

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.

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 colonise 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 were left 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.