an individual has filed, under the late pre-emption law, (1841) his declaration of intention to claim the benefits of said law for one tract of land, it shall not be lawful for the same individual, at any future time, to file a second declaration for another tract.’

This prohibition is held by the department to extend to BOTH classes of lands, unoffered and such as are SUBJECT TO PRIVATE ENTRY.

Where a claimant, however, of either class of lands, files a declaration which may prove to be INVALID in consequence of the land applied for not being open to pre-emption, or by the determination against him, as a conflicting claimant, or from any other similar cause, which would have prevented him from consummating a pre-emption under such declaration, such illegal filing will be treated as a nullity and as no inhibition to his subsequently filing a legal and proper declaration for the same tract, should it become liable to pre-emption, or for any other land; it being the purpose of the law to allow a claimant a pre-emption upon one tract and nothing more, and also to prevent declarations from being presented or filed where the intention of establishing a pre-emption is not bona fide.”

**PUBLIC SURVEYS.**—These have been completed as far West as the vicinity of Manhattan, embracing the entire region Eastward, both on the North side of the Kansas river, and on the South side extending to and including the Neosho valley. The quantity of land surveyed up to June 30th. 1856, was 1,572,690 acres; being less than a fiftieth part of the quantity embraced within the Territory.

**LAND OFFICE.**—The *conjecture* (an extremely vague one,) is that this will be open about the first of July, 1857. Portions of the surveys have not yet been accepted, on account of the non-fulfillment of the requisitions of the Law, by the Surveyors, in regard to



erecting monuments designating the townships, ranges, and numbers of the sections.

LAND DISTRICTS.—During the last session of Congress (1856–57) an Act was passed, establishing three additional Land Districts, in the following words, viz. :

“That all that portion of the ‘Pawnee Land District,’ in the Territory of Kansas, created by the thirteenth section of the act approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled ‘An act to establish the offices of Surveyor General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes,’ which is situated north of the north or left bank of the Kansas river, and east of the line which divides ranges eight and nine east, shall constitute a separate district, to be called the ‘Delaware Land District;’ all that portion of said Pawnee District which is situated south of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, to be hereafter determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall constitute an additional district, to be called the ‘Osage Land District;’ and all that portion of said Pawnee District which lies west of the line dividing ranges eight and nine east, and north of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, shall constitute a district to be called the ‘Western Land District.’ the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interests may seem to require.”

CLAIMS.—A few desirable unoccupied ones may still be found in the vicinity of Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Osawattomie, Hampden and Tecumseh, and a far greater number near the more recent settlements. The earliest immigrants will of course have an opportunity to select the choicest locations. Claims may also be purchased of the present holders for an advance of from a few dollars, to a thousand or more, upon the Government price. Some in the vicinity of Lawrence, Topeka, and Leavenworth, have changed owners at a higher price than above specified. To whatever business the settler intends to direct his attention, he should *by all means take up a claim*, as it will be constantly increasing in value, and therefore must prove a good investment.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.—To quiet the fears of those who apprehend that *all* of the desirable portions of the Territory have been, or in a short time will be, secured,



it may be sufficient to say that there are millions of acres from which farm lots may now be selected, and that *the quantity of land open to pre-emption is sufficient to accommodate seventy-five thousand families, embracing half a million of individuals.* It contains an area of 126,283 square miles, or 80,821,120 acres,—it is three times as large as Ohio, and fourteen times the size of Massachusetts. It is capable of being divided into ten States, representing in number of square miles, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina.—Although, therefore, the farm lots in the immediate vicinity of, perhaps for miles around Lawrence, and some other of the earlier settlements, may be, and probably are, ere this, secured, there is a plenty of as good ones awaiting new comers. Let them found other New England or rather Liberty-loving settlements, of a similar character. To effect this requires neither magic nor supernatural power; New England energy, industry, and perseverance, seconded by the efforts of true sons and daughters of Liberty, who went forth from various sections of the Union, brought the one, and can bring others into existence. Various sites for such settlements have been selected, and on application, will be designated by the Company's Agents.

**WOOD AND TIMBER.**—To the oft made inquiry—is there an abundance of timber in the Territory?—the answer must be modified somewhat, according to the hailing place of the interrogator. If he be from Maine, we should reply, no; if from Illinois, we should answer, there is a fair supply. In other words there is not an extreme scarcity, and there is far from an overabundance of wood; sufficient can be procured on reasonable terms for all ordinary purposes. The advantage resulting from the limited supply is far greater than the disadvantage; for the consequence is a freedom from roots and stumps, the frequent occurrence of which, in many sections of our Country, proves a serious



inconvenience to the Agriculturist, and requires for removal an expenditure of much time, money, and labor, in order to place the ground in an arable condition. The Law of Compensation is here found admirably exemplified; as the under-supply of wood for fuel will be more than made good by resort to the vast deposits of bituminous coal\* which undoubtedly exist in the Territory—the under-supply of timber for building purposes is remedied by the abundance of lime and clay—the deficiency of fencing stuff by suitable material for walls; and in a few years, should the Osage Orange be cultivated, which will grow luxuriantly, hedges will supersede the necessity of any other means for forming inclosures.

Though timber, to a person from a lumber region, would seem scarce, the scarcity is not one that will necessarily be constantly on the increase, as settlements multiply, and the lands are reclaimed from their present state; inasmuch as the limited growth arises, not from uncongeniality of climate, unsuitableness of soil, or absence of seed, but from the frequent prevalence, year after year, of vast prairie fires that sweep every thing before them, and thus stint, or entirely prevent the growth of tree or shrub. Arrest the fires, and woodlands will soon abound. Small, however, as the proportion of woodland is said to be, one of the Company's Agents, found no difficulty in contracting for 600 cords of standing wood at 25 cents per cord, and 600 logs of timber at 50 cents per log, the logs averaging half a thousand each. The price has somewhat advanced since, in consequence of the greatly increased demand; still purchases can be made at fair rates. The Herald of Freedom, of Jan. 26, 1856, says,—“If those who listened to the reports of returning Pioneers last Spring, that there was ‘no timber in Kansas,’ could see the

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\* These have not as yet been thoroughly explored; but during the writer's visit to various sections of the Territory, his examinations though comparatively limited, were sufficient to convince him that with suitable means, and at small expense, inexhaustible supplies of this important article may be procured, at numerous localities.



large logs brought to one of the Mills in town the other day, measuring five feet in diameter, and cutting three twelve feet logs from the same tree, the smallest measuring three feet in diameter, they would conclude there was but little confidence to be placed in similar reports. It is true there is not an over-supply of timber here; but if what we have was equally divided among the settlers, there would be enough for all practical purposes for many years, or until another crop can be grown."

The principal varieties of wood are bass or linwood, cottonwood, hickory, oak, black walnut, ash, sycamore, hackberry, &c.

WEATHER.—No one can reasonably expect this to be uniformly the same, all years, for corresponding seasons. The like variations that are experienced elsewhere must be looked for and provided against in Kansas; though we believe, as a general rule, the variations there, will be less frequent and extreme than they are liable to be in this section of the Country. There was a striking contrast, in regard to the degree of coldness, at Lawrence, between the last two winters and the preceding one. At Lawrence during the Winter of 1854-'55, there was not necessarily any severe or long continued suffering from the inclemency of the weather. Gov. Reeder stated that a fire was not needed the last of December, 1854; and a resident at the Company's Settlement writes that "on the 27th of December, mechanics and others were comfortably at work in the open air without their coats, whilst the few idlers were basking in the sun like snakes in June." There was not, however, an entire freedom from cold and stormy weather. Up to the close of the year, there occurred but one fall of snow, which was to the depth of two inches, and disappeared within three days; in January, 1855, only five inches of snow fell.

A gentleman, who had resided at one of the Missions for fifteen years, said the greatest depth of snow at any one time during that long period was six inches.



During the season above alluded to, there was no frost in the ground before the close of December; frost generally disappears by the beginning of March.

According to Thermometrical Tables carefully kept at Lawrence by the late Dr. H. Clark, the average temperature in November 1854, at sunrise, was  $29^{\circ}$  F.; at 1 o'clock, P. M.,  $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ; and at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour past sunset  $44\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ . The average in December 1854, at the same periods was  $25\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ ,  $49^{\circ}$ , and  $42^{\circ}$ ; and in January 1855,  $23^{\circ}$ ,  $39^{\circ}$ , and  $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

The *Kansas Herald of Freedom* under the date of Feb. 10th. 1855, says, "but once has the mercury gone down to zero; and by those long on the ground we are assured that this is an uncommon occurrence; while the mean of all the observations will average only at the freezing point. Where we would ask, could a more delightful temperature be found? None who have designed to make Kansas their homes need be deterred from coming from any fear in respect to extreme cold. When the time shall arrive that we shall be surrounded with the comforts and conveniences of the older States, such a thing as discomfort on this account will be unknown."

During the winter of 1855-'56 there was some very severe weather in the Territory. A portion of December and January proved colder than has any corresponding period for more than twenty years. Under date of December 29th. the Editor of the *Herald of Freedom* writes, the thermometer has ranged between zero and  $22^{\circ}$  below that point, for the last week, for which he cannot account, excepting upon the supposition "that the weather table of the latitude of Quebec has been substituted for that of Kansas." The latter part of January, snow was six inches deep at Lawrence, and in the river bottoms, at some places, there were drifts, several feet in depth; the ground was frozen a foot and a half deep, and the river was covered with ice of the same thickness.\*

\* Lest some individuals, forgetful of their own experience here, should imagine Kansas a second Siberia, and the reports heretofore given of its



Since the publication of the eleventh edition of this Pamphlet, our friends have passed through another Summer, Autumn and Winter. During most of the period, though comparatively little exposed to the "warring elements" of Nature, they have endured much from the warring passions of man. For a large portion of the time there was no public record of the weather kept, the enemies of progress having destroyed the Press, it being an engine of power against the spread of the doctrines advocated and attempted to be enforced by them. With its resuscitation, late in the Fall, we are again put in possession of some, though as yet meagre, meteorological intelligence.

The last week in December, 1856, the weather was very beautiful, but quite cold. The earth was free from snow, the roads were good. The Kansas river was frozen over so that teams crossed on the ice. Dec. 22d. the Thermometer was at zero. The coldest day the past Winter at Lawrence was Jan. 18, 1857, when the Thermometer indicated  $12^{\circ}$  below zero at 9 o'clock, A. M.

In the remoter sections of the Territory, more especially at those places where the settlers arrived out

climate, high colored and deceptive, it may be well to state that the winter of 1855-56 was an extremely rigorous one throughout the Union, and in Italy and various other parts of Europe celebrated for a mild climate. In Philadelphia, the coldness of the month of January was eight degrees below the average for the last thirty years. At Meadville, Pa., January 25th. the Thermometer fell to  $30^{\circ}$  below zero. So cold was it in South Carolina, which has usually been supplied with ice from New England, that some persons cut and stored away their own ice. In Mobile, on Jan 22d. the mercury stood at  $25^{\circ}$ , and ice on the shady sides of the streets gave no indication of thawing. In New Orleans, ice formed on the canals and in the gutters an inch thick, and in exposed situations much thicker. Water, in cisterns, was frozen in the faucets, so that it could not be drawn, and icicles were hanging around; fires and overcoats, and warm coverings at night, were in great demand.

In Texas, on the upper Brazos, the Thermometer stood at one degree below zero; cattle were dying and several travellers had perished from the severity of the cold. Similar instances might be adduced sufficient to fill many pages, were it necessary. As with the land, so was it with the water: Long Island Sound was closed; the Western rivers blocked with ice; the Mississippi for all purposes of navigation was shut its entire length; even the inhabitants of "the briny deep" were sufferers; the Nantucket Inquirer of January 23d. pronounced that the excessive cold weather had been particularly severe upon the eels on the coast, hundreds of bushels of which were driven ashore and raked up on the beach.



too late in the Fall seasonably to prepare for the Winter, some suffering was endured, but no deaths occurred in consequence, as did, in what are usually deemed more favored portions of the Country.

The past Winter however, should not, any more than the preceding one, be taken as the true index of the character of that season in Kansas; for both have been rigorously severe and extraordinary throughout the Union, and also in various other sections of this and the European Continent.\*

\* In Maine the Thermometer has been 44° below zero—in New Hampshire 44°—in Vermont 50°—in Massachusetts 32°—in Rhode Island 32°—in Connecticut 32°—in New York 27°—in Pennsylvania 5°—in Maryland 5° in Virginia 8°—Washington City 8°—in South Carolina it stood but 12° above, and in Florida but 10° above zero. The temperature in all of these cases is given for one and the same day; viz., Jan. 24th.

In Minnesota the Thermometer has been as low as 40° below zero. According to a record kept at Henderson, (100 miles S. W. of St. Paul) the average temperature from Jan. 1st. to 25th. 1857 was 14½ below zero.

In Iowa the Thermometer has stood 37° below zero—in Zanesville, O. (the latitude of Philadelphia) 15° below zero.

In Augusta, Ga. the weather was intensely cold. On Jan. 19th. the Thermometer at sunrise being but 6° above zero.

In Alabama it has been 6° below zero; in Tennessee 10° below zero.

“The Ohio river was unconstitutionally frozen over so that slaves easily crossed upon it.”

Seneca Lake, N. Y., for the first time was frozen.

In various parts of Virginia ice has been harvested.

In Wisconsin there has been more snow than during the preceding ten years. On the 4th. of Dec., '56, it fell to the depth of *six feet* in Milwaukee.

In Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18th. the streets were hard frozen and ice formed in all places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun.

Taking the U. S. as a whole, the result of the observations made is, that the past Winter has been by far the coldest one experienced since the settlement of the Country.

“Winter down South: Skating at New Orleans and Mobile, sleighing in the Carolinas, six feet drifts in Virginia, the river frozen over at Richmond, mercury a fraction below zero, at Cheraw, S. C., chickens, pigeons, rats and mice, and such small deer, frozen to death in all the Southern States are some of the items brought by the Mail after the dissolution by the snow.”

During the Christmas Holidays ice formed to the thickness of a dollar in some parts of the Island of Cuba; and near Villa Clara and at Cardenas, snow fell to the great consternation of the negroes, who thought the end of the world was approaching.

In the City of Mexico, a heavy snow storm prevailed for several hours. The Thermometer stood but one degree above zero. (R.) The priests took advantage of this unusual occurrence to operate on the fears of the people. The tropical vegetation by its contrast with the snow, presented a magnificent spectacle. La Nacion of that City, says, ‘the flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the City of the Lakes, and give her so beautiful an aspect, the public walks, all remind us of the first snow we ever witnessed, which was last Fall in the U. S. and in Europe.’

In England, the moors of Yorkshire, on Christmas night were visited by one



The Herald of Freedom (Jan. 3d. 1857,) states, "until Wednesday morning last, but little snow had fallen during the season, and *that* little had disappeared. We have had less wind thus far than during either of the previous autumns. When we read the graphic descriptions of the inclement weather in the East, we are always glad, we are in Kansas, where we escape those conflicts of the elements, which are so severe in that portion of our Republic."

One of my Correspondents writes under date of Feb. 15th. 1857, "It is fine weather here, like April at the East." Feb. 16th. the Thermometer indicated at sunrise, 40° —at noon, 64° —at sunset, 60° F.

At Topeka, says the Kansas Tribune of Feb. 16th. 1857, "the Thermometer during the past few days has ranged from 30° to 70°," [F.] standing at the latter figure "last Saturday noon," the 14th. inst.

From the best information we can gather, we are satisfied that the winters are usually mild, and there is rarely sufficient snow for sleighing. A gentleman of high respectability told the writer, that soon after he took up his residence near Kansas, (which is now many years since,) he purchased an excellent, new sleigh, which he used a few times that winter, and before another opportunity occurred (several years subsequently) the vehicle was so far decayed as to be utterly unserviceable.

On the subject of *winter* weather we have dwelled

of the most severe snow storms known for a very long period. Sheep had to be dug from drifts three and four yards in depth; nearly 500 were lost by one farmer.

Nineteen persons were frozen to death in Petersburg, Va; eight persons residents along the line of road between Iowa City and Dubuque, Iowa.

In Wilmington, N. C., the snow was 3 inches deep; one fourth of an inch in depth is quite unusual. Cape Fear river was frozen over. At Welden, N. C. snow was 16 inches deep on a level. Persons crossed the Catawba river, (S. C.) on ice, astonishing the oldest inhabitants.

The Etowah river (Ga.) was frozen over, the ice being five inches thick. In Mobile the hydrants were frozen up. In Huntsville, (Ala.) they had 'a real arctic atmosphere;' the thermometer stood 6° below zero; ice was 3 to 4 inches thick; sleighing good. In Florida the weather was colder than the citizens have ever before experienced.



at some length, as numerous inquiries have been and are constantly being made in regard to it.

We will briefly glance at the other seasons. Our acquaintance with Kansas, writes Mr. Brown, ranges through seven and a half months, commencing with the middle of November 1854. Those months, with the exception of April, have been all we could have desired. April, owing to the high winds that prevailed, (which was also true in other sections of the Country,) proved very unpleasant. June was one of the most lovely months ever known. In July, the range of the Thermometer was from  $90^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$ , between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; although from the prevalence of gentle winds, the temperature was much cooler to the senses, than is above indicated. However hot may be the weather through the day, it is refreshingly cool and invigorating in the night; so that indeed a blanket is, not unusually, very acceptable. May, June, and July are pronounced "model months." In August there were just rain and warmth enough to make a healthy and fertile Country; during the hottest days, the Thermometer ranged between  $90^{\circ}$  and  $94^{\circ}$ . September was "a most lovely month" with the exception of the first two or three days, and the last six, when the wind was rather higher than usual, and the atmosphere cold and damp.

October, from the 1st. to the 20th., was generally pleasant and beautiful. From the 20th. to the 25th., high north and north-west winds prevailed, the Thermometer, through the day, standing below the freezing point; from that time to the 10th. of November, excepting one day, it was so mild and pleasant that "workmen were constantly engaged out of doors, and the masons were busy erecting composite walls, which cannot be built during freezing weather." But little rain fell, and only a few flakes of snow were seen in the air, which melted before reaching the ground. "Taking the month as a whole, we are not conscious of having experienced one so mild and pleasant."



**RAIN.**—The annual fall of rain is under thirty inches. The rainiest period, usually, is from May 10th. to June 10th. ; during which, and at all times when severe rain storms occur, the roads are somewhat heavy, the creeks troublesome to ford, and travelling becomes tedious. There is very little rain in Midsummer or Autumn; sometimes indeed, scarcely as much as is desirable for farming purposes. During the rainy period, very few days pass by without the sun being seen, at least for a short time.

The seasons for the last two years instead of being wet and unpleasant, have proved of a character the most advantageous to farmers. The variations are sudden, but less so than in Pennsylvania and the western section of New York. Some Farmers commenced their Spring work this year (1857) in February.

**CLIMATE\* AND DISEASES.**—“The only objection we have found to the climate of Kansas, thus far,” (says the Herald of Freedom,) “is the heavy winds, which usually blow from one to three days at a time over the prairies, making it rather disagreeable to be exposed out of doors. We think the wind and storms are not more violent than in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.”

Professional men pronounce the climate a remarkably healthy one, admirably adapted to those having a tendency to diseases of the lungs. It is in a great measure free from that pest of many Western places, intermittents, or fever and ague; (chills and fever, or shakes as popularly termed;) cases can and do occur there, mainly however, from imprudence; and probably will be met with to some extent, on the first breaking up of the lands; but such is the character of the country, and consequent deficiency of existing material, it is not probable that it will become one of the permanent diseases of the region.

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\* Some remarks bearing on this, will be found under the head of Weather. We now speak of it in relation to its healthfulness.



During the Summer of 1855, this disease prevailed at most of the Settlements, far more generally than had been anticipated. But, from a personal examination of the locations, and an inquiry into the habits and modes of living of the sufferers, the writer is convinced that a *very large proportion* of the cases, with ordinary care, might have been avoided, and after their occurrence, with prudence and judicious remedial management, might have been promptly cured. It should not be forgotten that during the period referred to, exciting and predisposing causes were more active and virulent than usual, as is evident from the fact that various Indian tribes, in Kansas Territory and elsewhere, reported a greater prevalence of the disease than had occurred for many years previously; and from the additional facts that it raged with unwonted violence in those sections of the West usually afflicted with it, and that it also appeared in many quarters (as in the interior of Ohio,) where it never before manifested itself. It is said that this disease when it attacks Indians, yields more readily to medicines, than when Whites are the sufferers.

Prior to the appearance of the cholera, a period of six years elapsed without a single death occurring, to the knowledge of Dr. Lykins,\* between Kansas City, Mo., and the region of the Big Blue, in the vicinity of Fort Riley; a distance of 125 miles West.

From October to August, previous to the irruption of that disease, there was an almost complete immunity from sickness. The most sickly period is in April and May, when bowel complaints, having a typhoid tendency, prevail. Most sickness in the Fall occurs from the middle of August to the middle of September, and then bilious remittents and intermittents occur; some seasons, typhoid fever makes its appearance, which it

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\* To this gentleman we are under great obligations for his unceasing kindness, and his assiduous professional attendance, during a period of six weeks, whilst we were confined with a severe attack of typhoid fever. We with much pleasure avail of this opportunity to recommend him to all who may need the services of a kind and competent Physician.



did in 1855 for the second time only, in 12 or 15 years. A large portion of the cholera cases of which we hear so much, particularly on the Western waters, and at the river towns, result from gross imprudence; as is evident from the fact that from two thirds to three fourths of them break out early in the week, i. e. after the excesses indulged in, Saturday nights, and on Sundays. In Winter, a few coughs and colds, and some cases of pneumonia or lung fever are met with;—but little else.

During the year 1856, there was comparatively little sickness at the Settlements, excepting where superinduced by the inhuman and illegal treatment experienced from the enemy.

A close observer says, "we believe that Kansas will prove to be as healthy as any of the Western States. From its altitude, its dry, pure, and refreshing atmosphere, and the absence of low swamp lands, it will probably be one of the most salutary portions of the Country."

"In Lawrence, we are confident there has been less sickness and fewer deaths among the resident population, than in a great majority of towns of an equal population in the old States."

POPULATION.—The Squatter Sovereign, (the most ultra pro-slavery paper in the Territory,) says, "we have now [Fall of 1856,] between 60,000 and 70,000 people, and before the next Congress assembles, we shall probably have double that number." Of this number, from the most reliable information we can procure, four fifths are free-soil advocates.

PRODUCTIONS — Both by soil and climate, Kansas is admirably adapted for Fruit Culture. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, and Strawberries, attain great perfection. The writer exhibited at one of the Horticultural Exhibitions in this city, samples of several varieties of Apples, which attracted much attention, and were pronounced and reported upon by judges as remarkable for their size and superior flavor. It was



observed of the Newton Pippin, that although when carried to Western States it increases in size, it very frequently deteriorates in flavor; whereas in Kansas, the fruit not only acquires a larger growth, but a more luscious flavor. The culture of the Grape will prove a highly remunerative business in a few years. The Chinese Sugar-Cane, which is now attracting much attention, might undoubtedly be cultivated to good profit. Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, (common and sweet) Barley, most kinds of Garden Vegetables, all have a luxuriant growth, and yield abundant harvests. Melons attain a high degree of perfection; the writer was furnished with some raised on Wild Cat Creek, in the vicinity of Manhattan, which could not be surpassed by those of other climes.\*

Among the *native products* are two varieties of Grape, a very fine Plum, the Crab-Apple, (affording a fine grafting stock,) the Pawpaw, Hazel Nut, Pecan Nut, Walnut, Yonkapin, &c. Among the smaller fruit may be mentioned the Raspberry, Strawberry, and Gooseberry.

**GAME.** — Game is quite abundant in some sections of the Territory, though but little occurs in others. Several varieties of squirrels, ducks, geese, turkies, prairie hens, &c., were seen by the writer. In the Neosho valley, and other parts, deer are found. Herds of buffalo were within sight from Fort Riley, while the writer was in that section, although the present regular range of this animal, which is likely soon to become extinct, is farther W. and N. W.

The streams abound with gar, buffalo, whitefish, and a large variety of others of the finny tribe.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been no deficiency of these; (excepting during periods of, and consequent upon, disturbances;) for in Lawrence, as elsewhere, the demand produced a supply, by prompting those residing on the

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\* They have been seen *four and a half feet* long; sweet potatoes, four feet and eleven inches in length. Capt. Bickerton says, "I have seen radishes as big round as my leg above the knee—my beets were so big that they had to boil them in a wash-boiler."



borders of the Territory to bring of their abundance to the Settlement ; and the competition was sufficient to keep prices reasonable. This undoubtedly will hold true at other Settlements.

After a few years the Settlements will not only supply themselves, but have a surplus to dispose of.

A market for all such surplus may, for years to come, be found near at hand, inasmuch as thousands are passing through that region every year, along the California, Santa Fé, and Great Salt Lake City routes, all of whom require more or less supplies ; besides, the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and soon a line of railroads, will afford facilities for reaching other markets.

**PRICES CURRENT.**—As inquiries are constantly being made respecting the cost of various articles, we have appended to this Pamphlet, Prices Current showing the state of the market at the Company's first Settlements ; Lawrence and Topeka. The prices, with slight variations, will probably answer for the other Settlements.

**MODES OF CONVEYANCE.**—Vehicles are very frequently passing between the various points of disembarkation and Lawrence and Topeka, by which means those who intend locating in the vicinity of said towns, will be conveyed there, for about four dollars the passage. Persons and Parties destined for other sections of the Territory, may engage conveyance, on reasonable terms, at Kansas City ; or will probably adopt the course pursued by some who have preceded them ; viz., those who intend to be Farmers will purchase their teams, and thus afford means for taking along the baggage of all their associates. There is a regular line of Stages between Kansas City and Lawrence, also between Leavenworth and Fort Riley, passing through Manhattan ; also between Leavenworth, Topeka and Lawrence,—Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City,—Kansas City and Osawatomie. Col. Eldridge will run a line between Wyandotte City and Lawrence ; fare three dollars.

One or more steamboats and flat boats, constructed for the purpose, will ply on the Kansas River, ascend-



ing to Lawrence, and as much higher as the stage of the water and the encouragement extended to the enterprise will warrant. Fare from Wyandotte, and probably Quindaro, to Lawrence, will be three dollars; time occupied about ten hours.

We consider that no more profitable business could be engaged in, than that of transporting freight to the various settlements on Kansas River. It is true that the state of the river during a large part of the boating season of 1855, seems to militate against such an opinion. That season, however, was an extraordinary one; the Kaw River being throughout the period, lower than it had been known to be for twenty-five years; and the cause which produced this, also seriously affected the Missouri and other Western rivers; viz., the small quantity of ice and snow in the Mountains the preceding Winter. The great abundance of both, the past Winter, gives promise of a good state of navigation the coming season. Competent judges inform the writer, that the Kaw River will, on an average, be navigable at least as far as Lawrence, three years out of four, through the greater part of the Missouri river season; when not navigable, the Boat could be remuneratively employed on the Missouri, conveying flour up or grain down. To ensure a profitable business, attention to several points is absolutely requisite; the Boat must be of very light draught; the Captain must be an experienced, sober, active and energetic man; and the Pilot must possess, and bring into practice, strict temperance principles.

A very intelligent contributor to the columns of the Kansas City Enterprise, an individual, if we are not mistaken in the person, of great experience, extended observation and good judgment, says, "We believe there is no time in ordinary seasons, when there are less than thirty inches of water to be found on the lowest bars; and the Ohio has often less than that. The main difficulty to be encountered is the short turnings in the channels and the shifting nature of the bed, being in



that respect something like the lower Ohio, but not to so great an extent as the Missouri. A Boat 150 feet long, capable of carrying from 80 to 100 tons of freight, on 18 or 20 inches, would be able to make regular trips from March until the close of navigation in the Fall, with a month of difficult work, or, perhaps, suspension, during part of September and October, but competent to make passenger trips at all times."\*

ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE TERRITORY.—It was originally intended to establish Receiving Houses at the principal Places, for the temporary accommodation of new comers. This was done at Lawrence. But the necessity for them is in a great measure superseded by the opening of Boarding Houses at the Settlements. Were it, however, otherwise, not being constructed on a locomotive principle, settlers ought not, and probably *would not be so unreasonable as to expect to meet with them everywhere throughout that vast region*; neither are they requisite in a large majority of cases, (however convenient,) inasmuch as all who go out in the Spring and Summer, if industrious, will have time to provide themselves with shelter, prior to the ensuing winter. At Lawrence the company erected a commodious stone Hotel, 50 by 70 feet, three stories high, exclusive of basement. It was pronounced the finest structure of the kind west of St. Louis. This Hotel was destroyed May 21st. 1856, by a legalized mob, "acting under the direction of the Courts, the Marshal, and the Sheriff of the County of Douglas,"—"the Grand Jury" having declared this and the Presses to be "nuisances."

The work of rebuilding this, on a more extensive scale than the original, has already been commenced, and it will be completed as early this season as practicable.

\* Capt. Reichenecker is building a Boat (to be ready early this spring, 1857,) to run between Kansas City, Wyandotte, and Lawrence.

The steamboat Lightfoot, owned by Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., late of New York City, now a valuable and enterprising citizen of Kansas, is advertised to run regularly between Quindaro and Lawrence, touching at Wyandotte, to receive and land passengers and freight.



At *Topeka* there are ample accommodations for all new comers; the same is the case at *Manhattan*, *Tecumseh*, *Leavenworth*, and probably at most of the other settlements.

At *Wyandotte City*, there is already a comfortable brick Hotel, to which additions are about being made.

At *Quindaro*, active preparations are under way for the construction of a large Hotel, which will be ready for occupancy early this season.

Hotel charges will be from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

Many private families in Lawrence will temporarily board new comers for a reasonably moderate compensation, whilst they are determining where permanently to locate. Good board and lodging can be afforded at from \$3 to \$4 per week, without private rooms—single meals at twenty-five cents—a night's lodging at the same price. The charges at the other settlements will not vary materially from the above; at all events should not be greater.

**COST OF BUILDING.**—This of course must vary according to the material used, the size and style of the house, &c., &c. The main aim at first, when so many important matters will require attention, should be to put up a cheap, temporary shelter, which ought to be done, with the least possible delay. A tent costing from \$8.00 to \$15.00 will accommodate five or six persons, tolerably well. A stone house, somewhat similar to the concrete form, may be built for from 12½ to 14 cents the cubic foot; 14 to 16 cents when contracted for,—the work itself costing from 7 to 9 cents. A house thus constructed, a story and a half high, will cost, ready for occupancy, from \$300 to \$500. A permanent log house of the same dimensions, from \$100 to \$250; one suitable for transient occupancy, from \$50 to \$100; the former would require the labor of four hands for two weeks, the latter the same number for one week.

*In all cases, avoid lying immediately on the damp ground or green grass.* Where material can be had,



and it is difficult to conceive where it cannot, a flooring should be laid at once, no matter how rough and rude it be. At all events, elevate the resting place above both. By neglect of this simple precaution, much unnecessary sickness and suffering have been endured. The writer visited several tenements whilst in the Territory, where the grass under the bedding was rank with mould, and yet the inmates could not conceive why they were racked with pains more than their neighbors. Avoid building in the low bottoms, on the banks of the streams, or among the timber on the borders; the more elevated the site, the less liability to sickness.

The Kansas Tribune recommends a Puncheon flooring, which the editor thus describes:

“It is made by splitting a log in flat pieces, hewing one side to a plain surface, and notching the other down to fit sleepers. Small logs are sometimes merely split in two, making large slabs, while larger ones are split in three or four pieces. After splitting the pieces, each end is laid on a piece of timber, in which is placed two pins to hold the puncheon on its edge, and thus it is hewed in the same manner as any other piece of timber, and turning it down, the edges are squared. After laying down a floor of this kind, the surface is frequently made even with an adze. It is a very substantial floor, and can be made quite handsome. These were the kind of floors almost universally used in the log cabins of the West. There is no use in being without a floor where there is timber enough to make one.”

FENCING, &C.—Rails may be purchased for from \$3 to \$5 per hundred, delivered. To fence with rails will cost about sixty cents per rod; stone walls can be built for about one dollar per rod; sod inclosures for 25 to 40 cents per rod; and what is known in the Territory as picket fence, for forty cents per rod.

TIME OF COMMENCING FARM WORK, ITS COST, THE KIND AND VALUE OF CROPS, &C.—On these points, we avail of information furnished for publication by an individual bitterly and uncompromisingly opposed to the present New England movement, and who has exerted himself to throw all the impediments and discouragements possible in the way of those who contemplate emigrating



defect noted 10/11/41

from the Free States; when such a person is compelled to make so flattering statements as the subjoined, there is no necessity for our friends offering any *extra inducements* to freemen to become citizens of Kansas. It may be well to premise that the cost of hiring Prairie land broken up, will be about three dollars per acre; and we understand that individuals, suitably prepared, and acquainted with the business, purpose pursuing it as a vocation; so that what Gen. Stringfellow deems an insuperable difficulty in the way of New England and Western farmers, can easily be obviated; and where no one can be hired, resort will be had to the very common practice, of which he seems ignorant, of doubling, or trebling teams, and thus mutually aiding one another.\* He says:—

“The greatest difficulty is in the command of the requisite labor—the hands and team necessary to break and enclose the land. To one who has this, it is far easier and cheaper to make a farm of one hundred acres, ~~on the best and most fertile soil~~ <sup>and fertility of</sup> KANZAS Territory, and thereby allured people to migrate thither, who, had the truth been fitly spoken, would never have wandered from their homes,—and as the allegation is made, not only by those openly opposed to our movements, but by many, in our very midst, who covertly side with the enemy, or are led astray by the disheartening statements of returned discontented ones, we subjoin the opinions of two other writers, whose character and standing are vouched for by pro-slavery presses.

The first extracts subjoined, are from a letter written by a gentleman at Platte City, Mo., Nov. 30th. 1855, and addressed to a friend in Georgia. That there may be no mistake as regards his hostility to us, we copy a portion of his second paragraph.

“I live in sight of Kansas. My first two children were born there. You are aware that on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, New England rose in her wrath, and her aid societies and committees forth-

\* An individual who went out with the second Party, which left here in Aug. '54, writes under date of Feb. '57,—“The best breaking team I ever saw or used, for cheapness, is a 12 inch Moline plough, revolving cutter. With two yoke of oxen, (no teamster is needed,) it will break an acre in eight hours.”



grass, is light and mellow as an ash-band. In the prairie, too, a hand can cultivate one-third more than in the timber.

I ought here to say that both in Missouri and Kansas the winters are always dry, and with but little snow, and hence hands are able to work during the entire winter."

As regards yield of crops,\* the same writer makes the following statement, to show the great profit of *slave* labor; and we will not insult the good sense of our friends, by doubting for a moment that a *freeman* can accomplish as *much* as a *bondman*. He says:—

"Lying in the same latitude, immediately west, and along side of Missouri, the soil and climate of Kansas cannot differ materially from those of Missouri. I am inclined to believe that Kansas will prove even healthier than Missouri, there being less low marshy land in Kansas.

\* \* Before leaving home, I procured from intelligent farmers in Platte, a country bordering on Kansas, a statement showing the amount of land which one hand can cultivate, with the yield per acre, and the market price of the products at home. I have no hesitation in attesting its correctness.

\* The individual alluded to in the last preceding note, incidentally remarks, "I am engaged in farming; and raised over two bushels of sweet potatoes from twenty-five plants, and fifteen bushels of Spring wheat to the acre. Vines do best on the sod; so does Winter wheat. White beans do pretty well, but struggle hard for their growth on high prairie." This it is hardly necessary to say is attributable to the richness of the soil.



as ever cursed earth, insulted heaven, and disgraced humanity," says:

"The soil and climate of Kansas is equally good [as Western Missouri], and equally adapted to all manner of agricultural pursuits, with this advantage, that the richest land can be obtained to any desired extent, at an almost nominal price."

"Never was there in the history of America, such an opening for slaveholders with a small capital to accumulate independence and even wealth, in a few years, in as healthy, fertile and lovely a land as the sun shines on, as is now presented in Kansas."

I have said that Kansas was not suited to the poor man: I only intended to refer to those who design to till the ground. [!!!] But to the poor mechanic it offers great inducements. To all carpenters especially, and to stone and brick masons, it will give constant employment at high wages. The rudest beginner receives \$1.50 per day—good workmen, as journeymen, receive in regular employment from two to three dollars per day. Their expenses are light, the cost of living being low."

It has been so often alleged against the Company and its Agents, that they have portrayed in glowing and deceptive colors, the beauty and fertility of Kansas Territory, and thereby allured people to migrate thither, who, had the truth been fitly spoken, would never have wandered from their homes,—and as the allegation is made, not only by those openly opposed to our movements, but by many, in our very midst, who covertly side with the enemy, or are led astray by the disheartening statements of returned discontented ones, we subjoin the opinions of two other writers, whose character and standing are vouched for by pro-slavery presses.

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"I live in sight of Kansas. My first two children were born there. You are aware that on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, New England rose in her might, formed aid societies, and vomited forth on us all the dirt and filth of her degraded fanaticism."

After much in the same style, he declares:

"As far as health, climate, and profit of negro labor is concerned, this is better than any country in the Union. It is true, we have



grass, is light and mellow as an ash-band. In the prairie, too, a hand can cultivate one-third more than in the timber.

I ought here to say that both in Missouri and Kansas the winters are always dry, and with but little snow, and hence hands are able to work during the entire winter."

As regards yield of crops,\* the same writer makes the following statement, to show the great profit of *slave* labor; and we will not insult the good sense of our friends, by doubting for a moment that a *freeman* can accomplish as *much* as a *bondman*. He says:—  
can you get? None, none.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We want your moving population to come here. We want your poor and rich, who are inclined to move at all, to come to Kansas, and while they thus secure this glorious Territory to the South, and the Union to us all, take my word as a man of honor, they will reap a rich harvest in their own personal advancement."

Our other witness is the Hon. Sterling G. Cato, one of the Territorial Judges, who received his appointment under the administration of President Pierce. In a Letter of recent date, addressed to his brother, residing at Eufaula, Alabama, he says:

"The people here are quiet and orderly, sharp and intelligent; a little rough in manners, but warm-hearted and cordial. This is as fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. All kinds of grain, grass, clover and hemp, yield a rich product. I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain, at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre annually. I have seen no poor land; it all seems to me richer than the best Chattahoochee bottom, and most of it just such land as in the adjoining Missouri counties, is now selling at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and hemp crop (six tons per hand,) at \$140 per ton, and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally rolling, without a great deal of timber, but, as I understand, abounding in coal for fires, and stone for building and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained anywhere, besides frequent streams running through the prairies."

Another very recent writer (1857), whose affection for New Englanders may be judged from his pronouncing them "as vile a pack of Abolition thieves and assassins



as ever cursed earth, insulted heaven, and disgraced humanity," says:

"The soil and climate of Kansas is equally good [as Western Missouri], and equally adapted to all manner of agricultural pursuits, with this advantage, that the richest land can be obtained to any desired extent, at an almost nominal price."

"Never was there in the history of America, such an opening for slaveholders with a small capital to accumulate independence and even wealth, in a few years, in as healthy, fertile and lovely a land as the sun shines on, as is now presented in Kansas."

Can any sane man doubt that the free-born children of the North and West, can prosper in such a region equally as well *at least* as those who are dependant upon the servile labor of "chattels?" If such a doubt be entertained, it will probably be removed on learning some of the results of honest industry, well applied by those stigmatized as emanating from "the dirty kennels of New England;" for which peruse succeeding pages.

To what has been said of the adaptability of Kansas for particular agricultural pursuits, 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.

EMPLOYMENT.—*Work is not guaranteed by the Company to any one*; but wherever settlements already are, or hereafter may be started, *good mechanics will find employment at remunerative prices*; particularly shoemakers, machinists, sash and door makers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, harness-makers, brick-makers, &c. Gov. Reeder wrote in December, 1854 (and what was true then is none the less so now):

"This is a most lovely and promising country. There is no finer under the sun, and next summer it will be a rich harvest for all kind of building mechanics and laborers. Last season stone masons and carpenters got \$2,25 and \$2,50 a day, laborers \$1,25 and \$1,50. A legion of them will be needed early in the spring and all summer.



If you have any to spare send them along. We shall pay out in the Territory near a million of dollars in building, and a man can be earning the highest wages and getting a good farm at \$1.25 per acre at the same time. The stone mason, carpenter, brickmaker, bricklayer, plasterer, laborer, limeburner, &c., can lay the foundation of a fortune here the first year. Send them on, I know they will not repent it. We have as yet had nothing I would call winter, and I doubt if it will be any colder. Spring opens about the 1st. of March, and mechanics, &c., should be here at that time.— There are some twenty towns laid out, the greater part of which must be built up, to say nothing of farm houses, &c.”

As already suggested, the Company *advises no one, entirely destitute of means, to go out, at this early period*; individuals who can command the requisite funds (which indeed are but small,) to sustain them the first year, in other words, until a crop is raised, or employment is sure, can go in perfect safety, and unquestionably *should* better their condition by going; others *may* find sufficient work to supply means, but it is premature for a very large number of such to go, although thus far the supply of laborers has not kept pace with the demand; men of determined energy, great self-reliance, industrious and temperate habits, who are not easily disheartened, and whose indomitable perseverance will enable them to surmount such obstacles as the settlers of new regions will be obliged to encounter, though less perhaps in Kansas than in most unreclaimed regions, such need not hesitate to immigrate, though dependent solely on their hands and daily exertions for a livelihood; all others, who are thus destitute, should “bide their time.”

Laboring men are beginning to be in considerable demand, particularly at the new towns, and those about being established on the Missouri River border.

FEMALE HELP is very much wanted at all of the settlements; and hundreds of honest, industrious young women, who barely maintain an existence, and only by constant hard labor, and the extreme of frugality, are enabled to secure a scanty subsistence in the Atlantic States, would very materially better their condition in Kansas.



WAGES.—These of course must vary much with the wants of the employer, and the qualifications of the employee. At Fort Riley, where Government has been erecting extensive stables, and other buildings, giving employment to many hundreds of mechanics and laboring men, the rates when the writer was there, were as follows, viz.: Common laborers received \$1.50 per day and board; ordinary Masons \$2.40 per day and board; Master Masons and Master Lime Burners \$3.00 per day and board; Wood Choppers, \$1.25 per day and board; Teamsters, \$1.00 per day, the year round, and board; they having nothing to do with the loading and unloading of the teams.

WANTS at particular Settlements: for these see p. 95.

WORKING POWER.—*Steam* unquestionably will be mainly depended upon, as the most uniformly reliable, and all things considered, the most economical.

*Wind* power has at several places been advantageously used for grist mill purposes.

*Water* privileges exist on Rockbottom Creek, Mill Creek, the Neosho, and various other streams; to what extent reliance can be placed upon them, in dry and in freshet seasons, is yet to be determined.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—At Lawrence there are several regularly constituted Religious Societies of various denominations; viz.: Congregationalists, Unitarians, Methodists, Baptists, and United Brethren. A free school is established there, in which the ordinary branches are taught, and measures are in train to found an Academy for instruction in the higher branches. An Athenæum has also been instituted; by members of which discussions are regularly held, and lectures delivered. Connected with this Institution is a Public Library. Sunday School Libraries also exist there.

All of these means, for improving and elevating the mental and moral condition of the community, are possessed to a greater or less extent at *Topeka*, *Manhattan*, and the other Settlements originated by the Company. The powerful influence for good exerted



by these, is clearly manifest. The writer met many on their way, in pursuit of a new home, who wished to be directed where they could find a *Yankee* settlement; giving as a reason for the inquiry, that they wished to locate near one, being thus sure of a school for their children, and of enjoying the privileges of religious services on the Sabbath.

Through the munificence of a gentleman, who, from an early period, has taken a great interest in the prosperity of the Free State Settlements, who entertains liberal and enlightened views in regard to laying broad and deep the foundations for the religious, intellectual, and physical culture of the people, and who manifests his sincerity by deeds, which speak louder than words, a Fund has been established for the following purposes; viz. :—

1st. The income is to be appropriated, in part, for the associated organization of the inhabitants in every settlement, who are in favor of the establishment of the most approved system of Common Schools.

2d. The balance of the income that may remain after accomplishing the preceding object, will be used to establish Sunday Schools; probably under the auspices of the Sunday School Union.

When both of these objects are attained, the Fund will be used for the benefit of the citizens of Lawrence, as they were the free State pioneers in Kansas and have been among the greatest sufferers, in settling the Territory.

If the noble intentions of the Founder of the above-named Fund be faithfully carried out, it may be considered certain, that as soon as the School Lands, appropriated by the United States Government, are available, (amounting to 4,460,062 acres) Kansas will, in Educational matters, take a high rank.

An extremely interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held in Lawrence on Christmas day, (1856) to take the initiatory steps for establishing a College, and for memorializing Congress to grant lands for the



endowment and support of a University and other Institutions of Learning. Gen. Pomeroy presided; addresses setting forth the importance of this movement were made by several gentlemen, fully conversant with the subject. W. F. M. Arney set forth in detail, "the Educational System he had developed in a Letter to Gov. Geary. An encouraging Letter was read from the Governor, who was unable to be present. A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of taking immediate measures for the erection of a College at Lawrence," of establishing a Board of Trustees, defining its powers, appointing a Committee to memorialize Congress, forthwith, &c., &c. The resolutions were based on the following considerations; viz.

"Institutes of learning being essential to the existence, growth and prosperity of a free people, and the people of Kansas being determined, as of right they ought, *to be free*, the time has arrived for some active efforts to establish a college on the soil of Kansas.

The reasons for immediate action are many and various—

1st. The population of Kansas is becoming sufficiently numerous to support such an institution.

2d. There is no suitable institution for the education of the sons and daughters of Kansas, in any neighboring State.

3d. The people have not the means to support their children in the Eastern States, while procuring a liberal education.

4th. The erection of suitable buildings for such an institution would furnish employment to many of our citizens, who would otherwise be objects of charity, in consequence of the spoiling of their goods by invaders.

5th. An institution of learning in Kansas would invite a very desirable class of immigrants for settlement.

6th. A first class college, located in the mild and beautiful climate and unrivalled scenery of Kansas, would become the resort of the invalid student, as well as others, from the more rigorous climate of the North and East."

We regret to say the application to Congress met with no favor; even the Committee to which it was referred took no other action on it, than to ask to be relieved of the duty devolved upon them. Deseret can receive Land favors from Government; but Kansas is not sufficiently far, or perhaps is deemed too far, beyond the pale of civilization to hope for any thing of the kind.



It is refreshing and cheering to contrast such conduct with that of the individual to whom allusion has been made on a preceeding page. It is also encouraging to read paragraphs like the following; viz.

Mr. Albert Yates, who resides about 5 miles S. W. of Lawrence, at Yates's crossing of the Wakarusa, has erected a school house and employed a teacher at his own expense. He generously allows all, who choose, to participate in the advantages thus afforded. "Mr. Y. is a Free State Man, born and raised in a Slave State;" loving Freedom better than Slavery, he removed to Kansas.

LIBRARIES.—It is desirable to introduce these as quickly as possible. *In behalf of each and all of the Settlements, the Secretary earnestly solicits contributions in money or books; the former he will endeavor judiciously to convert into books; of the latter, almost every one has more or less, which, having done their mission at home, will still prove of exceeding value, for a similar purpose, in our new settlements. If the Secretary's efforts are approved and seconded by our friends here, he will be enabled to transmit to the Territory, by every Party, a package, the contents of which may prove of incalculable importance to our friends there.*

INDIANS.—From the Indians, the original and *rightful 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 to-day 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.

Many of these, particularly among the Shawnees, the Wyandottes, and the Delawares, are highly intelligent,



and have a good common school education; among them will be found active and shrewd business men; some speak French and English almost as fluently as their native tongue; and among the females some may be met with who have received instruction in Music and Drawing. Twice in the course of his tour, the writer had the pleasure of an interview with an individual, a Pottawattomie by birth, and an Ottawa by adoption, who received a liberal education in one of the Collegiate Institutions of Western New York; he is a worthy member of church, and a philanthropist, whose face is never averted from the needy, nor door closed against the weary and way worn traveller.\*

Among most of the tribes, Protestant and Catholic Missions have been established for many years, and have accomplished much good. Until recently, the Friends and the Baptists have supported schools in the Shawnee Reserve. It is a subject of great regret that at a time when above all others it is of the utmost importance that the principles of "pure and undefiled religion" should be inculcated, the Baptist Board, and we think the Friends,† have abandoned their vantage ground, and left their former pupils and their descendants to go astray, or be subjected to the tender mercies of those who have not their welfare at heart. We

\* We regret that truth compels us to say, the benevolence of this man resulted seriously to his injury. During one of the "border ruffian" inroads committed in 1856, a marauding party, under the command of Genl. REID of Missouri, surrounded the residence of this person in the night, turned his family out of doors, ransacked and pillaged the house, and then destroyed it by fire, on the plea that Free State men had been entertained there. The wife, for weeks after, might have been seen seated under a shed near by, open on all sides, where she was exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, obtaining a precarious subsistence as best she might, her husband, in the meanwhile, being compelled to flee and secrete himself, a price having been set upon his head by the precious villains who destroyed his property. The vile deeds referred to, let it be remembered, were committed within an Indian Reserve, respecting which, the United States, by Treaty, declare that the President will cause it to be protected "against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, and from any other person or persons whatever." It remains to be seen whether Government will make due reparation for the injuries inflicted.

† The Friends Mission was visited, plundered, and its inmates compelled to flee from it, by the band of marauders or one similar to that already alluded to.



apprehend those Denominations have acted under wrong impressions, and that they will ere long renew their works of benevolence and Christianity.

Towards this ill-fated race, were the hand of friendship more frequently extended, than the weapon of destruction levelled, were the policy of Government one of peace rather than of war, of civilization than of brutalization, or what it threatens to be, of extermination, it would be far more to the credit of the white man, and we should eventually be convinced of the erroneousness of the long prevalent opinion, that the red man is irreclaimable.

This Company has always enjoined upon its Agents and upon settlers, to avoid committing trespasses upon any of the Indian tribes. Pursuing this course, it has declined making locations at several desirable sites where towns have since been established, by those less scrupulous, against whose incursions, the Indian Agents, the ostensible and legal guardians and protectors of the tribes, have raised no successful opposition, notwithstanding the orders and instructions issued from time to time from the Indian Department, at the Head of which is an individual, who appears to have earnestly exerted himself to secure for the various tribes, the rights to which they are entitled.

INDIAN TRADE.—This has not yet attracted the attention which, from its extent and value, it merits. The United States annually pay to the various tribes located within this Territory, some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A large portion of this great amount has been, by the recipients, worse than thrown away, having been exchanged with traders of easy consciences for inferior but high-priced fabrics, poor tobacco, and vile whiskey.\*

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\* Some idea of the amount of means which the tribes have at their disposal may be formed, from the subjoined statement respecting the Delawares, which is extracted from the Washington Star.

“THE RICHEST COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD.—A day or two since we had occasion to mention that the result of the late sale of the Delaware (Indian)



Let Free State merchants study the real wants of the Indian, and teach him, which he will soon learn, that he will in all cases receive a fair equivalent for his money and that he will be dealt with as man should be with man, and hereafter, a very large part of all the business transactions will be managed by the bona fide settlers, they obtaining a reasonable profit therefrom, and the Indian, by the treatment received, being induced, greatly to his advantage, to substitute habits of industry and sobriety, for those of idleness and intemperance, the indulgence in which has been the curse of the red man, and the encouraging of which the sin of the white man.

SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION.—The first settlement under the auspices of the Company was commenced in August, 1854. A few months subsequently, Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, in a long Letter addressed to certain members of Congress, with the view of "enlightening" the people of the South "touching the settlement of Kansas Territory, and its adaptedness to slave labor," uttered the following sentiments and predictions :

"I was somewhat alarmed when I saw our Southern friends seemingly ready to surrender it, deterred by the declaration of those on whom they were accustomed to rely, that 'it was not adapted to slave labor,' while, at the same time, Abolitionists were organizing their companies, with millions of capital to colonize that Territory. Yet I never despaired! I still declared that, though sent out they could not remain, they could not live in the prairies." \* \* \* \*

District one "included the town of Lawrence, to which those sent by the Abolition Societies were forwarded. Those Societies show, by their reports, that they have transported to Kansas 3,000 during the past summer; and I incline to the belief that the number is not over stated. Of that number, you will see, there was left

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trust lands was, \$470,000. The lands sold were only those comprised in the Eastern division of this great reservation. The Western division contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate of at least \$600,000. The tribe are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles long by ten broad. That would sell to-morrow readily for \$10 per acre; or an aggregate of \$3,000,000. Thus their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about \$4,070,000. They number in all some nine hundred souls; and, from the real estate described above, are worth an average of \$4,440 per soul, or \$22,220 to each family of five persons among them."



on the day of the election, but 248! Of these, I am credibly informed, 150 left on the day following the election, having complied with their contract in voting. Others have since left, and I can safely say, that of the whole batch, there will not by March, (1855) be fifty left in the Territory! They were not such men as could settle a prairie country."

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"It is not adapted to the making of towns; it is not suited for little farms; it cannot be settled by those who have not the command of labor."

"To the farmer who has no 'help,'—but is dependent on his own unaided labor, Kansas is, of all, the least desirable country; it cannot be settled by such."

\* \* \* \* \*

"In no instance has prairie land been first settled by poor men. After a country is settled, and every facility is afforded, it is just possible for one here and there to make a farm on the prairie. In Missouri, such instances even yet, are rare."

If the above opinions, so magisterially set forth, be taken as correct, then the results to which we shall now refer, are more astonishing and magnificent, than any of the fairy work described in the thousand and one stories of the Sultanness of the Indies, and in comparison therewith, the fabled wonder of the Dragon's teeth shrinks into utter insignificance.

The *ninety-eight men*, which are said to have remained in the Territory on the 30th. of November, 1854, the poor remnant of three thousand, and these shortly to be blotted out, as though they never were, *not being "such men as could settle a prairie country,"* have since increased to hundreds, and now to thousands; the Population of the Territory, at the lowest estimate, has reached 25,000, and according to the intelligent correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, and the statement already given from the Squatter Sovereign, (authorities antipodal in most cases) it has reached at least 60,000; four-fifths of whom entertain Free State sentiments.

Although the Territory "*is not adapted to the making of towns,*" the following, which contain from three hundred to eighteen hundred inhabitants, have already sprung into existence; viz., Lawrence, Topeka, Tecum-



seh, Manhattan, Osawatomie, Council City, and Leavenworth; to which may be added the smaller settlements of Wabonsé, Blanton, Brownville, Big Springs, Easton, Ohio City, Ocena, Zeandale, Ogden, and the German Settlement on Upper Mill Creek.

Although "*not suited for little farms,*" the whole country, round about every one of the above named towns, is so completely occupied with them, that it is extremely difficult to find an unimproved track whereon to locate.

Further, though "*it cannot be settled by those who have not the command of labor,*" and "*to the farmer who has no help, Kansas is, of all, the least desirable country,*" the name of just that description of settlers is legion, and "*the cry is still they come.*" From Lawrence to Topeka, the traveller is never out of sight of the dwelling or cornfield of such a settler; and let him direct his steps whithersoever he may, towards the Wakarusa, up the Kansas, along the Big Blue, on the banks of their numerous tributaries, down upon the Neosho, in the Osage country, or elsewhere, the well tilled land, the cultivated fields, the luxuriant crops of grain, all betoken that the indomitable will, the untiring energy, the persevering industry, the unceasing activity of *freemen* have placed their ineffaceable stamp upon the soil; and the humble dwellings as unmistakeably show that those freemen belong to the class who *are dependant on their own unaided labor,*" for prosperity and success. It is the bone, and sinew, and muscle of the "*poor men,*" the sturdy yeomanry of the land, which have wrought such astonishing changes, in such an almost incredibly brief space of time; of "*poor men,*" by whom it is asserted, "*in no instance has prairie land been first settled,*" and of whom it is declared to be "*just possible for one here and there to make a farm on a prairie, after a country is settled, and every facility afforded.*" !!! Men, poor, perhaps in purse, but rich in the mental, moral, and physical resources which



in reality constitute men, and without which, even with the wealth of Crœsus, they would be poor indeed.

Of such of the Settlements named as we have been enabled to collect information, we propose now to give brief accounts. We regret that the appeals we have made for aid have not met with so general a response as was desirable. Those who may feel slighted must take blame to themselves for withholding assistance.

LAWRENCE.—This was the first settlement made under the auspices of the Company. The Pioneer Party, which started from Boston July 17th. 1854, *first* pitched their tents "within a stone's throw from the bank of the river." The Second Party, which arrived early in September following, judiciously encamped on the high ground, in the rear of the now flourishing town, near the great California trail. These Parties united their forces, and went vigorously to work on the present town site. This spot was thus described by George S. Parks, Esq., as it appeared to him in June, 1854:

"On both sides of the river, above the Wakarusa, there are excellent bottom lands; and, a short way beyond these, another fine site for a town presents itself on the north side—while still farther up on the south bank, the high prairie comes right down to the water's edge, presenting another appropriate place, where the busy hum of commerce may by and by speak the presence of a city. Here we saw numerous cabins of settlers; and away, as far as the eye could reach, in a southwesterly direction, the prairies were high and rolling like the waves of Old Ocean. Southward, beautiful groves dot the prairie, and the dark line of timber that stretches along the Wakarusa valley—with the great Prairie-mound, so to speak, fixed there as the landmark of perpetual beauty—the meandering river, with its dark skirting forests of timber on the north—all are scenes in Nature's magnificent Panorama, here brought within range of vision. Proceeding north, high rich bottoms extend for many miles, and we saw vast thickets of grape-vines, pea-vines, raspberries, and pawpaws. The timber was principally oak, walnut, ash, hickory, mulberry, hackberry, linden, cotton-wood and coffee-bean."

Surely all who have heard the "busy hum," and witnessed the activity and industry which have since characterized that place, so clearly indicating that "Young America" is there, will feel constrained to



acknowledge, in regard to the above writer, that the spirit of prophecy was in him.

Lawrence received its present appellation in September, 1854. The name was selected, as we were informed at the time, "first, in honor of the Treasurer of the Emigrant Aid Company, Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., both as an individual and officer of the Company; second, because the name *sounded* well, and had no bad odor attached to it, in any part of the Union, or world; and lastly, because the citizens *preferred* it to any other."

The town was surveyed by Mr. A. D. Searl. The streets, thirty-two in number, running north and south, are named after the several States constituting the Union. The main street is called Massachusetts, she having been the prime mover in the enterprise; to the east of this are twelve streets which are designated by the names of the remainder of the "old thirteen;" to the west are nineteen more, which bear the names of the other States, in the order of their admission, beginning with Vermont and ending with California. All of these are eighty feet wide, with the exception of Massachusetts Street, which is one hundred feet. At right angles to these, run other streets, which are named after individuals, distinguished for their Patriotism, Philanthropy, and Love of Liberty. Within the town limits are numerous parks, which bear, among others, the honored names of Washington, Franklin, LaFayette, Hamilton, Roger Williams, Fulton, and Clinton. The first elevation in the rear of the town is called Oread Mount; this was originally set apart for Schools and Churches; the still more elevated ground further back, known as Capitol Hill, was designed for County and other Public Buildings.

"It embraces an extensive, slightly rolling prairie for the business streets, and a large park, and also high table lands and beautiful inclined planes, for public buildings and residences. Its geographical position is not inferior to its topographical; and that it will equal



any other in character and enterprise, none will doubt who know the inhabitants."

Lawrence proper includes a whole section, or mile square of ground. Another section, immediately adjoining on the West, and known as West Lawrence, is owned by a Company; this will afford very eligible sites for residences.

The inhabitants amount to about fifteen hundred; and nowhere throughout the Union can there be found a town which, proportioned to its size, contains so large a number of liberally educated individuals.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald (Jan. 1857) with great truth says, "Lawrence is a good illustration of the advantage of free over slave labor. We have a larger town now than the Capitol of Missouri. That State has been settling up and improved for the last thirty years, as Slavery settles and improves a State, and yet land can there be bought for 12 1-2 cents per acre. Land is worth more now in Kansas, with a prospect of being free, than it is in Missouri. Even the people of that State come here and pay more for lots and land than they will give for them at home."

It has always manifested strong Temperance proclivities; and it was early proposed, in donating lots, to require the recipients to prohibit the sale or use of liquors thereon, under a penalty of forfeiture of land upon non-fulfillment of the obligation. At a recent meeting (Feb. 1857,) the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Town was prohibited by an overwhelming vote.

The Place is in a very flourishing condition. It contains many substantial stone buildings, a Post Office, the most complete and extensive Printing Establishment in the Territory, three Saw Mills, a good Grist Mill, and several large wholesale and retail stores, where most articles of usefulness and convenience may be obtained on favorable terms, and at one of which \$20,000 worth of goods were disposed of during the first year. We have elsewhere spoken of the fine Hotel erected here by the N. E. Emigrant Aid Com-



pany at an expense of \$25,000, and which was destroyed by the associates of David Atchison, stimulated to the work by himself in person. Two large Houses of Entertainment have been erected this season, and upon the reconstruction of the Hotel, the travelling public will be amply accommodated.

Members of various Denominations are actively engaged in raising funds for Church edifices. The Unitarians have a structure, with a commodious basement, nearly completed; it will be enriched and rendered specially serviceable by a bell and town clock, costing together, \$1,000—the gift of Bostonians. The walls and roof of an Orthodox Church are also completed. Both of these are of stone.

There is a strong appeal now being made “to the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States to build a church in Lawrence. It will be a nucleus of power and exert an untold influence on the future history of the new and rising State of Kansas. It will give employment to a large number of workmen, and these in turn will employ others on their claims, and thus extend its influence to a multitude. The Lawrence Church has a membership of forty, without any place to worship, except a cloth tent and private houses. The tent is too damp and cold for winter, and the houses are small and crowded.”\*

\* We cannot refrain from copying a portion of their spirit stirring appeal, and expressing a hope that it will not be made in vain.

“We want, and must have, help to build a church. We have taken our ‘wives and little ones,’ and gone out into this wilderness to lay the foundation of a new and noble State. Like our ‘Pilgrim Fathers,’ we have taken the Bible, and desire to found our institutions on its immutable truths. You have heard of our tribulations, and the robbing of our houses, the destruction of our property, and loved ones. We are too poor to build a house unto the Lord. Will you, whom he has blessed, aid us? We ask not for great gifts,—the rich man’s favor or the widow’s mite, will be thankfully received. We need a house for ourselves and ‘the stranger who sojourns with us.’ Our tented tabernacle, though often filled with the glory of God, is frail and inconvenient. Our Sabbath School has closed, and our congregation is small, all for the want of a comfortable house. Aid us, dear brethren, to build, and when your sons, or ‘the sons of strangers’ come among us, we will gather them with us before the Lord: we will invoke the blessing of Heaven on you and yours. We might say more, but we will only ask you to think of us when sitting in your happy homes, or seated in your beautiful sanctuary, and then do ‘unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.’”



It is chiefly through the persevering exertions of Mr. E. B. Whitman, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., that the Unitarian Church, with its Lecture room and School room in the basement, was erected, and its fixtures furnished. The entire outfit of the School room, its desks, maps, globes and books, the donation of Northern friends, chiefly in Boston, were procured by him, and to him will be due the credit of instituting the first free school in the Territory, *complete in all its appointments.*

It is proposed to establish in Lawrence, a Model School System, in every particular—on the New England plan—for the purpose of giving a practical application of its superiority. The Teachers proposed for the High School are graduates of the Massachusetts Normal Schools, and prior to emigrating had taught in the Bay State.

TOPEKA.—This is the second place, in time, established as a Free State settlement. The site was selected by the Agents of this Company, and on their recommendation, certain individuals of the Fifth Party here drove down their stakes on the 29th. day of Nov., 1854; they were a few days after joined by "the advance column" of the Sixth Party, and on the 5th. of December, the organization was completed, and the town founded; subsequently further accessions were made to their number, and they rapidly advanced in prosperity; so that it has at length become the third town in the Territory, in point of size and importance. Topeka and its vicinity has a population of about one thousand; mainly from the Northern and Eastern States, and distinguished for intelligence, enterprise, and industry. It lies on the south bank of the Kansas River, about 75 miles from the mouth, 25 miles northwest of Lawrence, and 75 miles east of Fort Riley.

The town is one mile by one and a half miles in extent; the streets are one hundred feet wide, running from Kansas River to Shunganunga or Red Horse Creek; there are three avenues, each 130 feet wide,



running North and South, and an equal number running East and West; the house lots are 75 feet front and 150 deep.

Town shares, containing ten or twelve lots each, may be had at from \$400 to \$750, varying according to location. Single lots may also be bought; those best suited for business purposes will average \$150 each; size, 25 by 130 feet; eligible dwelling house lots 75 by 150 feet, are held at about the same price.

It contains several stone structures, a number of stores, two Printing offices, two Saw Mills, a Grist Mill, Lathe, Planing, and Shingle works, two Brick yards, and other conveniences. Ground has been broken for a Methodist Church, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions; also, for a Congregational Church of equal dimensions. Two Hotels have been erected, furnishing good accommodations at \$4.00 per week. Many new buildings are now in progress of construction.

A Scientific and Literary Association exists here, under the name of the Philomathic Institute. It possesses a small, though increasing Library. Regular weekly meetings are held, at which discussions are had, papers are read, and lectures delivered. The ladies contribute their share towards the intellectual entertainment.

It is the centre "of one of the largest, unbroken tracts of beautiful, healthful, and productive farm claims of which the Territory can so justly boast. Its local natural advantages are unsurpassed. The purest water can either be obtained from the living fountain, or by the sinking of wells to a depth of less than twenty-five feet. Stone for building purposes, of the finest quality and in inexhaustible quantities, abounds within the city limits. Brick of superior richness of coloring and hardness of finish, are furnished at the yard at about six dollars per thousand. The purest lime stone and sand for building, can readily be procured within the city limits and the immediate vicinity. Within a range of three miles from the city, several



veins of coal have been opened which our smiths pronounce but little inferior to the Pittsburg, Pa. coal. Convenient to Topeka, there are large tracts of excellent timber land. It is connected with all the prominent places in the Territory, by old and well travelled roads—among which is the regular established route from Independence, and Kansas City, Mo., to California, making its crossing of the Kansas River at this place, by the old and well known Papan Ferry. There are regular Stage lines, between this place and Lawrence, continuing through to Kansas City; also, one to Leavenworth. There is a mail route to Nebraska. The journey over land is necessarily somewhat tedious, but cheap. "A small family can come this way, provided they have the team and wagon, at no greater outlay than would be required by a single individual to come the river route;" and travelling thus they will be enabled to bring along many useful articles.

In Constitution Hall, at Topeka, the Convention of Delegates assembled, who framed the Constitution of the proposed State of Kansas; and here also the first Legislature, under the Constitution, convened on the fourth of March, and by adjournment on the fourth of July 1856.

The Kaw land, over against Topeka, on the opposite side of the Kansas River, contains a fine tract of heavy timber, one mile in width, and twenty-one miles in length.

Within a circuit of four miles around this town, there were by estimate, when the writer was there, a thousand acres of cornfields, which at a very low calculation, would yield 25,000 bushels of grain; a large amount considering that it was on the sod, that a few months only had elapsed since the first furrow was cut, and that there was a constant demand on every one's time, for the multiplicity of purposes requiring attention at the birth of a settlement. The past year, the same land would have produced 50,000 bushels, had not the border warfare interrupted agricultural pursuits.



The title to the Town site has been secured, by means of a Wyandotte Float, which places its validity beyond all ordinary contingencies.

A traveller in that region, about two months subsequent to the period when the place was founded, writes, "passing a few cabins of actual settlers, we came upon a beautiful rise of ground, at the western end of a high and exceedingly rich bottom. Here is situated the new City—Topeka. The right kind of men and enterprise are found here; and though later in the start than her neighbors, she is thought to bid fair to equal any, and outstrip many, in the race for population.

"As we rode west from the high ground on the outskirts, we found ourselves in the midst of one of the most delightful farming countries I ever beheld; and often, as from some new point the landscape would present itself in a new and more attractive view, the exclamation would escape from one and another, 'How grand! What a glorious country!' Far to the south, was the line of timber pointing out the path of the Wakarusa, a little rivulet now, but soon, when swollen with the spring rains, to be a mighty, impetuous river, coursing its way onward to join the Kansas below Lawrence. Nearer rises a high mound, named, probably on account of its imposing appearance and lofty grandeur, Webster Peak. To the north, lies the valley of the Kansas, with its rich bottoms and heavy forests. All the intervening country, for many miles in extent, is one of the most rich and rolling prairies that I ever beheld. It cannot be long ere the hand of industry and skill will convert this lovely country into an Eden."

*Improved* Claims in the immediate vicinity of this place, are valued as high as \$1,000 and \$2,000; at the distance of three or four miles, they are estimated at \$300 or \$400. Good unimproved claims may yet be had within five or six miles, but are rapidly being taken up.

**TECUMSEH.**—This is a flourishing town on the south side of the Kansas River, near one of the California roads. It is situated between Lawrence and Topeka, twenty miles west of the former, and five miles east of the latter. The town site contains 320 acres, located on the dividing lines of Townships 11 and 12, and Ranges xvi and xvii. The river here makes a south-



erly bend, and its course for several miles, both north and east, can be seen from almost any part of the high and beautiful bluff on which the town lies. The bluff is about ninety feet above the river, and on a general level with the surrounding prairies. The site slopes towards the river, from the crowning ridge of a most beautiful and fertile prairie, from which can be seen one of the finest landscapes in the Territory. The river here, as well as for several miles either way, is skirted on both sides with tall walnut, oak, cotton wood, and other trees. On the west side of the town are Shunga-Nunga and Stinson's Creeks, and on the east Tecumseh Creek,—all heavily fringed for several miles back with good timber. The country about Tecumseh is not surpassed by any portion of the Territory, in beauty, fertility, and natural advantages;—its character being an intermixture of timber and prairie, peculiarly adapted to agricultural purposes. The fertility of the soil, the excellence of the water (obtained from wells 28 to 42 feet deep) and abundance of timber and best quality of building stone, are inducements of no ordinary character for immigrants to settle here. Good coal can be obtained in large quantities within five or six miles; limestone, which makes excellent quick-lime, is abundant; the river affords every desirable variety of sand and gravel, and is well stocked with fish. The general grade and slope of the town is such, that the streets will require no grading hereafter, nor underground sewers. Being on the south side of the river, and on high land, it is remarkably free from all miasmatic influences; and while protected from severe blasts of west, north, and east winds, is open to the dry and pleasant winds from the south. The location is central. Distance, by ordinarily travelled roads, from Doniphan, 60 miles; Atchison 60 miles; Leavenworth 45 miles; Westport 60 miles; Sac and Fox Agency, 35 miles; Osawatamie 40 miles; Council Grove 60 miles; Fort Riley 65 miles; Nebraska line 75 miles; Southern Boundary Line 135 miles.



Tecumseh was laid out in October, 1854, by gentlemen from both sections of the Union, including Gov. A. H. Reeder, Messrs. J. W. Whitfield, Rush Elmore, and Thomas N. Stinson, all of whom are yet stockholders in the town. A majority of the inhabitants are from Northern States; the citizens generally are conservative in their sentiments, and have not countenanced or aided the late difficulties. It contains about fifty buildings, three or four large brick stores, a Court House, 45 by 70 feet, and two stories high,—a beautiful structure. Ten or twelve stone dwelling houses have been erected. There are five stores, blacksmith shops, an Hotel, &c. One saw-mill has been in operation about a year; and another saw-mill, and also a grist mill, are now on their way, and will be put in operation this Spring. A good school is in operation, and funds have been already provided for building a church during the ensuing summer. A printing establishment has been purchased, and the publication of a newspaper will be commenced on the 1st. of May next.

One of the most important advantages that Tecumseh will have, will be the bridge across the Kansas to the north side of the river; for the construction of which a contract has been entered into with Edward Hoagland, Esq., and others. It is to be completed by next Fall. It will be a permanent structure,—estimated cost, \$20,000,—and cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.

MANHATTAN.—This town is located on the fork of land made by the junction of the Big Blue with the Kansas River. The location is beautiful and highly advantageous, and the men who formed it are distinguished for their enterprise, perseverance, energetic powers, and moral worth. The view from the summit of Blue Mont is magnificent, and it would be difficult to decide between this, and the panorama displayed from Capitol Hill, Lawrence, to which, if either, the preference should be awarded.

The rich prairies in the vicinity, and the nearness of



a good market for all the surplus stock of grain that may be raised, the purity of the streams, the abundance of living springs that well out upon the sides of the valleys, all offer strong inducements to those in search of desirable locations, here to establish themselves.

The original association that formed this settlement consisted of a small number of individuals, mostly from New England. These afterwards were joined by another party from Ohio, who at first located a few miles west of Fort Riley, but were induced to abandon that site and remove here, by the liberal offers made them.

Manhattan is 75 miles N. W. of Lawrence ; 125 miles from Kansas City ; 15 miles N. E. of Fort Riley. The Fort was, the past year, and probably will be for many years to come, a good market for all the produce that may be for sale, inasmuch as being a distributing post, it will have need of large supplies. The Commissary contracted the first season for 1200 tons of hay, paying for the same \$7 per ton on the ground, \$12 delivered at the Fort. Land yields from three to four tons to the acre, and much of the grass was to be had for the cutting. He also agreed to take all the corn procurable at \$1.50 per bushel.

The town and suburbs embrace about 1400 acres, which have been regularly platted. The main street is 100 feet, and the others 60 feet wide. Several parks or squares have been laid out in different sections of the town. The house lots are fifty feet front, by one hundred and fifty in depth. In one of the parks, a public well had just been completed when the writer was there. At twenty-six feet below the surface, a peat-bed, between layers of clay, was struck, and a foot deeper, the remnants of the trunk of a tree were found. Tusks and bones of supposed extinct animals have been dug up in the vicinity, as also above Fort Riley.

Manhattan has the Kansas River on the south, and the Big Blue on the east ; the latter empties into the former near the town ; the Kansas is a muddy stream,



but the Blue is filled with clear, pure water. From Blue Mont, at the north, a splendid view may be had of the town, the rivers, and the neighboring region. By a circuitous bend of the Kansas, an extensive peninsula has been formed south of the town, which is admirably calculated for a stock farm; and by a bend of the Blue, first to the west and then to the south, aided by the Kansas River, another peninsula is formed east of the town, bounded on the north and west by the Blue, and on the south by the Kansas. Here, for a long period, was the head quarters of the Kaw Indians, and so continued to be until 1840, when by a sudden rise of the river, an inundation was caused, resulting in the loss of many lives, and the destruction of much property; on account of which the place was abandoned.

A wagon road hence to Nebraska City has been completed; distance 150 miles. Overland immigrants, through Iowa, are recommended to select this route, as it will lead them directly to the Big Blue region, one of the most desirable portions of the Territory. Every thing is going on prosperously. Two Wyandotte Floats have been laid upon the town, whereby the title is put beyond all doubt. This is a very great advantage, and one possessed by very few other settlements. Two excellent ferries are in operation upon the Kansas and Big Blue rivers. A bridge will probably be constructed during the coming season.

The settlement contains a large structure as a Town Hall, twenty Cincinnati built houses, and others of "domestic manufacture," several stores, a good house of entertainment, and a very superior saw and grist-mill. A contract has been concluded for the erection of a Methodist Church building; the Congregationalists have also a house in contemplation.

The Manhattan Institute, a scientific and literary association of great merit, is full of promise, and is under great obligations to Mr. James Redpath, through whose indefatigable exertions, a large collection of val-



uable works have been secured; being mainly donations from authors and publishers, of Boston and its immediate vicinity.

The soil in the town is eight feet deep. In the immediate vicinity are many beautiful farms; as well as numerous prairie and wood claims, yet untaken. Within 30 miles, there is woodland in tracts of one thousand acres. On the route thither, the writer passed through tall, thick grass, which often completely hid from sight both horse and rider, that they could, only with much difficulty, make any progress. Within a circuit of five miles, it is estimated there are at least six hundred inhabitants.

Some of the finest farm claims in the Territory are to be found in this section, and particularly on Wild Cat creek, in the valley of the Big Blue, and on Cedar creek and other of the tributaries of the Blue.

The earliest settler here was Hon. S. D. Houston,\* who located in this region when no other than Indians were round about. He is a highly intelligent, strong-minded, clear headed, active, and industrious person, who would be an accession to any place.

Among the earliest who migrated from the East, and here selected a local habitation, was the Rev. I. T. Goodnow, a Teacher of repute, formerly the Principal of an Academy in East Greenwich, R. I. In a Letter by him written last Spring, respecting this place, he says:

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\* This gentleman, than whom no one is better acquainted with the character of the interior, says, in a letter to G. W. Brown, Esq., "Missouri people and superficial explorers, have labored to create the impression that west of the Big Blue the country is mostly a desert. The precipitous nature of the country in and about Fort Riley, is well calculated to foster this impression. This mistake, however, is gradually being rectified, and people are now discovering that the 'country is still west.' Recent explorations on the Republican Fork of the Kansas, show that that stream alone is capable of sustaining a large emigration. Rich bottoms, from one to four miles wide, cut at right angles with beautiful creeks, and well supplied with wood, are found to extend some 150 miles west of Fort Riley. Settlements the past Fall have been commenced on Solomon's and the Saline Forks of the Kansas. Travellers tell us that this country is equal, if not superior, to any portion of the Territory." The writer would add, as regards *natural resources*, which when availed of, will prove a mine of wealth, this section is unsurpassed.



"A City Association consisting of thirty-five persons has been formed at the junction of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers. If properly managed, and filled up with the same kind of men who are now here, it is destined to sway a large influence in the affairs of this Territory.

"Never have I seen a site possessing so many natural advantages—the beautiful with the practical—as this. It is situated at the base and between two high bluffs, one and a half miles apart. It is a beautiful plain extending from both rivers, and rising gradually into high lands between the two bluffs. The plain furnishes an excellent chance for stores and business, and the highlands for private residences. The material for building is abundant in the shape of limestone in the bluffs. The surrounding country for a great distance is rich with sufficient timber for building purposes for years. The landings upon both rivers are good; and the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, and the Central Railroad to the Pacific must both pass through the place, as the great natural highway pointed out by the finger of Omnipotence.

"The country around is filling up with the right kind of settlers. The distance from the borders is such, 130 miles, and the journey has been so trying, that we get the wheat, while the chaff of emigration blows away, or does not reach us. We still have fine claims open near us; but we particularly need men of capital and business tact to give their entire attention to city affairs. The present occupants care more for their farm claims than city interests; hence the fine opportunity for tradesmen, &c.

"It is a great country, and multitudes are flocking in; yet 'still there is room.' Here is a field to labor, worthy of the most talented, the best of men. But we must have men, not afraid of hard work, willing to rough it. 'Where there is a will, there is a way.' Though confined to the shade, the school-room, for the last eighteen years, I find myself a match in hardship and endurance, for the strongest, most robust men."

The writer had the pleasure of tarrying a short time with Mr. Goodnow; and his farm bore indubitable evidence that it was under the control of no idler. His corn appeared to have been subjected by him to the process that young ideas formerly were, and had in consequence learned to shoot; for it stood 12 and 14 feet high; and corn from *this year's* seed, 3 feet high; pumpkins and water melon vines, also from this year's seed, were going ahead rapidly. Mr. L. observed that corn, without planting, would yield 20 to 30 bushels to the acre; on the sod, 40 to 50 bushels; and the second year from 75 to 100 bushels.

With such men as the two named, and their asso-



ciates, Dr. Hunting, Messrs. Pifer and Thurston, the Rev. Messrs. Dennison, Blood, and others of the like stamp, this Place cannot prove otherwise than prosperous.\*

WABONSE.†—This is situated on the south side of the Kansas River, about 110 miles from its mouth, 40 miles northwest of Topeka, 65 miles northwest of Lawrence, and 10 miles below the mouth of the Big Blue. There are in this vicinity four well-timbered creeks; viz., *Deep Creek* and *Emmons Creek*, on the west side, and *Antelope* and *Cold Water Creeks* on the east.

The south bank of the Kansas, at this point, is from 30 to 35 feet high, and the Town Site, which is on the river, has a beautifully elevated and gently rolling surface.

This place now contains from two to three hundred

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\* A Letter Writer residing at Manhattan, says under date of Jan. 27th., 1857, "The weather is very changeable, the day following or preceding a storm with the mercury 20° below zero, being mild and warm so that I can write in a room without a fire. The Winter was short last year and we expect the same of this. So that, although our winters are as uncomfortable as yours while upon us, we are relieved from their grasp four or five weeks earlier."

"I never saw a better country for stock raising; and the market is always good, and doubtless—so far as man can by wisdom find it out—always will be. And when our central position is taken into consideration, the thrift and industry that have already been imparted and is still continued, we can but conclude that prosperous times may be enjoyed by those settling here.

"We need artisans of all sorts—good traders may likewise find this place one of great profit if they will. But men who wish to sell intoxicating drinks need not come, for we have enough already. Would that we could be rid of them altogether. O! this cursed whiskey which men drink to make themselves proud of their foolishness, and glory in their fall and pollution. Let no man come here to propagate the mad lie that a man is wise who makes a fool of himself, or is noble who besots himself, wallowing with hogs in the filth of the highway. No! Let all such as wish to sow seeds of death, in the forms of murder, rapine, cruelty, and idiocy, stay away, nor pollute this soil, I pray you. But let honest farmers, traders, blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, shoemakers and painters come along, and they shall have a hearty welcome, and as an ordinary rule they will not regret it, but it will be an occasion of rejoicing that they ever found us and our fair land.

"We want families. Men with their wives and children if they have any, and most especially if they are all grown up girls.

"Women are most needed here I assure you. If some of those girls who are afraid of growing old, and begin to look into the twenties with dread, could but just look this way, they might 'give to the winds their fears, hope, and be undismayed.' Girls, if you are Yankees, club together and when an agent of the N. E. E. A. Society comes on, start with him."

† Pronounced *Wau-bone-say*.



inhabitants, mostly from New England and the Northwestern States.

The settlement was commenced more than two years since. The New Haven Colony located there about a year ago, and carried with them a small saw-mill. Many of the settlers have well-improved claims, and their prospects are very favorable, as they have a market for all they raise at Fort Riley and vicinity.

The prairies here abound in living springs, furnishing water of the very best quality.

Active preparations are being made greatly to improve this town, the ensuing season. Arrangements have been effected with the N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, for erecting a steam saw-mill, calculated to supply the urgent demands for lumber; the want of which has heretofore retarded the growth of the settlement. Beautiful stone, and plenty of timber for building, very fine limestone, clay for brick, and an excellent quality of coal, are found abundantly in the immediate vicinity; also several good water privileges. There are many good claims yet to be had near by.

They have a Society for mental improvement, known as the Wabonsé Institute, which holds weekly meetings. "It is composed of young men who were in the habit of attending similar associations in New England; among its members are several graduates of 'Old Yale.' The institution would do credit to any community."

A resident of this place says: "We have just received one hundred dollars worth of school books for our public school. We feel confident we shall not be far behind some older settlements in the Territory, as regards educational advantages. As to qualified teachers, it is believed we are favored with as great a number as any town in Kansas, which compares at all with us in population."

There are numerous other settlements in this quarter, some of which we shall note, after directing attention to the *southern* section of the Territory. No portion of this is at present attracting so much notice as the



NEOSHO VALLEY.—This is a beautiful region, and is considered in an especial manner admirably adapted for grazing purposes. It lies S. and S. W. of Topeka. A correspondent of the Kansas Tribune says: "The soil is rich and very fertile, the timber excellent, the country well watered, and the prairie gently undulating." Mr. B. C. Dennis, in an account by him sent to the writer, observes:

"After visiting every point on the Neosho, from Coffachee\* to Council Grove, and also every settlement on the Cotton Wood, I must say that in regard to soil, timber, and *all* natural advantages, it cannot be surpassed. There are some heavy settlements on the Neosho River, but still vacant claims may be had hard by; while on the Cotton Wood 'there remaineth yet much land to be possessed.' The present settlers are a thriving and industrious, and, for the most part, an intelligent people. The friends of freedom are greatly in the majority. I would say to all who are looking for homes, do not fail to explore the Neosho Valley. Here is room enough and to spare. The land is goodly, producing abundantly almost everything desirable to the eyes, and pleasant to the taste. Corn does well. Potatoes, the past season, yielded bountifully; so with nearly everything planted."

The Herald of Freedom, on the authority of Mr. Holmes, who has recently "travelled through that region and is very well acquainted with every part of Kansas, represents this as the best portion of the Territory now open for settlement. The timber is better and more plentiful; the water is good, and in the Cotton Wood flows the whole year; springs are abundant and wells easily dug; the face of the country is high and rolling."

On the north fork of the Neosho, there are some pro-slavery families, more particularly in the vicinity of Council Grove; but very few have located on the Cotton Wood. A thriving Colony of Free State men have taken up their residence near the junction of the Cotton Wood with the Neosho; and claims may still (Spring of 1857,) be obtained there.

"The mouth of the Cotton Wood is 60 miles in a

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\* *Coffeehigui*, if we mistake not, on Whitman & Searl's map.



S. W. direction from Lawrence and is on an air line with Chicago, Keokuk on the Mississippi, Delaware City on the Missouri, and Lawrence on the Kansas. The Country is bounded by the Sac and Fox Reservation on the East, and the Kaw Reservation on the West. The route from Lawrence is by the way of Bloomington, One Hundred and Ten, and Council City." From the first named place, by this route, it is between 70 and 80 miles, from the last mentioned between 30 and 40 miles.

In the vicinity of Boonville, is another strong Free State settlement. Six miles below Boonville is—

**HAMPDEN.**—This is situated sixty-five miles southwest of Lawrence, on the east side of the Neosho river, near the great crossing of the Indian trail, which leads south from Fort Leavenworth, and extends across Wolf Creek. It was first "settled upon" by a company of ninety individuals, chiefly from Hampden Co., Mass.; hence its name. They commenced operations on the 27th. of April, 1855.

Persons who may be going there without a guide, if direct from a Missouri river landing, should strike the Santa Fé road to Black Jack, thence go to the Sac Agency, and from thence, by the head of South Wolf Creek, continuing about four miles southwestwardly, and afterwards more west of south, to the point of destination.

If starting from Lawrence, proceed to the Sac Agency, and thence onward as before.

Active preparations are here being made for the reception of new comers.

**BURLINGTON.**—This has recently been laid out near Hampden, by some citizens of Lawrence, who have put up a steam mill and contracted for a hotel. The town has a public square and lots for churches and schools. The company will give lots to mechanics who will build, and tradesmen who will start business there.

**NEOSHO CITY.**—This is situated still further south,



on the stream whose name it bears. It is nearly upon a line with Leavenworth City, Lawrence, Centropolis, and the Sac and Fox Agency. It is on an elevated prairie, in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of the Territory. Stone, timber, and water abound. Liberal inducements are said to be offered to bona fide settlers to locate here.

OSAGE VALLEY.—Much that has been said of the Neosho, is equally applicable to the Osage region, in which we include not only the Osage River proper, but its principal branches and tributaries. Among the settlements here made is

OTTAWA.—This is situated fifteen miles S. E. of Lawrence, and forty S. W. of Kansas City in Missouri. It is one of the oldest and best located settlements in Eastern Kansas. It is on the Ottawa Creeks, of which there are three, about nine miles in length, separated by the intervention of from one and a half to two and a half miles of rolling prairie.

These Creeks are a portion of the head waters of the Osage River; they unite nine miles from their source, and finally empty into the Marais de Cygne, which unites with the Potawatomie, twenty miles further to the S. E., and forms the Osage, which empties into the Arkansas in Missouri.

Claims were taken on the Ottawa Creeks prior to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in anticipation of its becoming a law. This section of country lies high, it being the dividing ridge or swell between the Valley of the Kansas on the North, and of the Arkansas on the South; tributaries of both of these streams having their sources in this region. The Ottawa Reserve bounds the settlement on the South, and the Shawnee Reserve on the East. The mail route between Lawrence and Osawatomie runs through this settlement, as also the great Santa Fé road.

Palmyra and Prairie City, two and a half miles apart, are within this settlement, located on and between the



East and Middle \* Ottawa. "The soil is very fertile and deep, the surface smooth, and being thrived by the timber which skirts the creeks and ravines, is very beautiful."

PRAIRIE CITY is situated at the point where the Lawrence and Osawatomie road intersects the new route to Santa Fé. A Post Office has been established here, and within half a mile of the town limits there is an excellent steam saw-mill and grist-mill.

PALMYRA.—"This is located about twelve miles S. of Lawrence, on the Santa Fé road, upon a beautiful undulating prairie, which is nearly surrounded by timber, within the circumference of a few miles. To the north of it, is a very fine body of timber, from the south edge of which a grand view of the surrounding country may be had; its elevated position enabling one to overlook the groves, hills, and dales that intervene between it and the Kansas River, which is plainly visible with its long dark line of forest trees fringing its borders. A little to the left, Lawrence can be plainly seen, apparently as quiet and calm as if it had always been free from the polluting touch of border ruffians. To the right, stands Blue Mound, towering up far above the elevated peaks in its immediate vicinity, designed as it were by Nature as a lookout in times of internal commotion. Upon the elevation where the spectator is supposed to stand, there will probably soon be located a Methodist institution of learning.

MONEKA.†—This is situated near Sugar Creek, one of the tributaries of the Osage. It has been started by A. Wattles, (one of the assistant editors of the Herald of Freedom,) and five associates, who are resolved that it shall be strictly a temperance settlement. "They

\* Mrs. C. I. Nichols, formerly of Vermont, a lady well known for her active interest in the welfare of Kansas, resides on Middle Ottawa Creek.

† Morning Star. Whilst there prevails such a propensity for roaming all over creation in search of uncouth and inappropriate names, it is gratifying to notice that occasionally some person has the good taste to retain or select one of Indian origin. Many of these are euphonious, all of them expressive, and when applied by the red man, there is an appropriateness and meaning in the application.



propose to give every man a lot who will immediately improve it," until they have thus donated eighty lots. They have a public square of thirteen acres, and forty-eight lots reserved for schools, churches and other laudable objects. There are farm claims yet to be had in the vicinity, and new comers are invited to avail of the opportunity to obtain desirable locations.

HYATTVILLE.—This is in the Potawatomie region, about 20 miles from Osawatomie; and is occupied by an association of individuals styling themselves the "Potawatomie Colony," who held their first meeting in the school-room at Lawrence, Dec. 10th. 1856. It numbered at the outset, eighty-four individuals. The articles of agreement under which they organized, were drawn up by W. F. M. Arney, Esq., late General Agent of the National Kansas Aid Committee, and set forth their object as follows; viz.:

"We, the undersigned, being desirous of locating ourselves upon claims, and establishing a settlement with a view of engaging in the peaceful pursuits of life, and as we do not approve of the life which many of us have, by the circumstances of the country, been compelled for some months to lead, hereby pledge ourselves to each other to aid and assist one another in all matters pertaining to social society, and endeavor to live in peace with all men, whilst engaged in the improvement of our claims. when selected. We further agree, to regard strictly the rights and property of each other, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, except as a medicine, when prescribed by a physician; and also to discountenance its sale or use in the town located by us.

"We further agree, that any violation of the above shall subject us to a forfeiture of our interest in said town, and that a vote of the majority of the undersigned shall decide in such cases of forfeiture."

At a subsequent meeting, it was

"*Resolved*, That we will discountenance and discourage the evil practices of profane swearing and the desecration of the Lord's Day; and, as far as is in our power, endeavor to avoid everything that is considered immoral."

The town is named out of regard to Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., President of the National Kansas Aid Committee.



Of the Places in this section, no one is more worthy of special notice than—

OSAWATOMIE. — This town is situated upon the Osage river, about one hundred miles from its source, in the midst of a growing country, unequalled in the character of its soil and climate. The site was selected in 1855; it was surveyed and platted by A. D. Searl of Lawrence. It has a good house of entertainment, the best as regards "comforts" in the Territory; a blacksmith's shop, and several stores. It is in a section that is said to be more heavily timbered than any other in the Territory. In addition to the ordinary forest trees, red cedar and sugar maple are here found.

It is connected with Kansas City, Mo., by two excellent lines of stages. Possessing a steam Saw Mill, lately erected at the cost of \$12,000, and with other improvements of a similar nature in progress, it seems to be the centre around which the wealth and energy of that section is gathering.

It is located in the forks of the Osage, between the Marais de Cygnes and the Potawatomie branches. It is about 40 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and nearly the same distance from Lawrence, K. T.; the three places forming a triangle.

The name is *Yankee Indian*, derived from Osage and Potawatomie. A writer under the signature of Old Settler, says: "this place is located on the Osage, one mile above its junction with Potawatomie creek. For three miles their course is but about one mile apart, and the divide gets up so high as to overlook the heavily timbered bottoms of the two rivers and their branches. Upon this high Prairie, skirted on each side with oak openings and ridges, lies half of the town site of Osawatomie. The other portion is sixty feet above the bed of the river. Here there is a great abundance of timber of the best quality, limestone, coal, brick, clay, &c. Already houses of good style are built. For some months regular religious services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Adair, Congregationalist, and Mr. Finch of



the Methodist Episcopal Church, and supplies from outside by the Baptist clergy, have been enjoyed there. A Sunday School has also been in operation. The inhabitants are from almost every State in the Union; but the town was commenced and is carried on chiefly by New Yorkers, Eastern, and Western men. A deep cut is made in the banks of the streams for the crossings; and a ferry-boat has been placed upon the Osage. I will close this brief letter by saying that the people in these parts came here to stay. They are pleased with the climate, soil, and country, and nothing seems to trouble them but the fact that they are at present deprived of their political rights."

No place in the Territory suffered so severely from the incursion of the "Border Ruffians" as this. A descent was made upon it, ere the dawn of day, on the morning of August 30th. 1856, whilst the inhabitants were still asleep. They were aroused from their slumbers, not by the Indian war whoop, concerning which many, before immigrating, entertained what proved to be imaginary fears, such sounds never being heard here, but by the savage yells of, so called, civilized men, drunk with rage and infuriated with liquor. The horde was led on by General Reid of Independence, Mo., (a recent candidate for Congress!) who seems since to glory in his shame, by recounting his valorous deeds.

The women and children were driven from their homes, the men who could not defend themselves were ruthlessly shot down, the houses were ransacked and plundered, the household furniture and other articles not stolen, were destroyed, and a large portion of the town reduced to ashes.\* It was this barbarian party

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\* "That more prompt steps were not taken to defend Osawatomie, is merely another evidence of the slow process by which free-state men arrive at a correct conclusion upon border-ruffian character.

"The blow aimed at Osawatomie, can only be attributed to two things. In the first place, it was a thriving free-state town; in the second, the law and order ruffians, or those of them in this part of Whitfield's army, had been unable to get any booty in their recent campaign, and it was hard to leave the



who, whilst on their return, devastated the residence within the Ottawa Reserve, already mentioned.

Harshly as this settlement suffered, it was not, as was threatened and supposed by the enemy, "crushed out." Its inhabitants are renewing their peaceful avocations with increased energy; large accessions have been made to their numbers already the present Spring, and there is every indication that it will go ahead more rapidly and prosperously than ever.

**COUNCIL CITY.**—For the following notice of Council City, we are indebted to a gentleman residing there, who is amply qualified to judge in the case. He says,

"This Place is located in the circle formed by the Switzler and Dragoon Creeks. This circle is made by the general course of these Creeks, much after the shape of the arms when the hands are brought together; the widest place being at the elbows. The confluence of these streams is about eight miles below their affluence. The City Site is about the centre on a beautiful and inclining plane, and perhaps is not surpassed for eligibility for a town, in the Territory.

"The great 'Sante Fé Road,' passes through very nearly the centre, East and West; and is intended to pass directly through the City Site. Council City is about 90 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.; forty miles South-West from Lawrence; twenty miles South of Topeka and the Kansas River; sixty-five miles South-East from Fort Riley; forty miles East from Council Grove, and equi distant from the Northern and Southern lines of the Territory. It has good water, both from springs and wells; the average depth of the wells are about twenty feet. Coal of a good quality is found in great abundance, cropping out on the banks of the creeks. A good breadth of timber lines these streams, varying in width from half to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; generally hard timber, cedar, and the black walnut, the latter grows large; often three feet across at the butt. It is computed that there is from six to eight thousand acres of timber in a radius of four or six miles. The best of lime stone quarries abound, laying up to the surface, and quarried out at a small expense, suitable for buildings, lime, or fence. There has also been a marble quarry discovered within eight or ten miles of this city, said to be very beautiful and abundant. It is believed the only marble that

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Territory without it. By their scouts they learned that there were few men in the place, and those few making preparations for defence.

"All the arms, money and jewelry, that could be found, were taken. Their object was evidently to take all they could carry on their horses, and to carry the most valuable articles. Trunks, desks, bureaus, and every other place where desirable articles to steal could be found, were broken into. Liquor was obtained and drank freely, while they indulged in the fiercest threats and the wildest profanity."—[Phillips.



has been as yet discovered in the Territory. This of itself would be sufficient to claim the Capitol buildings at this point. I must not be understood as putting in a special plea for this city as entitled to the Capitol of the new State, that must ere long come forth from the occidental settlement of this wild, but most lovely country.

“Like most of the new towns that have been laid off, it is surrounded by a very large and rich agricultural district, with gentle rolling, undulating prairies.

“There is a population at this point, in a circuit of six miles, of about one thousand. And affording still great inducements for settlers wishing either Country or Town investments. The inhabitants composing this settlement are mostly from the Eastern States, and of a moral and intelligent character.”

At this Settlement we learn there are two Saw Mills, a Grist Mill, and two Blacksmiths' shops. A site has been selected for a meeting house for the Congregational Church recently organized. A Methodist Church, and a Baptist will also soon be formed.

**BROWNVILLE.**—This is situated between Council City and Topeka, about 14 miles South-West of the latter, and 10 miles North of the former, on and near the head waters of the Wakarusa; Lawrence lies 35 miles to the North-East.

The Kansas Tribune informs us that—

“This Town is in the midst of a beautiful country, and from its location, and other circumstances, as well as the known energy of the gentlemen who have the enterprize in charge, cannot but become a place of importance. There are plenty of open claims and an abundance of timber in the vicinity. A large vein of excellent coal has also been discovered near the town. Good well water is obtained at 20 feet. The Leavenworth and Santa Fé military road runs near the town site. There is already a considerable settlement here, of intelligent, and enterprising people. A saw mill is in operation, also a blacksmith's shop, and hotel; and measures are on foot for putting up a church and school house, those inseparable accompaniments of Eastern society. A brick yard is also to be opened in the Spring. Altogether, the new town bids fair to enjoy an abundant measure of success.”

A correspondent of the Herald of Freedom, says,—

“As to materials it is made up mostly of prairie land, of the very best quality, and of every desirable variety of high and low, first and second bottoms, and rolling prairie, with here and there mounds and bluffs. The strawberry, the mulberry, and the cherry, are all



spontaneous products here; last though not least, but more abundant than all others, is the plum, nearly equal in size to a small bird's egg, and not inferior in flavor to most of the domestic plums; in their season they may be gathered by cart loads.

"Its people, in character, would not suffer by comparison with the other communities in respect to intellectual and moral worth, habits of industry, energy, and economy.

"When the town interests are put into the market, and their real value duly appreciated, there can be no doubt but that they will sell quick and to good advantage. In a country like this it is the farming interest mainly, that must build up the town.

"All around Brownville there is land of the most productive type, much of which is already claimed and improved. Soon the residue will be taken, we hope by men of the right stamp; and when all the land around the town is settled and improved by energetic, economical farmers, the town will grow up without fail."

The Association has set apart ten shares of stock, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to educational purposes; and any person disposed to favor this laudable object, and at the same time make a small investment, with a fair prospect of its proving remunerative, can do so by purchasing one or more of the above shares, which can be had for \$150 each. From the writer's personal knowledge of the President of this Association, who is noted for his energy, industry, and sound principles, he has reason to believe the town will thrive.

**SUGAR CREEKS.**—On these the Free State men are making settlements. There is a steam Saw Mill on Little Sugar Creek, which is operated by means of coal procured from a bed near by,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. At the mouth of Big Sugar Creek, on the Osage, is a fine township of timber, which is in process of being improved.

**MILLARD.**—The site of Millard was selected by a Company belonging in Cincinnati, Ohio, and named in honor of Captain David Millard, one of the early steamboat pioneers, who explored and ascended the River with the Steamer "Hartford," in the summer of 1855.

It is situated upon a gentle slope in the forks of the Kansas river, adjoining the United States Military Reservation, near Fort Riley, in the midst of a beau-



tiful and fertile country, and is the highest navigable point on the river. It is 140 miles from Kansas City, 130 from Leavenworth, and 100 miles from Lawrence.

In the former editions of this pamphlet, we gave a somewhat extended notice of this place. Whether the projected improvements have ever been made, we are unable to say, no one having taken sufficient interest in the matter to furnish information; for the same reason we give but slight notices of the following settlements, and omit reference to many others which have sprung up, and are continually springing into existence, as it were with magic power, in every section of the Territory.\*

**OGDEN.**—This new settlement is in the vicinity and four miles northeast of Fort Riley, on the Military road between said Fort and Fort Leavenworth, upon the north side of Kansas river. In October, 1856, a party of northern men, some from the States of Maine and Massachusetts, located here and shortly after erected a steam saw-mill. Its proximity to Fort Riley, its pleasant location on the bank of the Kansas, and the fertility of the surrounding country, give it advantages over many settlements. Several of the town's people have taken timber claims, fifty miles up the river, and are profitably engaged in rafting down logs.

**ASHLAND.**—This is about two miles northeast of Ogden and six miles southwest of Manhattan, on the opposite side of the Kansas river. It is well watered and wooded: is much in want of a store and mill. It numbers about 150 inhabitants.

**ZEANDALE.**—This is situated in the lovely valley of Deep Creek, three miles south of Kansas river, five miles southwest of Wabonsé, about eight miles nearly east of Manhattan, 75 miles northwest of Lawrence.

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\* The following list of undescribed places contains but a portion of the towns that have been commenced, viz: Conway, Chicago, Easton, Grasshopper Fall, Greely, Hyattville, Holton, Hiawatha, Indianola, Kansapolis, Plymouth, Perry, Powhattan, Prairie City, Riley, Shelton, Uniontown, Wilmington, Westmart, Blanton.



This settlement was started by New Englanders, in April, 1855. It was then 75 miles distant from any Post Office or Saw-mill; now there are several mills within seven miles, and a Post Office within four miles from its centre. Although there is no regularly laid out town, there are few settlements in the Territory possessing superior advantages to this. On Deep Creek there are two valuable water privileges; Clay, Limestone and Coal abound. "The high bluffs, deep ravines, broad valleys and fine groves compose a scene at once grand and picturesque. As you descend the Creek towards, and even to its junction with the Kansas, a splendid farming region opens up to the view. At Deep Creek Falls is a splendid site for a town. Nature seems to have left nothing undone to beautify and enrich this region. Capital and enterprise alone are requisite to draw untold wealth from a soil as luxuriant as the heart could wish, and more fertile than the hand of man could make it." There are about thirty families now residing in this valley, mostly from the Northern States, and young and enterprising. A Congregationalist Church is already organized under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. James, and money has been donated for the erection of a house of worship. There are many valuable claims in this vicinity not yet taken up.

**ST. GEORGE.**—This is situated four miles northeast of Zeandale, on the north side of the Kansas river. The site is a fine one; but the settlement as yet is quite small. There is one enterprising merchant located here, who does an excellent business.

**GERMAN SETTLEMENT.**—This is on Upper Mill Creek; about 15 miles south of Wabonsé and 40 miles southwest of Topeka. It consists of about seventy-five individuals, limited in means, but energetic and industrious, "who never will give their voice to make Kansas a slave state." There are three good mill privileges in the vicinity, and many excellent farm claims.

According to Mr. Hohenoeky the entire population are pleased with the country, thinking it equal in fer-



tility to any land in the Union. He reports excellent water-power for mills, and a good supply of timber. The signs of bituminous coal are good, and he says that when the veins are opened, there will be sufficient for extensive manufacturing operations.

We would call the attention of German immigrants to this location, believing, from our personal knowledge of the neighboring region, that it is a highly advantageous one.

EMPORIA.—This new town is situated between the Cottonwood and Neosho rivers, S. W. from Lawrence, 60 miles in a direct line, 70 miles by the travelled route. Those who intend journeying there, are recommended to go by the way of Council City. The title to the site has been wisely secured by means of an Indian float, thus placing, at the very outset, beyond all dispute, the rights of the proprietors. There are two prominent features in the stipulations that the Association require all persons who propose locating there to subscribe to, which will favorably recommend this place to the advocates of temperance and sound moral principles; they are as follows, viz :

“ The parties bind themselves to each other, that in every sale or donation of any portion of the land which may be selected or located for a town site, they will sign no deed of sale, release, gift, grant, or lease to the same, without a provision in such deed of sale, release, gift, grant, or lease, that the said purchaser, donee, grantees or lessee, shall not make, store, sell, or give away, to be used as a beverage, any malt or spirituous liquors on such premises, so sold or conveyed away, and that any violation of such provision shall be a forfeiture of all the rights which such purchaser, donee, grantee, or tenant, shall have acquired to said premises.

“ And the said parties further agree, that they will also prohibit, in all deeds and conveyances, as above, and bind purchasers to extend the same provisions to their assignees, that no houses shall be allowed to be occupied for gambling purposes on any of the lots of such town; and any gambling for money, or otherwise, by which anything shall be lost or won on said premises, with the knowledge and consent of the purchaser, shall be a forfeiture of all the right which said purchaser, donee, grantee, or tenant, shall have acquired to said premises.”

A Public House is now being built, and a Steam



Saw-Mill will soon be put in operation here ; two saw-mills are now successfully at work within a distance of six miles.

Mr. P. B. Plumb, who has long occupied the position of foreman in the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, is about establishing a printing office in this town, whence will soon be issued "an independent newspaper" to be called the *KANZAS NEWS* ; it "will be emphatically a *Kansas* paper, and as such will labor incessantly to forward the political, moral, and social interests of that glorious embryo State."

GEARY CITY.—This newly projected town is to be named out of respect to the late Governor of the Territory. It is situated north of Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, and is as yet the only Free State town in that section. "It possesses a good landing, good ferry, and good road to St. Joseph. The ground is admirably situated for building ; the outlets to the back country are excellent, and the country surrounding it is capable of supporting a dense population. Abundance of timber, coal, limestone, brick, clay, and sand, can be found in the vicinity ; and a fine stream of water runs through the place. Good claims can yet be obtained near by."

Of the *Kansas* settlements on the Missouri River, we shall speak of but three ; viz., Leavenworth, Quindaro and Wyandotte, which are named in the order of origin. If our account be imperfect and unsatisfactory, it must be charged to the neglect of those who, from their pecuniary interest in the place, it might have been conjectured would promptly have furnished reliable information.

LEAVENWORTH.—This was early thought to be a desirable site for a river settlement, but being within the Delaware Reserve, and secured, by the *presumed* sanctity of a treaty, to the Delawares, the Free State advocates, who are stigmatized with a disregard of "law and order," discountenanced, and, as far as they could, dissuaded immigrants from locating, and in consequence



trespassing thereupon. Far otherwise was it with the self-styled "law and order party," who, in defiance both of law and order, and in despite of the Indian Agent's remonstrances, trespassed upon this Reserve; and their course has met with the approval, or what, in this case, is an equivalent, the sanction of Government.\* By the organ of the latter party, we learn the sale of lots has been completed in a manner favorable to the desires of the bona fide squatters and originators of the city.

This result was anticipated, inasmuch as it was early announced that there were \$13,000 in the treasury, to meet any liability in procuring a title.

It is situated on the same range of hills with, and three miles south of, Fort Leavenworth. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lawrence; 50 miles from Topeka; 104 miles from Manhattan; 58 miles north of Osawatomie; 28 miles above the mouth of Kansas River, and 480 miles from St. Louis. It is secured by a rock-bound bluff, and extends along the river, for the distance of a mile.

The claims, on which the town is situated, were located June 11th. 1854. The Association was formed on the 13th. with thirty-two original members, afterwards increased to over one hundred. The town was divided into one hundred and seventy-five shares, each of which consisted of twelve lots; measuring twenty-four feet front, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth. Each original member reserved five shares to himself, and the remaining fifteen were taken in charge by Trustees, the proceeds to be appropriated to the public benefit.

It was handsomely laid out in blocks, (of 32 lots each,) with streets running in parallel lines North and South, intersected by others running East and West; the former were named after the ordinal numbers, commencing at the river; the latter after various Indian tribes. The former are 60, the latter 61 feet wide.

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\* The evil consequences of the impolitic course of government, are now being exemplified in the unwarrantable trespasses upon the Shawnee lands.



The first building was completed and occupied September 15th, 1854; in Jan. 1856, there were three hundred and seven buildings, including stores, groceries, and boarding houses, two well furnished livery stables, and a saw mill, the receipts from which, clear of all expenses, are said to be 200 per cent. Some of the mercantile houses, according to report, annually dispose of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of goods of various descriptions. A year later the town contained 1 Banking House, 4 Bakeries, 5 Blacksmiths' Shops, 4 Boot and Shoe-makers' do., 4 Clothing Stores, 3 Drug do., 13 Dry Goods do., 5 Forwarding and Commission Houses, 3 Furniture Shops, 11 Grocery and Provision Stores, 2 Harnessmakers and Saddlers, 2 Jewellers and Watchmakers, 6 Lumber Dealers, 2 Liquor Dealers, (Wholesale,) 3 Painters and Glaziers, 3 Merchant Tailors, 3 Meat Markets, 4 Livery Stables, 20 Saloons, 5 Hotels, 2 Printing Offices. It is not wanting in professional gentlemen; having 8 Clergymen, 20 Physicians, and upwards of 30 Lawyers. The number of inhabitants is about two thousand.

The Methodist Church South, and the Northern Methodists, Old School Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Christians, and Catholics hold regular worship here.

There were two newspapers printed here; viz., the *Territorial Register*, which, Dec. 22d. 1855, was violently taken possession of, and thrown into the river, on account of its too liberal principles, and the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, a strong pro-slavery print, which we presume is still in operation. Subsequently a third paper, the *Weekly Journal* was established.

Leavenworth commands the trade of the surrounding region for some distance. It is said to hold out great inducements to the merchant, mechanic, and poor man. The most extensive business operators are Messrs. Majors, Russell & Co., Government Forwarding Agents and Santa Fé Freighters. Their business movements require upwards of 500 wagons, and seventy-five hun-



dred cattle, and give constant employment to about two thousand men.

Of the rapidity with which the settlements progress, and property is enhanced in value, notwithstanding the various obstacles that have been and still are encountered, a good idea may be had from the fact, that a claim within 2 miles of the town, consisting of 120 acres, has recently been sold for \$15,000; that is \$125 per acre. Less than two and a half years ago there was not a building in L. or its immediate vicinity.

QUINDARO.—This new Town is situated on the Missouri river, about 3 miles North of the mouth of the Kansas. The master spirits to whom it owes its origin, and under whose direction it is progressing with astonishing rapidity, are ex-Governor Robinson, and Mr. S. N. Simpson. It is named in honor of the daughter of one of the former Wyandotte Chiefs, (the wife of one of the principal proprietors;) a woman remarkable for her intelligence, shrewdness, and great business capacity, and the influence which she exerts among her people. The name signifies a bundle of sticks, or more probably, arrows. The site is above one mile square, containing seven hundred acres of land, mostly covered with a fine body of timber. "This will be removed, with the exception of 80 acres in the centre of the plat, which will be reserved for a Park, containing many stately and beautiful trees. At suitable distances, along the principal streets, trees will be left for ornamental purposes. The property is divided into five hundred shares, of ten lots each. Fifteen of these are set apart for an Academy, and an equal number for a Church. Lots will also be appropriated for other purposes of public utility.

"It is believed by many that this is destined to be the leading town on the Missouri. Measures have been taken to construct a good wagon road to Lawrence, at an expense of some thousands of dollars. The landing is said to be equal to any other on the river. The forests are now being cut down, the levee will soon be



graded, and early in the Spring, business will start up as if by magic. A large Hotel 40 by 70 feet is in progress of construction, which is to be three stories high, and to contain forty-five rooms. This will be kept by a Massachusetts man, well versed in the art and mystery of catering for the public taste, and administering to the wants of travellers. A steam saw mill of 120 horse power, three saws and other machinery, capable of manufacturing 25,000 feet of lumber per day," will shortly be in working order. 'Col. Burns, of Parkville, is putting up a storehouse for the accommodation of emigrants, which he intends furnishing with produce and all kinds of outfitting goods,' to answer the Spring arrival calls. A large amount of Eastern capital has been here invested. A great quantity of merchandise has already been landed, and several storehouses for the same are in progress of construction. The Company are expending a large amount of money in grading the streets; and it is said have set apart \$8,000 to found an Academy, and \$10,000 to build a house of public worship. The landing is good; the Levee is "one mile and a quarter in extent, every foot of which, even when the river is at its lowest stage, is accessible to steamboats of the heaviest draught."

WYANDOTTE.—This is the latest of the many towns, which owe their origin to the unshackled spirit, indomitable will, and unconquerable energy of freemen. It is the first town reached within the Territory, ascending the Missouri river. Situated at the junction of the Kansas River, with the Missouri, fronting on both, it early attracted the attention of Northern men, as a spot pre-eminently desirable for a location. There was one actual, and another supposed obstacle to its selection;—the first, that it was within an Indian Reserve, and consequently not accessible to white men (the doctrine of availability, as carried out within the Delaware Reserve, not having been put in practice, if indeed conceived); the second, the opinion that it was liable to be overflowed, and consequently that no permanent



landing could be secured. The first obstacle has been removed by the fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty; the second, upon closer scrutiny, is pronounced unreal.

An Indian settlement, known as Wyandotte City, has existed here for many years. It has, within a few months past, been bought by a company of individuals, among whom is Lieut. Gov. Roberts. They have laid out 690 acres as a town, and have already disposed of a large number of shares, the owners of which obligate themselves to make improvements upon their lots, to the amount of not less than \$500 within ten months. About 50 acres have been reserved for a levee, which fronts half a mile on the Missouri, and about the same distance on the Kansas. A large brick building, formerly a private dwelling, has been converted into a Hotel, under the charge of Mr. Ream, which will furnish accommodations to fifty or sixty guests. In addition, a Hotel Wharf-Boat (the St. Paul,) has been purchased, and eligibly located, so that the traveller can step from the Steamer to the Boat, and there find a temporary home, where he will be well cared for; this is capable of accommodating at least one hundred persons. The deck of this Boat will be improved by Mr. F. A. Hunt, as a warehouse, and will be conveniently situated and admirably adapted for the storage of goods. A recent writer observes:

“The Kansas River and its tributaries pass through the most healthy and fertile portions of the territory, and drain an area embracing nearly as many square miles as the State of Pennsylvania. At its intersection with the Missouri is situated the city of Wyandotte, which is conceded by every one acquainted with Kansas to be the best location on the Missouri River for the great commercial city which is to be to Kansas what Chicago is to Illinois, or St. Louis to Missouri, provided it has a good landing. Concerning this, various rumors have been gotten up by those living and interested in less enviable localities.

“That of the Missouri is alluvial, or a sandy formation, and thought by some liable to change its position; but the Missouri River at this point has never changed its course since the first steamboat was borne on its turbid waters to the home of the Wyandotte, and caused the red men of the forest to dread the encroachments of the pale faces. At low water mark, it is said by old steamboat captains



to admit the largest boats to land without any obstruction whatever, the water ranging from four to six feet. That of the Kansas is a rock-bound shore, and in the driest season of the year never measures less than from twelve to sixteen feet. It is reported by some that a bar forms in the mouth of the Kansas, to the obstruction of heavy draught boats; but the rumor is without foundation, as the channel of the Missouri is on this side, and must, from the course of the river, always remain so, thus causing deposits to accumulate on the opposite side; a conclusion which any one must arrive at who is in any way familiar with the channels of rivers where such formations take place. There will be two steamboats plying between different points on the Missouri River and Fort Riley, touching at Wyandotte, Lawrence, Lecompton, Topeka, and other landings on the Kansas. The navigation of the Kaw or Kansas River, as far as Fort Riley, during a greater part of the year, is a question settled in the minds of those acquainted with steamboating in the Western country. One of the boats is now being built in Pittsburg, and will be here as soon as navigation opens, freighted with pine lumber. The boat is owned in Kansas City and Wyandotte.

“With all this scope of country depending on the Missouri river for the great thoroughfare, and Wyandotte situated at the outlet, it must inevitably become one of the first, if not the first, commercial city west of St. Louis. It is said to be one of the handsomest locations on the river for a town site, and is now open for the disposal of shares. A large number have already been spoken for, and several contracts let for the erection of warehouses, stores, dwelling houses, hotels, &c., to be finished in time for the boats which will arrive from St. Louis this season.

“As regards locations for private dwellings, Wyandotte is unsurpassed; the land rises in gentle swells as it recedes from the river, and after reaching the highest point near the Kansas, one of the most magnificent river views presents itself to the beholder, that can be imagined. Two miles down the Missouri is Kansas City, ten miles further Independence looms up in the distance, while a large portion of the intermediate space enables the admirer to view the steamboats as they approach the city. On the left the broad Missouri is seen for a long distance up, while on the right for a number of miles the Kansas can be seen, as it comes rolling down between two belts of timber that overhang its moss-covered banks. Emigrants for Kansas cannot do better than to stop at Wyandotte. If they wish to locate on claims, this is the best and most eligible landing, and the easiest for access to the interior.”

The inquiry may be made, to which of the preceding named settlements does the Company give a preference? To which would they advise settlers to direct their course? We answer, 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 and true, who will maintain their own rights, and respect those of others; who, whilst they resolutely resist being encroached upon by the lawless and reckless, whencesoever they may come, will carefully refrain from committing unjust acts, or uttering harsh epithets against others, simply for a difference of opinion; who, save in extreme cases, will rely for victory upon the teachings of the Bible and instructions of the Ballot-box, instead of the influence of the bottle and destructiveness of the musket; discarding the bottle altogether, and reserving the musket as a dernier resort.*

**MODES OF COMMUNICATION.**—All Letters sent to the care of the Company's Agent at Lawrence, will be forwarded, as opportunities offer, to the individuals address. Those intended for Lawrence, Topeka, Leavenworth, Big Springs, Blanton, Council City, Easton, Grasshopper Falls, Juniata, Manhattan, Ocena, Osawatomie, and Wabonsé, K. T., may be addressed direct, as a Post Office has been established at each of these Places.

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION. NEWSPAPERS.**—Those who are desirous of procuring a large amount of information at a small expense, and of being kept posted up on Territorial affairs, should subscribe to the Herald of Freedom, published weekly at Lawrence, K. T.; the first volume, now completed, contains a greater quantity of material of a practical character relating to Kansas, than is elsewhere to be found. The second volume is now in its fourth quarter. By sending address and subscription, (\$2,) to the Secretary, the Paper will in due time be forwarded.



THE KANZAS TRIBUNE, edited by W. W. and E. G. Ross, is a weekly sheet, published at Topeka.

Arrangements are nearly completed for issuing the CENTRAL TIMES at Manhattan.

The FREE STATE which was destroyed by the Le-compte, Atchison, and Jones mob at Lawrence, because it *was free*, is about being reëstablished by its Proprietor, Robert G. Elliott.

The subscription price of each of these is \$2 per annum. Any one desirous of appreciating the spirit, learning the principles, and of seeing the inevitable tendency of Slavery should take the "*Squatter Sovereign*," heretofore printed and published at Atchison, K. T., but recently we understand removed to one of the border towns in Missouri.

We cheerfully and confidently recommend to the patronage of every advocate and lover of Human Rights, the MISSOURI DEMOCRAT, a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Journal, published in St. Louis. It is very ably conducted, and has taken a bold and manly course, in reference to the subject which is now agitating the whole Union and threatening its dissolution. It has strenuously battled and still does boldly contend for Justice to the bona fide settlers of Kansas, although at the risk of great pecuniary sacrifice. In the way of advertising, it offers a valuable medium of communication between the Eastern Merchant and the Western Dealer.

BOOKS.—The first work having special reference to Kansas, was prepared by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston, (then of Worcester) Mass., and is entitled,

KANZAS AND NEBRASKA: The History, Geographical and Physical Characteristics, and Political Position of those Territories; an Account of the Emigrant Aid Companies, and Direction to Emigrants. By EDWARD E. HALE. With an original Map from the latest authorities. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1854.—12mo. pp. 256.

A JOURNEY THROUGH KANZAS by the Rev. C.



BOYNTON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the second in order. Both of these deserve a perusal. The price of each is, in paper covers, 50 cts.—in cloth binding 75 cts.

Quite a number of works have since appeared, among which are the following; viz.

SIX MONTHS IN KANZAS. BY A LADY. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co., June, 1856. Price in paper covers, 50 cents. It is the production of one who proved a ministering angel to the sick and distressed. It contains much interesting and instructive information, more especially in regard to the comforts and discomforts, accommodations and inconveniences of indoor pioneer life.

THE CONQUEST OF KANZAS by Missouri and her Allies: By WM. PHILLIPS, *Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, for Kansas.* Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1856. 12mo. pp. 414, price \$1. This is intended to be "a History of the troubles in Kansas, from the passage of the Organic Act, until the close of July, 1856." It is one of the most reliable and valuable works yet published.

"In the narrative there is a faithful record of all the important documents; and the opinions of both sides have been given on many important points, although the design was to have a connected narrative, rather than a collection of statements.—In the biographical sketches, the writer has treated the leaders on both sides with that close scrutiny which is the public right as regards public men."

THREE YEARS ON THE KANZAS BORDER: by a CLERGYMAN of the Episcopal Church. New York: Miller, Orton and Mulligan. 12mo. pp. 240, price in cloth 75 cts. The Author was appointed by the Domestic Board of Missions, a Missionary of the Church in Kansas Territory during the Summer of 1854, and here gives the results of his experience and observation during his term of service. He states, "my book is a record of facts. The scenes through which I passed were, in some respects, supremely ridiculous, and must be laughable; there were others which were inhuman, and must therefore excite horror. Some of my friends



tell me that those who do not know the author will regard the *relation* of the whole as fiction; these friends are correct; there is nothing *fictitious* about the work save the *relation*, and this of course is the Author's prerogative."

KANZAS; ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE: By SARA T. L. ROBINSON. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS, & Co. 1857. 12mo. pp. 306, price \$1.00.—This is one of the latest, most extensive, and most popular works yet published. The Authoress is the wife of Dr. Charles Robinson, the Free State Governor of Kansas; by education and position she is well qualified for the task undertaken; and that it has been accomplished in an acceptable manner is evident from the unprecedented sale of the publication, it having already passed through *eight* editions. The design is to furnish "a full view of the Settlement of Kansas, its Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productions, and Scenery." Mrs. Robinson says,—

"It has been written amid all the inconveniences of tent life. Its pages were penned during a three months residence in the United States Camp at Lecompton, with her husband, one of the State prisoners. If a bitterness of the 'powers that be' betrays itself, let the continual clanking of sabres, and the deafening sound of heavy artillery in the daily drills of the soldiery, aids in crushing freemen in Kansas,—the outrages hourly committed upon peaceable and unarmed men,—the daily news of some friend made prisoner, or butchered with a malignity more than human,—the devastation of burning homes, by the connivance of the Governor, [Shannon] under the eye of the troops, and no power given them to save an oppressed people,—be placed in the balance against a severe judgment. If the simple recital serves to strengthen in any the love of liberty, or to arouse in others a hatred to tyranny, then will its mission have been accomplished."

WAR IN KANZAS: *A Rough Trip to the Border, among New Homes and a Strange People.* By G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON. Published by Derby & Jackson, New York, 1856. 12mo. pp. 400. Price \$1. The Author visited Kansas as the special correspondent of the New York Herald, in order to keep that Journal posted up in relation "to the important political events"



that might transpire, and also to furnish "information of the agricultural and industrial progress of the new Territory and people." He communicated what he saw and heard in a series of Letters, which were presented to the public through the columns of the Herald. After the Author's return, the results of his experience and observation were re-published in the present more durable form. He says :

"We flatter ourself there are some new truths to be found upon these pages, for there is an inner life in all great events. \* \* We have done our duty by the 'Gradegrinds' in writing up the *facts* as we present them to you, in the shape of his Excellency Governor Shannon's statement on the one side, and that of the Free Soil leader, Major General Robinson, upon the other, with all such documents as may seem necessary to a full understanding of the same."

**THE KANZAS REGION: *Forest, Prairie, Desert, Mountain, Vale, and River.*** By MAX GREENE. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York, 1856. 12mo. pp. 192. Price, in paper covers, 37½ cts. The Author tells us :

"What is here presented is the condensed result of several years' travels upon the grand Prairie and among the Rocky Mountains. It is the record of one who writes from his own round of observation : who has himself chased the buffalo and antelope in their wild haunts ; and who, once, during six continuous months, never slept under other roof than the starry or stormy sky. \* \* \*

"This is not, therefore, a compilation from the reports of topographical engineers, and other official gentlemen, who have gone over small sections of the Territory, under rapid escort of military companies. Nor is it a rehearsal of what has already appeared in newspaper paragraphs. It is the conversation with you of one who covets the sympathy of his reader ; whose own eyes have beheld much of which he speaks ; who, sitting in the silence of his chamber, with no companion but the black-blooded little fiend, his pen, feels every vein grow warmer, whilst his brain throbs with recollections of a life as delightfully fresh as the mountain wind."

**INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS TO KANZAS.**—This is a sheet issued from the office of the National Committee, Chicago, Ill. It was prepared by Prof. Edward Daniels, Agent of Emigration, who has visited the Territory, and speaks from actual observation of matters and things thereunto pertaining. He has embodied in this sheet much interesting and valuable information.



MAPS.—There have been quite a number of Maps “got up,” all purporting to convey an accurate idea of Kansas. The only one of much worth, with which we are acquainted, is styled a “MAP OF EASTERN KANZAS by E. B. Whitman and A. D. Searl, General Land Agents, Lawrence, Kansas, 1856; Boston, published by J. P. Jewett & Co.” Price in cloth covers 50 cents.

On this are carefully indicated all rivers and creeks, with their names, the main travelled roads to the various sections, post offices, towns, trading posts, forts, Mission stations, Indian Villages, Government and Indian Reserves, noted mounds, guide meridians, base and township lines, &c., &c.

The authors intend to issue new editions, from time to time, to keep pace with the Settlements which may be made.

PLANS.—A Plan of Lawrence has been published from actual survey; price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25; in sheets, on drawing paper, 75 cents; on bank note paper, suitable for mailing, 50 cents.

Plats have also been published of Millard, Osawatomie, Manhattan, Topeka, and Quindaro, and perhaps other of the Settlements; but of this we have no knowledge. One of Wyandotte, we understand, is in preparation and will soon be issued.

MINORS' RIGHTS.—The question is often asked us, whether a minor is entitled to pre-emption rights? To this our answer has been, he is not, unless the head of a family. Our reply is based upon the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the 12th. section of the Act entitled “An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.” By the following paragraph, extracted from the Herald of Freedom of April 12th. 1856, it would seem exceptions are made in favor of *pro-slavery* minors!! The Paper says: “The Instructions, from the General Land Office to the Register of Land Offices in Slave States, are, to allow minors who own or hire slaves, to pre-empt land.” We agree, in the main, with the editor, if this be so, that a simi-



lar right or privilege should be extended to *all* young men under twenty-one years of age, who personally labor for themselves, or hire others for the purpose.

CAUTION.—The so called Kansas Legislature at its last session chartered a Bank under the name of the KANSAS VALLEY BANK, with power to establish six branches, to have a capital of half a million of dollars, and to issue three dollars in *paper* for every dollar paid in. As the Territory will probably be soon flooded with these “shinplasters,” the writer feels in duty bound to put the people on their guard against them.

COMPANY'S AID.—To correct an error that prevails to some extent, it is well to state, what may be inferred from our introductory remarks, that the Company furnishes *no direct pecuniary aid* to individuals. Its main objects are not eleemosynary or *charitable*, in the ordinary acceptation of the word,—but *philanthropic*. It has not the means to assist, nor, had it, could its officers devote the requisite time to investigating the merits of individual cases; these must be left to the care of the local auxiliary Leagues, which are recommended, if they extend a helping hand, to *aid, not by gift, but by loan*.

The Company's means have been, and if continued to them, will be, employed to encourage the formation of settlements, and to advance the prosperity and promote the welfare of the various communities that may be established; in a word, to make, as far and as fast as possible, each place, a settlement of freemen, by introducing such conveniences, founding and encouraging such institutions and establishments, as now characterize New England homes, and such as the true principles of Freedom and the pure spirit of Liberty invariably show are so essential to the perpetuity of good Governments, and prove absolutely requisite for securing and sustaining the greatest good of the greatest number.

*The Company deals with persons as constituting Communities; the Auxiliary Societies or local Leagues deal with them in their individual capacities.*



APPENDIX.

SPECIAL WANTS AT PARTICULAR SETTLEMENTS.

LAWRENCE.—A *Cooper's Shop* is greatly needed—also an additional *Blacksmith*. There is a plenty of work at good prices. The *Herald of Freedom* says, “one hundred and fifty *Masons* can here find continual employment from the beginning of April to the close of the season. The best workmen command from \$2 to \$3 a day.

A *Female Teacher* for a Primary School. Apply by Letter to Rev. E. Nute, Chairman of the School Committee.

QUINDARO.—“The Secretary and Superintendent of Investments,” Mr. S. N. Simpson, advertises that ten *Carpenters* and one hundred *Wood-Choppers* are immediately wanted; and that one hundred *Carpenters*, and as many *Stone Masons* will be needed as early as March.

WYANDOTTE.—We are told that *Carpenters, Masons, and Day Laborers* will be in much demand here during the present year.

MANHATTAN.—“Artizans of all sorts are needed. There is no Place where *Shoemakers* can do better. A good thin boot sells—when it can be had at all—for \$7 per pair. Common cow-hide or kip for \$5 and \$6. Stock may be had as in the East. Let a shoemaker bring his kit and go into business here and he may make money as fast as any one.

*Blacksmiths* are in demand—for want of them horses and oxen go unshod.

*Stone Cutters* are very much needed. “One may come here and build a house in the city, as it is called, and the Trustees will give him his lot 100 by 150 feet, and he can take up a claim, in the surrounding country, of 160 acres.”

*Carpenters* can find constant employment “Last season, good workmen at either of these trades could earn from \$2 to \$3 per day, in addition to their board.”

*Females* are greatly desired to nurse the sick and do house-work for the well. The correspondent, from whom we quote, says he has had “to take the place of assistant cook and table girl, for the reason that there are no women to be had.”

COUNCIL CITY.—From a Card recently issued (Feb. 1857,) by prominent residents of this Place, we learn that they “need a Tin and Stove Store, a Shoe Store, Cabinet Shop, Masons, Coopers, and Brickmakers. *Laborers*—those that are acquainted