

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