

“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.”

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“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 magesterially 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, who writes under date of Jan. last, it has reached 60,000; three-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, Manhattan, Osawatomie, Hampden, Council City, and Leavenworth; to which may be added the smaller settlements of Waubonsé, Blanton, Brownville, Big Springs, Easton, Ohio City, Ocena, 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