INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS TO KANSAS.

OFFICE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, MARCH 23, 1857.

No. 11, Marine Bank Building.

At a general meeting of the NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE, recently held in New York City, Prof. E. DANIELS was elected Agent of Emigration, and empowered to make the necesary arrangements, on behalf of the Committee, for facilitating the Emigration from the Free States to Kansas Territory for the ensuing season. Prof. D. is a Geologist by profession and has spent considerable time in various parts of the Territory, for the purpose of ascertaining its physical resources and conditlon. The information which he may from time to time lay before the public, can be regarded by those who design to make Kansas their future homes, and by the friends of Free Kansas generally, as authentic and reliable. We especially commend attention to the accompanying Circular.

H. B. HURD. Sec. Nat. Kansas Com.

The Territory of Kansas extends from 37th to 40th deg. north latitude, and from the State line of Missouri 800 miles westward, embracing an area of 112,000 square miles. It lies in the same belt as northern Kentucky and Virginia, and southern Indiana and Illinois.

The description which follows applies to the eastern portion of the Territory extending 200 miles west from the eastern boundary. It is the portion which is now open for settlement.

SURFACE, SCENERY, &c.

The surface of the country rises from the deep valleys of the streams by a series of steps or terraces, stretches away in smooth slopes and culminates in gently undulating up-lands about 900 feet above the sea. Between each terrace are intervals, often several miles in breadth, smooth as if leveled by the roller, but inclined toward the valleys. Near the large streams the land is sometimes broken, but leaving the immediate banks there is scarcely an acre of land where the surface is incapable of cultivation. It is one unbroken stretch of arable land, with a drainage so perfect that not a pond or swamp exists over its whole extent.

The scenery, though less varied than in rugged and mountainous districts, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; the swelling surface of the prairie dotted with island groves; lofty table lands overlooking great rivers belted with luxuriant forests, green flowery plains and vales of quiet beauty walled in by the eternal battlements of nature; bluffs and hills lifting their bold graceful outlines against the sky, everywhere delight the eye and redeem the landscape from monotony.

GEOLOGY.

The rocks of this district consist of limestones, sandstones, clay, &c. belonging to the coal formation; they are usually horizontal or but slightly inclined, and can be cheaply quarried on nearly every hillside, furnishing excellent stone for building or lime-burning.

Scarcely a square mile can be found where they do not come to the surface; the beds alternate with each other, so that sand, lime and good clay for brick can be procured almost everywhere.

Coal is also very generally distributed; it is a soft, free-burning bituminous coal, generally quite free from sulphur and already used extensively by blacksmiths. The seams thus far opened nowhere exceed three feet in thickness but are sufficient to furnish fuel to the population for centuries. Iron occurs in several localities; saline springs occur on the upper tributaries of the Kansas, and also extensive deposits of gypsum.

TIMBER.

The timber is mainly confined to the valleys, but is occasionally dispersed over the uplands in groves and parks of rare beauty. It occurs in belts from a few rods to several miles in width, following the valleys to their termination.

Oak, hickory, cottonwood, black walnut, ash, basswood, elm, locust, hackberry, coffee, tree and sycamore are the most common trees.—Chestnut, maple, cedar, buckeye, paw paw, persimmon and pecan nut occur. The amount of timber has been greatly underrated by superficial observers; though not as abundant as could be wished, it will meet the wants of the country, if properly husbanded. Kansas is better timbered than northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and when it is remembered that the coal will supply fuel, and the hedge and stone, fencing and building material, no fears need be entertained on account of the scarcity of timber. It would be difficult to find a point anywhere more than 4 miles from timber.

PRODUCTIONS.

The soil and climate of Kansas are adapted to most of the grains, grasses and fruits raised in the north. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes and all common garden products; pumpkins, squashes, melons have been tried and succeed admirably. Hemp and tobacco may be profitably cultivated, and the new Chinese sugar cane would probably be at home there.

Among the fruits may be mentioned apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, currants and strawberries. The choice and tender varieties of these fruits may be grown successfully. The grape culture promises to be a profitable branch of business.—The dryness of the atmosphere ripens the fruit and concentrates its juices to the finest flavor.

A fine nutritious grass grows everywhere, yielding even on the dry prairies, two tons of hay per acre. Clover, timothy and redtop grass do well where tried. The winters are short and attended with so little snow that cattle are kept without fodder in many parts of Kansas. To those who wish to raise cattle, horses and sheep for market, the best inducements are here offered.

MARKETS.

Where is your market? is the anxious enquiry of many of our eastern friends, who have not learned that during the early settlement of any new country, the home demand created by new comers will very soon demand every surplus product. The California and Santa Fe routes pass through Kansas, and the mighty trade that flows along them will be mainly sustained by her people. This trade

Grist and saw-mills and machine shops are greatly needed, and would be excellent investments.

There is only one flouring mill in Kansas. Factories and tanneries would pay well.—Tradesmen will find Kansas a profitable field of adventure. The business is cash with few risks. The fruit and nursery business in all its branches will yield sure returns.

Time for Emigrating.

If you conclude to go to Kansas, the sooner you start after navigation opens, the better.—If you go in March or April, you can secure a claim, break some portion of it, get in a few acres of corn, beans and potatoes. Planting commences about the 15th of April, and may be continued until the 1st of June. Corn planted on the sod yields from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, or about half its yield on old land. Any farmer of ordinary capacity, having his teams and tools, and being on the ground by the first of April, will be able to raise enough food to keep his family through the winter till another harvest. The land is ready for the plow in March, and continues so till the 1st of December. The ground may be worked for all agricultural purposes during nine months of the year.

The Missouri river is always open as early as the 1st of March, and affords a cheap, comfortable transit to Kansas.

Reduced Fares---Routes.

Boston to Kansas,	$32.52	Cleveland to Kansas,	$21.62
New York to Kansas,	31.25	Toledo to "	20.00
Albany to "	28.52	Detroit to "	19.62
Philadelphia to "	32.25	Chicago to "	16.00
Buffalo to "	24.12	St. Louis to "	10.00
Dunkirk to "	24 00		

These tickets are *First Class* through, and carry the holder to Leavenworth, Quindaro, Wyandotte, or Kansas City, and will be sold at the above prices at the respective offices of the following lines of transportation.

From BOSTON, by the Western R. R. to Albany, or by the Long Island Sound routes to New York. Persons procuring tickets in Boston should call on Dr. Thos. H. Webb, No. 3 Winter street, or at the office of the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee, 17 Niles' Block.

From NEW YORK, by the New York & Erie or Hudson River and New York Central R. R's to Dunkirk, Buffalo, or Suspension Bridge.—Persons procuring tickets in New York will require to have a certificate which has been prepared for this purpose, showing them to be *bona fide* emigrants to Kansas Territory, on presentation of which the tickets will be sold at the reduced price as above. These certificates may be procured *gratis* of JAS. CUTHELL, Esq., Tribune Office, New York, WM. H. RUSSELL, Esq., No. 7 Wooster-Place, New Haven, or H. K. W. WELCH, Esq., Hartford, Conn.—

fold, and surround your new home with comfort and beauty. If you have tools take them. If not, you can purchase quite as cheap at St. Louis or in Kansas as in the East.

Your coarse stuff should be shipped by some transportation company, to reach Kansas as cheap as possible.

Freights up the Missouri to Kansas are from 30 cts. to $2 50 per hundred, according to the stage of the water. The highest rates occur in March, October and November. Lowest in May and June. Present rates are 40 cts.

LANDING POINTS IN KANSAS.

Persons wishing to go up the Kansas valley or to the southern portion of the territory should stop at Wyandotte City or Quindaro, two new towns in close proximity with each other, and located on the Missouri river, just above the mouth of the Kansas. Col. Eldridge, late proprietor of the Free State Hotel, will run a line of hacks daily from Wyandotte to Lawrence; fare three dollars. A steamer recently purchased by Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., of N. Y., will make regular trips from Quindaro to Lawrence three times a week, carrying passengers at three dollars each. Leavenworth City, 25 miles higher up, is the largest town in Kansas. Here S. Sutherland, Esq., well and favorably known, will carry passengers on a fine line of new hacks to Lawrence, for three dollars each. Atchison, 10 miles beyond, Doniphan and Iowa Point, connect with the northern portion of the territory and communicate by stage with the interior.

At these points teams can be obtained for any part of the territory, and purchases of stores can be made.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

Persons wishing to go with their own teams can make a safe and easy transit across Iowa or Missouri. The principal routes cross the Mississippi at Dubuque, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Hannibal, Mo., and St. Louis.—Either of these are good wagon routes, and the choice will be determined by the starting point. A loaded team will make twenty five miles per day, the distance from the farthest point named being about 400 miles. It is hardly safe to start before the 1st of May, as the teams must depend mainly upon green feed. The expense is trifling if provision is made for camping.—In warm weather this trip can be taken even by females, without exposure to severe hardships. No difficulty will be encountered in finding the route from any of the above starting points. Every party should have a tent, cooking utensils and abundant bedding. They can live in their wagons and tents after arriving in the territory, until a home is secured.

CLAIMS, PRE-EMPTIONS, LAND ENTRIES.

Persons not familiar with the method of ac-

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deposits of gypsum.

SOIL.

The Soil of Kansas is equal to the best soils of Illinois and Iowa; it is quite uniform in composition, everywhere preserving the character of a rich heavy loam.

The first terrace above the rivers is covered with an alluvial soil often 4 to 6 feet in depth. The higher terraces and uplands have the common prairie soil of the west; the subsoil is usually a stiff clay, in some localities mixed with gravel. Patches of sandy soil occur, but they are rare; lime is everywhere a prominent ingredient of the soil.

WATER, STREAMS, &c.

The principal streams are, the Missouri river, which is the boundary line for about 100 miles, from Nebraska to the mouth of the Kansas, and the Kansas, which with its tributaries waters the northern portion of the Territory; the Osage, Neosha and Arkansas, which water the south. The Kansas river is navigable for small boats eight months in the year. Small streams are crossed every few miles, which carry off and distribute the surplus waters—they are clear except at the flood season, and furnish everywhere abundant and excellent water for stock. Many of them dry up partially in summer, but still furnish pools of clear water in the deeper portions of their channels.—Wells can be obtained by digging from 12 to 40 feet, even upon the highest lands. The water is always hard, but sweet and excellent.

Water powers are found upon many of the streams, but are not frequent. The coal, however, will furnish a cheap motive power.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kansas is somewhat different from that of the same latitude further east.—Its distance from the ocean gives us here the purely continental climate. Its atmosphere is remarkably pure and dry. The amount of rain and snow that falls is smaller than in the Atlantic States. A cloudy day is very rare, and a whole month often passes without a shower. The temperature is generally mild in winter, but an occasional cold spell occurs, of short duration. The winter is confined to its proper months, rarely commencing before December or extending into March. The heat of summer is tempered by the fresh breezes which, rising and falling with the sun, render this a delightful season. April and May are the rainy months. Frosts have never been known to trouble the crops.

HEALTH.

The dryness, purity and free circulation of the air, in the absence of swamp and stagnant waters, which we find in Kansas, are conditions favourable to health. The experience of early settlers also indicates a healthy climate. Cases of bilious fever and ague occur more frequently than in older settled countries, but in most cases they are the result of gross ignorance or carelessness. Let the settler take only a reasonable care of himself and family, and he will rarely suffer in acclimation. On the contrary, as has been the experience of many, he will find himself rejuvenated, old complaints gone, and endowed with a fresh fund of constitutional vigor. Let him build his house on the uplands, dig his well if he cannot get spring water, eat, sleep and bathe regularly, avoid the poisoned alcoholic drinks of the West, and he will come out right. Persons afflicted with pulmonary and rheumatic complaints generally experience relief in Kansas. Not more ague occurs than in Wisconsin, the healthiest of the Western States.

mighty trade that flows along them will be mainly sustained by her people. This trade requires 40,000 teams of mules, horses and oxen; at least one-third of these must be replaced annually. The government purchases extensive supplies for the western posts, which would naturally be procured in Kansas. The rapid influx of population will take everything that remains. The experience of farmers in other western states which have settled rapidly, warrants the expectation of a ready home market at high prices, for everything that the Kansas farmer can raise for years to come.

COST OF OPENING FARMS, LIVING, &c.

This will of course depend upon the location in a great measure, but a few general facts may be of use. Breaking costs from $2 50 to $4 per acre; rails from $2 to $3 per hundred; sod fence from 30 to 40 cents per rod; stone fence 80 cents to one dollar per rod; hedge set, 32 cents per rod, growing in five years to an efficient fence; timber sells for from 25 to 30 dollars per thousand, one-half of which cost is in sawing. Oak, black walnut and cotton wood are generally used. Brick will be cheap when business is fairly started. Working cattle sell at from 80 to 100 dollars per yoke; horses from 75 to 150 dollars; mules from 100 to 200 dollars per head.

The annexed price current, taken from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, will enable the reader to judge of the price of living, bearing in mind that the present prices are very high.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 31, 1857.

Flour—Super. $4 50 ₱ hun	Beef—5c@8c per pound.
Wheat—$1 50 ₱ bushel.	Beco—11c "
Corn—50@60c "	Codfish—10@12½c "
Corn Meal—$1 "	Mackerel—12@28c "
White Beans—2@$3 bush.	Tobacco—30@50c "
Potatoes—1 25@$1 50 "	Manilla Rope—15c "
Sweet Potatoes—$2 "	Soap—10c "
Green Apples—1 25@$2 "	Candles—Star, 35c "
Dried Apples—$3 "	Candles—Stearine, 25c "
Crackers—15c ₱ lb.	Tallow—12½c "
Fresh Butter—30@50c ₱ lb	Beeswax—20c "
Cheese—20@25c "	Cot'n Batting—15@20c "
Saleratus—12½c "	Iron—7@10c "
Brown Sugar—17½c "	Nails—7@10c "
White Sugar—18@20c "	Castings—9c "
Rice—12½c "	Log Chain—12½c "
Teas—75c@$1 "	Stove Pipe—16⅔c "
Coffee—16⅔@20c "	Sad Irons—10@12½c "

Hides—Green 4c, dry 10c ₱ lb.
Salt—₱ sack of 200 lbs. $3 50.
Axes—New England pattern, $1 35.
Saws—Cross-cut ₱ foot, 75c@$1.
Ox Bows—25c a piece.
Sock—₱ pair, 50c, in large demand.
Boots—Stogie ₱ pair 3 00@3 75.
Boots—Fine ₱ pair, 3 75@4 50.
Boots—Calf ₱ pair, 4 50@5 50.
Sheetings—Brown ₱ yard, 10@12c.
Sheetings—Bleached ₱ yard, 12½@20c.
Prints—₱ yard, 8@15c.
DeLaines—₱ yard, 25@50c.
Oil—Linseed per gallon, $1 75.
Oil—Lard per gallon, 125@$1 50.
Oil—Fish per gallon, $1 00.
Burning Fluid per gallon, $1 25.
Glasses—per gallon, $1.
Syrup—per gallon, 1 00@$1 50.
Wood—Hard per cord, $3.
Coal—Stone per bushel, 30c.
Saddles—7@$15.
Harness—per set 16@$25.
Glass—8x10 per fifty feet, $3.
Glass—10x12 per fifty feet, $3 25.
Glass—10x14 per fifty feet, $3 87.
Lumber—per thousand feet, 30@$35.

Rents are of course high, board from $3 to $5 per week.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers and cabinet makers are in great demand and will find abundant employment and good prices. Every branch of common mechanical labor can be profitably pursued. Masons and carpenters secure from $2 50 to $3 00 per day. Rough stone, or concrete, as it is called, is a favorite building material, and every man who can lay stone, will find constant work.

SELL, Esq., No. 7 Wooster-Place, New Haven, or H. K. W. WELCH, Esq., Hartford, Conn.—Tickets in New York should be procured only at the following offices, viz: New York & Erie at Nos. 175, 193 and 240 Broadway or at passenger station, foot of Duane street; Hudson River and N. Y. Central at 207 or 193 Broadway; via Suspension Bridge and Great Western Railway, at 173 Broadway.

From ALBANY by New York Central R R and all connecting lines West. Emigrants must procure the certificate of WILLIAM BARNES, Esq No. 442, Broadway, Albany, and upon this the tickets will be sold at the depot of the Central R R.

From PHILADELPHIA by Pennsylvania R R to Pittsburgh. Tickets will be sold to companies at the ticket office of the Pennsylvania R R in Philadelphia, and probably in Harrisb'gh

From BUFFALO by Lake Shore or Great Western R R's and connecting lines West. Tickets should be procured at the Erie Street Office via Lake Shore R R, and at the Exchange Street Office via Great Western. Passengers should bring a guarantee from some respectable source of their being *bona fide* emigrants to Kansas.

From DUNKIRK by Lake Shore R R Tickets at the depot building.

From CLEVELAND by Dellefontaine and Indiana R R line through Indianadolis and Terre Haute, or by Cleveland and Toledo and connecting lines. Tickets at the depot building or the respective offices in the city.

From TOLEDO by Michigan Southern R R, through Chicago, or by Toledo, Wabash and Western R R, through Logansport, Ind., and Springfield, Ill. Tickets at the depot.

From DETROIT by Michigan Central R R, through Chicago or Joliet, Ill. Tickets at the Mich. Central depot.

From CHICAGO by Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R R—tickets at office, No. 48 Dearborn street, or at passenger station, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; or via Illinois Central and Terre Haute & Alton R R's—tickets at the Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

From ST. LOUIS by Pacific R R to Jefferson City, and thence by steamers to all points on the river, or by first-class steamboats direct from St. Louis. Tickets at office of Simmons & Leadbeater, No. 16 South-Main street.

All tickets entitle the holder to first-class passage, with meals and berths on the Mississippi river, and 100 lbs. of baggage to each person. All baggage should be carefully marked and checked. The passage from Boston or New York occupies about a week, four or five days of it being spent on the Missouri steamers which are among the best boats on our waters.

Freight may be consigned with proper directions to "Care Simmons & Leadbeater, St. Louis, Mo."

WHAT TO TAKE.

This will depend upon the time you go and the place where you start. In all cases carry such articles of necessity and convenience as you have, unless very heavy or bulky. Carry abundant bedding, good strong clothing, a few chairs and a table, the stove, if you can take it to pieces, a few dishes, and whatever is necessary for house-keeping, judged by the pioneer standard.

Carry a few bushels of potatoes and good wheat. Carry also garden seeds, and fruit seeds of grafts, apple and pear, plum, cherry, peach and grape roots, currants, ornamental shrubs and other small fruits in cuttings or roots.

Pack them in damp saw dust in a box and take them with you. You will find some place to set them, and they will pay you a hundred

CLAIMS, PRE-EMPTIONS, LAND ENTRIES.

Persons not familiar with the method of acquiring titles to lands in new States are apt to over estimate the difficulties, and suffer much needless anxiety. The following hints as to Kansas lands may be of use to settlers, or persons wishing to invest. Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has filed notice of intention to become such, who is either the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over twenty-one years of age, may enter upon 160 acres of Government land, wherever he or she may choose to select it, if not already occupied, and by residing upon it and improving it, secure the same at $1,25 per acre. It is necessary only to make an actual residence on the land, to file a notice of intention to pre-empt the same, and to be ready to make the payment before the public sale, which will be advertised for three months.

The land offices of Kansas will be opened soon, but at what precise time it is impossible to say. Three months are allowed for the payment of pre-emptions after the offices are opened. The land is then offered at public auction, after which it is liable to private entry. Land Warrants can probably be used in payment for pre-emptions. No man who has made and kept a claim by a genuine residence need be in fear of losing it. The settlers will protect each others claims while necessarily absent for their families, or on business. The Indian reservations are now open for settlement. The Shawnee lands south of the Kansas river and near its mouth, will be open for pre-emption in a few weeks, and offer excellent chances for farms. The 16th and 32nd sections of every township are reserved for school purposes, and cannot be pre-empted or entered at the land office. Those who settle on these lands will have a long time for payment, but must expect to pay a high price. We shall soon be in receipt of more accurate information, as to opening of land offices.

Remember, all lands not covered by Indian reservations are open for settlement. The reserved lands are but a small portion of the territory.

LOCAL INFORMATION, MAPS, &c.

The emigrant to a new country feels at once the need of accurate local information. To meet this want, Messrs. E. B. Whitman and A. D. Searl have opened offices at Wyandotte and Lawrence. W. F. M. Arny, Esq., will also have a similar office at Lawrence. They will furnish guides and teams on reasonable terms. They have an extensive knowledge of the country and will give reliable information to all who seek it, for a small fee. Mr. Searl will be found at Wyandotte ready to serve all who desire his aid. Whitman & Searl's Map is the best yet published. Every one should procure it who travels in Kansas. An excellent pamphlet by Dr. Webb, of Boston, and a book on Kansas by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, contain much valuable matter.

To the emigrant and the capitalist alike, Kansas holds out the most tempting inducements. Its magnificent physical resources, its central position, its genial climate, its proximity to the great river of the continent, its prospect of a speedy Railroad connection with the Atlantic cities, and especially its 40,000 capable, enterprising and intelligent people, guaranty a sure and rapid growth. The school, the church, and the refined social circle are already there to nurture, protect, and develop the growth of a model commonwealth. There, if anywhere in the West, life will be surrounded with fine conditions, and enterprise and industry will reap a sure harvest of competence and wealth.

EDWARD DANIELS, Agent Emigration Nat'nal Kansas Com.

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