

The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

Section 7, Pages 181 - 189

The title page for this volume continued with "Descriptions of scenery, climate, wild productions, capabilities of soil, and commercial resources; interspersed with incidents of travel, and anecdotes illustrative of the character of the traders and red men; to which are added directions as to routes, outfit for the pioneer, and sketches of desirable localities for present settlement." A small map is opposite the title page. The "Addenda" included several "Laws Governing Kansas," a section on the objects and plans of an Emigrant Aid Company, information about the American Settlement Company, and prices for various items in Lawrence. Also included in the "Addenda" was the text of the Kansas Nebraska Act, which was not scanned as it is available elsewhere on this site.

Creator: Greene, Max.

Date: 1856

Callnumber: CK 917.8 G83

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 5075

Item Identifier: 5075

www.kansasmemory.org/item/5075

The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

The Conference Committee then came forward and made a report (in which a majority agreed), which was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, the laws of the United States confer upon citizens the privilege of settling and holding lands by preëmption right; and whereas, the Kansas Valley, in part, is now open for the location of such claims; and whereas, we, the people of this Convention, have and are about to select homes in this valley, and in order to protect the public good, and to secure equal justice to all, we solemnly agree and bind ourselves to be governed by the following ordinances:

I. We recognize the right of every citizen of the United States, of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, to select, mark and claim two hundred and forty acres of land, viz.: one hundred and sixty acres prairie and eighty acres of timber land, and who shall within sixty days after the treaty is ratified, proceed to erect thereon a cabin or such other improvements as he may deem best, and shall within sixty days after the ratification of the treaties enter thereon as a resident.

II. A claim thus marked and registered shall be good sixty days from the ratification of the treaty, at which time the claimant, if the head of a family, shall move upon and mark his home on either the prairie or timber claim, which shall make them both good, and shall be regarded so by the settlers. Single persons or females making claims shall be entitled to hold them by becoming residents of the territory, whether upon their claims or otherwise. Any person making a claim as above shall be entitled to a day additional for every five miles they have to travel to reach their families.

III. No person shall hold more than one claim, directly or indirectly.

IV. No one shall be allowed to enter upon any previously made or marked claim.

V. All persons failing to commence improving or entering thereupon within the time specified, shall forfeit the same, and it shall be lawful for any other citizen to enter thereon.

VI. Each claimant shall, at all reasonable times, hold himself in readiness to point out the extent of his claim to any person who may wish to ascertain the fact.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Register to put every applicant upon proof, oath or affirmation, that the claim offered for registry is free from the claim of any other person.

VIII. Every application for registry shall be made in the following form, viz.: "I apply for certificate of registry for claim selected and marked on this — day of —, 1854, lying and being in —, containing one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and eighty acres of timber land, and declare upon honor that said claim was selected and marked on the — of —, and that I am claiming but the one in my own right, and that it was not claimed or selected by any other person." To be signed by the applicant. Any person failing to make this certificate shall not be entitled to register.

IX. We agree, upon the survey of the Territory, to mutually deed and re-deed to each other, so as to leave as near as possible as claimed.

X. The officers of this Association shall be one Chief Justice, one Register, one Marshal, and one Treasurer.

XI. The duty of the Chief Justice shall be to try and decide all disputes between settlers in reference to claims or otherwise, and to try all criminals or persons guilty of the violation of the laws of the Territory. The said Chief Justice shall always take justice between man and man as his guide; and upon the demand of either party shall summon a jury of six persons to try all disputes or violations of law; the jury to be selected as follows, viz.: the Chief Justice to write down the names of eighteen persons, and each party to mark alternately until six names only are left, the defendant marking first. The Chief Justice shall also act as President of all meetings of the Association, and in his absence a president *pro tem.* shall be appointed.

XII. The duty of the Register shall be to register all claims and other necessary

The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

185

matter, to act as Secretary at all meetings of the Association, and to act as Chief Justice in his absence or where he may be a party interested.

XIII. The Marshal shall execute all decisions of the Chief Justice or Juries; shall see that the laws of the Association are executed; and shall have power, if necessary, to call upon all members of this Association to assist in executing the same.

XIV. The limits of this Association shall be the waters of the Wakarusa and Kansas Rivers, and the territory between the same, from the mouth of the Wakarusa up to the Shawnee purchase.

XV. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, on the complaint of any citizen, by himself or deputy, to summons and bring before the Chief Justice, the parties for trial.

XVI. The officers of this Association shall receive a suitable compensation for their services, which sum shall be decided by the Association.

XVII. A Treasurer shall be appointed by the Association, who shall give approved security for the faithful disbursement of all moneys that shall be received into the treasury.

XVIII. The Treasurer shall be authorized to pay all drafts for the expense of the Association when presented to him, signed by the President and Secretary.

XIX. The officers shall be elected by the Association, and by a majority vote of the same, removed.

XX. Officers of the Association shall be residents of Kansas Territory.

XXI. The Coon River, Wakarusa, and all other Associations are dissolved from this date.

Dr. John Day and Mr. William Lyon also made a minority report in favor of an additional article confining voting to actual settlers. A motion was made and carried that both reports be received, and the committee discharged. Mr. Wood then remarked that he was in favor of harmony, and wanted to be on both sides, and moved the adoption of both reports, which motion was unanimously carried, and the reports adopted. On motion of Mr. Dunham, the Association then assumed the name of The Mutual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory. The Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, with this result:

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| Chief Justice..... | JOHN A. WAKEFIELD. |
| Register..... | J. W. HAYES. |
| Marshal..... | WM. LYKINS. |
| Treasurer..... | WM. LYON. |

On motion of Dr. Day, the money in the Treasury of the Actual Settlers' Association was ordered to be paid to S. N. Wood for his services as Register.

On motion of H. Cameron, Esq., the Association adjourned *sine die*.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S OBJECTS AND PLANS.—The objects of this Association are apparent in its name.

The immense emigration to America from Europe introduces into our ports a very large number of persons eager to pass westward. The fertility of our western regions, and the cheapness of the public lands, induce many of the native-born citizens of the old States also to emigrate thither. At the present time public and social considerations of the gravest character render it desirable to settle the territories west of Mis-



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

186

ADDENDA.

souri and Iowa; and these considerations are largely increasing the amount of westward emigration.

The foreign arrivals in America last year were four hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. In the same year, the emigration to Western States, of Americans and foreigners, must have amounted to much more than two hundred thousand persons. The emigration thither this year will be larger still. And from the older Western States large numbers are removing into new territory.

Persons who are familiar with the course of movement of this large annual throng of emigrants, know that under the arrangements now existing they suffer at every turn. The frauds practised upon them by "runners" and other agents of transporting lines in the State of New York amount to a stupendous system of knavery: which has not been broken up even by the patient endeavors of the State officers, and by very stringent State legislation. The complete ignorance as to our customs in which the foreign emigrant finds himself, and in more than half the foreign emigration, his complete ignorance of our language, subjects him to every fraud, and to constant accident. It is in the face of every conceivable inconvenience that the country receives every year four hundred thousand foreigners into its seaports, and sends the larger portion of them to its Western country.

The inconveniences and dangers to health to which the pioneer is subject who goes out alone or with his family, only in making a new settlement, are familiar to every American.

The Emigrant Aid Company has been formed to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from such inconveniences. Its duty is to organize emigration to the West and bring it into a system. This duty, which should have been attempted long ago, is particularly essential now, in the critical position of the Western territories.

It has been decided to execute a deed of trust in lieu of the charter granted by the Legislature, and it is believed that by an immediate subscription to this fund of two hundred thousand dollars the emigrant may be protected: a free State may be secured to the lasting advantage of the country; and possibly a valuable property secured to the subscribers.

The emigrant suffers whenever he goes alone into his new home. He suffers from the frauds of others—from his own ignorance of the system of travel; and of the country where he settles; and, again, from his want of support from neighbors—which results in the impossibility of any combined assistance, or of any division of labor.

The Emigrant Aid Company will relieve him from all these embarrassments, by sending out emigrants in companies, and establishing them in considerable numbers. They will locate these where they please on arrival in their new home, and receive from government their titles. The Company propose to carry them to their homes more cheaply than they could otherwise go—to enable them to establish themselves with the least inconvenience, and to provide the most important prime necessities of a new colony. It will provide shelter and food at the lowest prices after the arrival of emigrants, while they make the arrangements necessary for their new homes. It will render all the assistance which the information of its agents can give. And, by establishing emigrants in large numbers in the territories, it will give them the power of using at once those social influences which radiate from the church, the school, and the press, in the organization and development of a community.

For these purposes, it is recommended, first, that the Trustees contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of twenty thousand persons from Massachusetts, to that place in the West which the Trustees shall select for their first settlement.

It is believed that passage may be obtained, in so large a contract, at a much less price than that paid by individuals. We recommend that emigrants receive the full



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

advantage of this diminution of price, and that they be forwarded in companies of two hundred, as they apply, at these reduced rates of travel.

Second. It is recommended that at such points as the Trustees select for places of settlement, they shall at once construct a boarding-house or receiving-house—in which three hundred persons may receive temporary accommodation on their arrival, and that the number of such houses be enlarged as necessity may dictate. The newcomers or their families may thus be provided for, in the necessary interval which elapses while they are making their selection of a location.

Third. It is recommended that the Trustees procure and send forward steam saw-mills, grist-mills, and such other machines as shall be of constant service in a new settlement,—which can not, however, be purchased or carried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leased or run by the Company's agents. At the same time, it is desirable that a printing press be sent out, and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the Company's agents; would extend information regarding its settlement, and be from the very first, an index of that love of freedom and of good morals, which it is to be hoped may characterize the State now to be formed.

Fourth. It is recommended that the Company's agents locate, and take up for the Company's benefit the sections of land in which the boarding-houses and mills are located,—and no others. And further, that whenever the Territory shall be organized as a free State, the Trustees shall dispose of all its interests there, replace by the sales the money laid out, declare a dividend to the stockholders; and

Fifth. That they then select a new field, and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union.

With the advantages attained by such a system of effort, the Territory selected as the scene of operations would, it is believed, at once fill up with free inhabitants. There is reason to suppose that several thousand men of New England origin, propose to emigrate under the auspices of some such arrangement this very summer. Of the whole emigration from Europe,—amounting to some four hundred thousand persons, there can be no difficulty in inducing thirty or forty thousand to take the same direction. Applications from German agents have already been made to members of the Company. We have also intimations in correspondence from the free States of the West, of a wide-spread desire there among those who know what it is to settle a new country to pass on, if such an organization can be made, into that now thrown open. An emigrant party of those intending to go has been formed in Worcester county, and others in other States.

In view of the establishment by such agencies of a new Free State in that magnificent region, it is unnecessary to dwell in detail on the advantages which this enterprise holds out to the country at large.

It determines in the right way the institutions of the unsettled Territories, in less time than the discussion of them has required in Congress. It opens to those who are in want in the Eastern States, a home and a competence, without the suffering hitherto incident to emigration. For the Company is the pioneer,—and provides, before the settler arrives, the conveniences which he first requires. Such a removal of an over-crowded population is one of the greatest advantages to Eastern cities. Again, the enterprise opens commercial advantages to the commercial States, just in proportion to the population which it creates, of free men who furnish a market to our manufactures and imports. Whether the new line of States shall be Free States or Slave States, is a question deeply interesting to those who are to provide the manufactures for their consumption. Especially will it prove an advantage to Massachusetts, if she create the new State by her foresight—supply the first necessities to its inhabitants—and open, in the outset, communications between their homes and her ports and factories.



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

In return for these advantages, which the Company's rapid and simple effort affords to the emigrant and to the country, its stockholders receive that satisfaction, ranked by Lord Bacon among the very highest, of becoming founders of States, and, more than this,—States which are prosperous and free. They secure satisfaction by an investment which promises large returns at no distant day.

Under the plan proposed, it will be but two or three years before the Company can dispose of its property in the Territory first occupied—and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time—in a State of seventy thousand inhabitants, it will possess several reservations of six hundred and forty acres each—on which its boarding-houses and mills stand—and the churches and schoolhouses which it has rendered necessary. From these centres will the settlements of the State have radiated. In other words, these points will then be the large commercial positions of the new States. If there were only one such—its value, after the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to the Company which sold it, besides restoring its original capital, with which to enable it to attempt the same adventure elsewhere.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned do hereby form ourselves into a Society, to be known as the AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, for the purpose of settling a county in aid of making a Free State, by locating a large tract of land in the Territory of Kansas and founding thereon a city, with a municipal government which shall have the literary, social and civil privileges of the old States, viz.: free-schools, free library, lyceums, reading room, printing press, churches, etc.

The general plan of the company is to secure twenty miles square of ground, and to form upon it a County Settlement, comprising about fifteen hundred farms of one hundred and sixty acres; and in their midst to lay out an elegant and spacious city of three miles square, divided into plots varying in size from two to eight ordinary city lots. Said city to have in its centre a park, containing eighty acres, also other promenades and public inclosures, for ornament and pleasure.

The stock of the company has been divided into shares of five dollars. Each share represents a membership and one city lot. Each settler is entitled to one or more city shares, according to the amount of his subscription. In order to avoid speculation and to enrich settlers, the number of shares have been limited, and no person will be allowed to subscribe for more than six; thus keeping the immense and incalculable rise in the property, which must accrue, within the hands and to the benefit of the original pioneers.

It is among the first objects of this company, after surveying, leveling, and grading the city, to supply it with a church, school, grist-mill, saw-mill, public-house, and dwellings, for the convenience of settlers when they arrive, and for the speedy accomplishment of this great object, viz.: the establishment of a model city!

In all of these buildings and improvements every settler and holder of a share is interested, and will receive his portion of the profits on each share held by him.

The Locating Committee have already gone upon the ground—which, however, had been previously marked, as a great site, by Mr. George Walter and Mr. Max. Greene, who are personally acquainted with the country. It is situated in the most luxuriant part of the whole Territory, and for other valuable reasons is a choice spot.

Mr. George Walter, Master of Emigration for the New-York Kansas League, will



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

189

receive applications and make arrangements for sending persons, families, or companies to Kansas, under the mutual advantages and protection of this company. He has also made arrangements with the railroads and obtained through-tickets for members of this company, at less than the usual rates.

Before starting, parties can get reliable and useful information at this office, from the General Superintendent, Mr. George Walter, who will cheerfully answer all questions.

Parties will not probably be called upon by government to pay for their farms in less than two years.* The great favor with which the Homestead Bill is received, gives strong hopes that nothing will be required from those who settle upon their ground: but in any case, it will be at the fixed government price.

The public are particularly notified that this company is not organized by or for speculators. It is expected that most of the subscribers will be actual settlers, therefore all are mutually interested in the welfare and advantages of the enterprise.

"Union is strength." It is from the combined energies of the many, that every man who unites with this company is sure to become a wealthy citizen, saving to himself and family a noble farm, adjoining a flourishing city, in which he may own one or more lots.

Many a man who went ten years ago to the West is still surrounded by woods, with but little prospect of a rise in his property; while others, more fortunate, have made themselves speedily rich, from the simple fact that immediately around their farms others have settled, and thus mutually increased the value of their land. So, in this and other important respects, the American Settlement Company embraces great advantages, which can not be set forth here, and which can be but seldom offered to the Western settler.

Donations of books have already been received, for the foundation of a free-school and Territorial library. A very great interest in this settlement is being felt among those engaged in the arts and trades in New York, and already the company contains several of the most enterprising men of our city.

CONSTITUTION.

The subscribers hereto, being desirous to form a company for the purpose of settling a tract of land in the Territory of Kansas, in order to assist in making it a free State, and to found thereon a City, with a municipal government, and the civil, literary, social, moral and religious privileges of the old free States, for the equal benefit of the members, have associated and formed, and do hereby associate and form themselves into a Joint Stock Company, under the name of the "AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY," and have adopted the following Articles for the government of said company and the management of its property, affairs and concerns; and hereby pledge themselves, each to the others, faithfully to observe and keep each and all the provisions of said Articles, viz:—

ART. 1st. The Capital of the company shall be divided into shares, equal in number to the number of lots in the city hereinafter mentioned. The price of shares shall at first be fixed at five dollars, but may be raised by the Board of Directors. No person shall be allowed to purchase of the company more than six shares in one name. Only half the price shall be required to be paid on subscribing, except on the first share.

ART. 2d. The management of the affairs of the company shall be vested in a Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall be residents of the city of New York, or its vicinity: and they shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body, and to elect their own officers and agents.

The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Superintendent, who shall also be members of the Board of Directors.

ART. 3d. The members of the company shall be all such persons, of good moral



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

character, as shall with the consent of a Director subscribe for one or more shares of the stock, and comply with the terms of payment, and sign this constitution.

ART. 4th. Minors may subscribe through their legal representatives.

ART. 5th. Certificates of subscriptions will be given, signed by the General Superintendent, specifying the amount paid; and said certificates shall be assignable, such assignments conveying all the rights pertaining to the original certificates; but any stockholder failing to pay the balance due on his or her stock, within sixty days after the holder has been notified by the Board, shall be liable to forfeit said stock and the amounts before paid on it.

ART. 6th. For each share held in accordance with these provisions, the owner shall be entitled to one lot in the city hereinafter described, when apportioned, and to share in the general property of the company; and on all questions to be decided by stockholders shall be entitled to one vote.

ART. 7th. Any resident or non-resident of Kansas may be a stockholder; but no person can be a member of the company without signing the constitution, in person or by proxy, and holding stock.

ART. 8th. When a sufficient number of members are in Council City, and the lots shall have been surveyed and a map formed, the lots shall be distributed to stockholders, by drawing, which shall take place in Council City, under the direction of one or more Directors of the Company, and at a public meeting of the members. Distributions will be made of the remaining lots under the direction of the Board, and the Secretary shall notify shareholders.

ART. 9th. It shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to be in attendance at the office of the company, to receive subscriptions, answer letters, impart information and transact the active business of the company. All moneys received by him shall be paid weekly to the Treasurer: but the President or Vice-President may, as hereinafter provided in Article 11th, countersign to his order on the treasury for incidental expenses in sums not exceeding one hundred dollars. A monthly statement of moneys received, paid over to the Treasurer, and disbursed for incidental expenses, shall be presented at each regular meeting of the Board.

ART. 10th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of each meeting, to examine with the President, approve the accounts presented by the General Superintendent, and to safely file and keep all papers and books of the company.

ART. 11th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and disburse the funds of the company, under the direction of the Board, and he shall in no case pay out such funds except to the draft of the General Superintendent, countersigned by the President or Vice-President. He shall also give a bond satisfactory to the Board for the security of the moneys in his charge; and present reports monthly to the Board.

ART. 12th. The money received from the sale of shares shall be used to secure, legally, a tract of land about two miles square, in the Territory of Kansas, at an eligible point on or near the Santa Fé road, to survey, lay out, and improve the same as a city, which shall be called "COUNCIL CITY," to erect thereon public buildings for the temporary accommodation of members, on moderate terms, to obtain all the objects of the company, to pay the salaries of officers and agents, and the incidental expenses.

ART. 13th. The general plan of the city shall be as follows, subject to any necessary alterations by the Board:—a park of eighty acres near the centre, and smaller public grounds for health and ornament in other parts. The avenues and streets running towards the cardinal points, the former not less than one hundred feet wide, and the latter not less than seventy-five—Washington Avenue, on the Santa Fé road, being at least one hundred and fifty feet. The streets shall be three hundred feet apart, and the lots from fifty to seventy-five feet wide, and one hundred and fifty feet deep. Trees to be planted, as soon as convenient, in all the streets, squares and avenues.



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

PRICES CURRENT.

191

ART. 14th. One lot out of every fifty shall be appropriated by the Board for the support and benefit of free schools and other institutions of learning, in which the Bible shall be daily read. And other lots may be appropriated for the support of lyceums, libraries, societies of beneficence, arts, or other public institutions appropriate to an orderly, virtuous, temperate, and refined American community.

ART. 15th. Any member shall be entitled to the counsel of the Company's Agents in St. Louis and in Council City, in selecting, laying out and recording one hundred and sixty acres, and to the countenance of the members in securing his or her claim according to law.

ART. 16th. No member or officer shall have power to bind the company by any contract, or to render them liable for any purpose, or to any extent, unless specially authorized so to do by the Board; and no member or officer shall be liable for or to the company or any member beyond the amount of his or her stock. The Board shall not render the company liable beyond the amount of funds in hand.

ART. 17th. This agreement shall last until the lots are distributed and legally conveyed by deed, and all the general business completed; and then the officers shall resign their trust, and the Board shall transfer all property of the company to such person or persons as may be appointed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting in Council City, publicly called for that purpose, at least one month previously.

ART. 18th. In case of any dissension between any of them and the Board, or any of the officers, the question shall be submitted for final decision to arbitrators appointed in the customary manner.

THEODORE DWIGHT, *President*; GEORGE WALTER, *General Superintendent*; J. E. SNODGRASS, *Vice-President*; A. H. JOCELYN, *Secretary*; D. C. VAN NORMAN, *Treasurer*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Theodore Dwight, J. E. Snodgrass, A. H. Jocelyn, George Walter, J. M. Winchell, G. Manning Tracy, I. R. Barbour, Lotan Smith, D. C. Van Norman.

PRICES CURRENT.

LAWRENCE, Kansas Territory, May 19, 1855.

Corn, two dollars a bushel; corn meal, two dollars for fifty pounds. Beans, four dollars a bushel. Flour, in sacks, four dollars seventy-five cents and five dollars per hundred; superfine, six dollars seventy-five. Dried peaches, three dollars a bushel. Butter, fresh, thirty cents; very scarce. Beef, eight and nine cents a pound. Hams, smoked, thirteen cents; bacon, eleven cents; prime pickled pork, ten cents. Lard, twelve and a half cents a pound. Tallow, twelve and a half cents a pound. Cheese, twenty cents a pound. Eggs, fifteen cents a dozen. Salt, coarse and table, one dollar fifty cents a bushel. Sugar, New-Orleans, seven and eight cents; crushed, fifteen cents; white, ten cents. Molasses, sugar-house, sixty cents; golden syrup, ninety cents; syrup, seventy-five cents. Rice, twelve and a half cents a pound. Crackers, ten, twelve and fifteen cents a pound. Codfish, ten cents a pound. Coffee, fourteen and sixteen and two-third cents a pound. Tea, black, forty and sixty cents a pound; green, eighty cents and one dollar twenty-five cents. Tobacco, twenty-five and fifty cents a pound. Saleratus, ten cents a pound. Bar soap, eight and ten cents a pound. Coarse boots, two dollars seventy-five, three dollars, and three dollars twenty-five cents a pair. Blankets, two dollars and fourteen dollars. Buffalo robes, three dollars and eight dollars.



The Kansas region: forest, prairie, desert, mountain, vale, and river

Calicoes, ten and twenty cents a yard. Delaines, thirty-five and fifty cents a yard. Sheetings, coarse, eleven cents; domestic, nine and ten cents; bleached, ten and fifteen cents. Lamp oil, one dollar twenty-five cents a gallon. Burning fluid, one dollar twenty-five cents a gallon. Iron, bar, nine cents; round and square, ten and eleven cents; nail rod, twelve and a half cents. Nails, seven dollars seventy-five cents and eight dollars a hundred. Hides, dried, eight cents; green, four cents. Hay, twenty-two dollars a ton. Lumber, thirty dollars and forty dollars a thousand feet. Hard wood, two dollars a cord. Shot, twelve and a-half cents a pound; lead, ten cents; powder, thirty-five and fifty cents. Window sash, eight and ten cents a light.

KANZAS, Missouri, April 21, 1855.

STOCK MARKET.—Beef cattle from five to six cents; no demand for stock; prices at a stand. Mules and horses selling at liberal prices. Oxen eighty dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per yoke; sold yesterday, two extra yoke one hundred and forty dollars per yoke. Milch cows twenty-five dollars to forty dollars.

LAWRENCE, September 22, 1855.

Corn, one dollar twenty-five cents a bushel; corn meal, one dollar fifty cents for fifty pounds. Beans, four dollars a bushel. Flour, in sacks, five dollars per hundred; superfine, five dollars fifty cents. Dried peaches, three dollars fifty cents a bushel. Butter, fresh, twenty-five cents. Beef, seven and nine cents a pound. Hams, smoked, fifteen cents; bacon, twelve cents; prime pickled pork, fifteen cents. Lard, twelve and a half cents a pound. Tallow, twelve and a half cents a pound. Cheese, fifteen and twenty cents a pound. Eggs, twenty-five cents a dozen. Salt, coarse, one dollar fifty cents a bushel. Sugar, New Orleans, nine and eleven cents; crushed, fifteen cents; white, twelve cents. Molasses, sugar-house, seventy-five cents; golden syrup, ninety-five cents; common, seventy cents. Rice, twelve and a half cents a pound. Crackers, fifteen cents a pound. Codfish, ten cents a pound. Coffee, fourteen and sixteen and two-thirds cents a pound. Tea, black, seventy and eighty cents a pound; green, eighty cents and one dollar. Tobacco, twenty-five and seventy cents a pound. Saleratus, ten and fifteen cents a pound. Bar soap, ten and twelve cents a pound. Coarse boots, three dollars and three dollars fifty cents a pair. Blankets, two dollars and fourteen dollars. Buffalo robes, three dollars and eight dollars. Calicoes, ten and sixteen cents a yard. Delaines, twenty-five and forty-five cents a yard. Sheetings, coarse, nine and twelve cents; domestic, nine and ten cents; bleached, ten and fifteen cents. Lamp oil, one dollar twenty-five cents a gallon. Burning fluid, one dollar twenty-five cents a gallon. Iron, bar, nine cents; round and square, nine and ten cents; nail rod, twelve and a half cents. Nails, eight dollars a hundred. Hides, dried, eight cents; green, four cents. Lumber, twenty-five dollars and thirty-five dollars a thousand feet. Hard wood, two dollars fifty cents a cord. Shot, twelve and a half cents a pound; lead, ten cents; powder, thirty-five and fifty cents. Window sash, eight and ten cents a light.