

years realize large fortunes, as the fruits of their industry.

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 preemption claims. To holders, therefore, who are actual settlers under the preemption law, they will prove as good as money, when pay day comes, for securing their 160 acres of land.*

The Indian trust lands will not be subject to Land Warrant locations, if Government act in good faith; as by treaty they are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

FENCING, &c.—To fence with rails will cost about sixty cents per rod; stone walls can be built for about one dollar per rod; and what is known in the Territory as picket fence, for forty cents per rod.

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 Wyandots, and the Delawares, are highly intelligent, and have a good common school education; among

*These remarks will not apply to Warrants issued under the Act of 1850.