

THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of the Christian Visitor.

Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by addressing application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B.

TERMS.

One copy monthly, for one year, 1s. 3d.
 Ten copies monthly, for one year, to one address, 7s. 6d.
 Twenty-five copies monthly, for one year, to one address, 19s. 0d.
 Fifty copies monthly, for one year, to one address, 25s. 0d.
 Any number of copies above fifty, to one address, at the same rate.

Pastors and Clergymen, who may wish the CASKET for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates.

Any subscriber to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR who pays in advance, will get a copy of the CASKET for one year, free of charge.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 24, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

The Convention.

From the pressure of the business of the Convention now in progress in Portland, we find ourselves unable to do anything more than to report the proceedings of the Convention as given in the Minutes up to the close of the Monday evening Session. The representation from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is equal to any former Anniversary. The business transacted, of immense denominational importance, full and free discussion on several subjects, of vital interest, and judicious measures adopted for carrying forward the work committed to the care of the denomination.

The preaching on the Sabbath at the several places in the City and Portland, was well attended, and the word was proclaimed with power. May God's blessing attend in the salvation of many souls. We shall call attention again to the proceedings of the Convention next week.

MINUTES.

PORTLAND, St. John, N. B.,
 Sep. 20, 1856.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, convened to-day in the Baptist Meeting House, Portland, St. John, N. B., at two o'clock, P. M. After a season spent in devotional exercises, the meeting was called to order by the President of the Convention, who was assisted in the discharge of his duties to the close of the session by Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and Rev. C. Tupper, two of the Vice Presidents.

Rev. C. Tupper, A. S. Hunt, and J. Davis, were appointed a Committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. Reported, and report adopted.

President—Rev. J. W. JOHNSON, W. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. J. W. JOHNSON, W. M. KIRKPATRICK, NEAR, Revs. S. ROBINSON, C. TUPPER, W. CHIPMAN, and I. E. BILL.

Secretaries—Rev. J. DAVIS, for New Brunswick; Rev. S. DEBLOIS, for Nova Scotia.

The various brethren appearing as Delegates and Members of the Convention, then took their seats.

Resolved, That the city pastors be a Committee to arrange for the services of the Sabbath.

The following report on Sabbath Services was presented and adopted:

MORNING PREACHING.

Portland, Rev. R. H. EMERSON.
 Brunswick Street, " J. CRANDALL.
 Germain Street, " S. DEBLOIS.
 Carleton, " E. B. DEMILL.
 Waterloo Street, " I. WALLACE.
 Marine Hall, " G. F. MILES.
 Grand Bay, " S. MARCH.

AFTERNOON.

Temperance Hall, Portland, Rev. J. SPENCER.
 Germain Street, " N. CYR.
 Sand Point, " J. MAGEE.
 Belhel, " J. HERRITT.

EVENING.

Portland, Rev. G. ARMSTRONG.
 Brunswick Street, " C. SPENCER.
 Carleton, " J. DAVIS.
 Waterloo Street, " A. D. THOMPSON.

Prayer Meetings at our various places of worship at ten, A. M.

Collections also for the Foreign Missionary purposes.

The Rev. C. Tupper, moreover, to preach the Convention Sermon, instead of the brethren appointed at our last session, but who have both failed.

The following Committee was appointed on the State of the Denomination:—Brethren Cramp, Bill, Armstrong, Spurdin, Chase.

A further Committee, on a Memorial of Departed Ministers:—Brethren Bill, E. B. Demill, Miles, Hunt, A. Cogswell.

Another Committee on arrangements for the next Convention:—Brethren Robinson, Thompson, Nutter, Hunt, Spinnay, Huestis, Cogswell.

Adjourned with prayer until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

MONDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention Sermon was preached by Rev. C. Tupper, text, Luke x, 2. A lucid, practical, evangelical discourse. The sermon was followed by remarks from our President, father Crandall, and from brother Nutter.

Proceeded to business, after prayer by brother Francis.

Committee on Arrangements reported on times of assembling and separating. Report adopted.

ACADEIA COLLEGE.

The Report of the Governors of Acadia College was now read by Dr. Cramp. As also the report of the Treasurer.

REPORT.

In presenting their Annual Report, the Board of Governors rejoice that they are able to furnish a satisfactory account of the progress of Acadia College during the past year. They believe that the Institution was never in a more flourishing

state, as far as regards the Educational department. It was greatly to be desired that a similar assertion could be made in respect to funds.

Since the last meeting of the Convention, forty-two students have enjoyed the advantages of the Institution. Nine have left, some of whom have completed their studies, and others may probably resume them at a future period. There are now thirty-four persons receiving instruction in the College, viz:—

Matriculated students, 23
 Students pursuing partial courses, 5
 Resident graduate, 1

Of the above mentioned number, nine are new students, having matriculated since the close of last Term. Eight of them completed their preparatory studies in Horton Academy.

The Anniversary was held on the 19th of June, in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, and was very numerously attended. The following was the order of the Exercises:—

Prayer.—By the Rev. W. BURTON.
 Music.

Orations by Under-Graduates.
 Moral Sympathy.—ROBT. D. PORTER, Cornwallis.
 The social influence of Christianity.—ROBT. PHILIP, Halifax.
 Music.

Socrates and his Philosophy.—THOMAS PATILLO, Liverpool.
 The nature and influence of the beautiful.—WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Horton.
 Music.

Soul-Liberty.—THOS. A. HIGGINS, A. B., Rawdon, (Resident Graduate).
 Music.

Degrees Conferred.
 Addresses by various Gentlemen.
 Music.—The National Anthem.
 Benediction.

Three students, having completed the College course, received the degree of B. A. at the Anniversary, viz:—Messrs. Thos. R. Patillo, William Johnston, and Robert Philip.

The Honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred on J. W. Hart, Esq., Principal of Horton Academy.

Instruction has been given during the year in the Theological Institute, in the following branches, viz:—The Hebrew language, the principles of Biblical Interpretation, Theology, and Ecclesiastical History. Twelve students have attended the Lectures or taken part in the exercises. Their pulpit labours in the neighbourhood of the College, and elsewhere, have proved very acceptable and useful.

Resolved, That the Report now read be received, and published in the Minutes of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at three, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer, Education business was resumed. Resolved, That the resignation of the Hon. A. M. L. Seely as Governor of the College, tendered at our last Session be accepted.

The following names were drafted from the list of Nova Scotia Governors, of brethren to retire from office:—Hunt, Parker, Burton.

From the New Brunswick list the following names were also drafted:—I. E. Bill, N. S. Demill.

Resolved, That College Governors be elected instead of W. Stone, Esq., and Simon Fitch, M. D.

The following brethren were then elected to fill the vacancies in Governorships which had arisen as above:—A. S. Hunt, S. N. Bentley, S. Deblois, G. Armstrong, I. E. Bill, N. S. Demill, E. Clay, and A. D. Thompson.

Adjourned with prayer, until seven o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Rev. J. Magee.

Resolved, That this Convention authorize the appointment of an Agent for the next year to visit all our churches, to collect the Endowment Fund, and to enlarge that Fund to at least Fifteen Thousand Pounds.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. S. Bancroft.

This meeting was addressed in words of stirring power by brothers Robinson, Thomson, Chase, Kinnear, Francis, Cramp, Spurdin, and others, and all seemed determined to prosecute the scheme for raising the Endowment Fund to £15,000, with zeal and vigor until the work shall be completed. Here is an object worthy of the former liberality of the denomination, in the cause of education. Let us not weary in well doing.

The Tea Soiree came off last Friday evening. We feel very happy to say that the whole affair was got up, and carried out according to a careful arrangement, and of course gave satisfaction. But this is not enough, we have conversed with a number of parties who were present, and one and all declare it to be the best meeting of the kind they ever attended. The Tables were elegantly fitted up, and beautifully provided with both the useful and ornamental, and during the Tea-hour were of course well patronized.

This being over, and some necessary arrangements made, during which the company freely indulged in happy conversation, Rev. I. E. Bill took the chair, and after having made a short address, called upon the choir, and the various speakers alternately. The remainder of the evening, with the exception of a half hour, or so, was employed in conversation, &c. A beautiful feature in this meeting was a Fruit and Flower Table, a sort of small Bazaar, got up by a few of our floral friends, and in the intervals allotted to conversation, to which we have alluded, this Table yielded a considerable revenue.

The Speakers on this occasion were Revs. J. M. Cramp, D. D., of Acadia College, Samuel Robinson, A. S. Hunt, of Cornwallis, Hon. S. L. Tilley, James Johnston, Esq., and last, but not least, the worthy Editor of the Temperance Telegraph. All acquitted themselves creditably.

The Choir also, was a great source of entertainment; their performance was truly excellent. We have been regaled by the Committee to present their sincere thanks to the Ladies who took tables, the Speakers, the Sons of Temperance, for their varied assistance, and to all who have in any way rendered their services.

The amount realized was little short of £40.

Home Missions.

Our Missionary, Elder James Blakeney, reports having spent six weeks in the service of the Board at Rushogonish, Oromocto, Pig Ridge, and the adjoining settlements. God was with him, saints were encouraged and sinners converted. He administered the rite of Christian baptism to seven willing converts, and enjoyed a lively sense of the Divine presence.

The steamship Persia left New York last Wednesday forenoon, for Liverpool, with 136 passengers, and \$1,562,646 in specie.

DOMESTIC.

The recent fire in Saint Andrews is stated to have been the greatest ever experienced in that town. The large range of buildings owned by the C. C. Bank on the Market Square, occupied by Mr. McElwee, as store, dwelling and bake-house; Standard Printing Office; Mr. Moore's tin ware shop; one unoccupied store, and two barns. On Water-street, Mr. Boyd's two stores and store-house; a house, store, and shed, occupied by Capt. McMaster, and owned by Mr. Street; store occupied by Mr. M. S. Hannah; the engine-room, workshop, tools, stock, foundry and blacksmith shop occupied by Mr. Aymar; store owned by Mr. C. O'Neill; dwelling house and blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Thomas Quinn; and a house owned by the estate of the late hon. Mr. Hatch. The estimated total loss is £4,000, upon which about £900 was insured. Capt. McMaster lost all his furniture and clothes, upon which there was no insurance.—*Can.*

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT QUEBEC.—We learn from the "Mercury" that there is hardly a point at which the fortifications are not being repaired or improved. A new and very strong block-house is making below the flag-staff, and very extensive works of by no means ancient construction, above that point, have been commenced, and are now rebuilding in a more formidable manner, near where a new battery and drawbridge outlet from the citadel have lately been constructing; communicating with the city over the north-eastern glacis.—*New Bruns.*

We are informed that a man of family named Corbett, has been committed to Queen's County Gaol, charged with causing the death of his wife by administering fly poison to her in a drink.—*Can.*

BOAT RACE BETWEEN NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW YORK.—Our Boat Victorious.—A telegraph despatch was received from Mr. Welsh, at Boston, on Saturday evening, stating that the race, with four-oared gulls, which took place that day resulted in favour of the Sand Cove boat, by one minute and five seconds. The distance, we believe, was six miles, and the stakes were \$1000 a-side. We have not heard the time made by the winning boat.—*New Bruns.*

H. M. steamers Pylades and Brilliant arrived off this Harbour on Sunday, from Halifax, with two companies of the 76th Regt., and after landing them sailed yesterday for two companies more.—*Id.*

I have no faith in quack medicines.—Nor have we, friendly reader, but that friend of the sick man, the world renowned Davis' Pain Killer will never fail to relieve pain if applied according to directions, faith or no faith.

UNITED STATES.

Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin.

The inauguration of the Statue of Benjamin Franklin, came off in Boston on Wednesday last. It is placed in front of the City Hall, stands eight feet high, weighs a ton, and cost \$10,000. It stands on a pedestal about 20 feet high and altogether is said to be a masterpiece.

The following account of the procession, &c. may not be uninteresting:—

Boston, Sept. 17.—The inauguration of the Statue of Franklin to-day was a grand affair, surpassing in some of its more imposing details the great civic event of introducing the Cohocite water.—The procession, embracing nine divisions was escorted by the 1st Brigade Mass. Militia, including the Boston Light Artillery, National Lancers and Light Dragoons.

The procession was over two hours passing a given point, and represented nearly every mercantile trade and manufacture. Among special attractions was a new and beautiful locomotive and tender, named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on a truck, and drawn by 18 horses; Sugar grinding mill for Cuba, drawn by 12 horses; House and Morse's Telegraph Instruments; electric fire alarm; Franklin's old printing press, on which was being struck off and scattered to the crowd a fac simile of his newspaper, dated 1723; immense structures on wheels representing school rooms filled with scholars at their desks, and a vast number of other novel and interesting features made up one of the grandest displays ever witnessed.

The Masonic fraternity, Firemen, Mechanic, Charitable Societies of Boston, and Mechanic and other societies from adjoining cities and towns were out in full force, also Franklin medal scholars, children of public schools, &c.

The procession reached the site of the statue on the West front of the City Hall soon after three o'clock. Here several thousands took possession of the temporary seats and platform, while other thousands filled every standing place in the vicinity.

The drapery which had hitherto concealed the statue was then raised, when it was greeted with thunders of applause.

The exercises consisted of music by the band, singing by the pupils of public schools, prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden, address by Mayor Rice, Masonic inauguration, &c. The oration was then pronounced by Robert C. Winthrop, and occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was listened to with close attention, broken only by repeated outbursts of applause. The hymn of Old Hundred was then sung by the vast audience, and a Benediction pronounced by Bishop Eastburn closed the inauguration.

The number of strangers and citizens who thronged to witness the pageant was greater than ever before seen here. The sidewalks and balconies were crowded the entire length of the procession. Many buildings and streets were handsomely decorated. It has been a great jubilee day for Boston.

During the delivery of the oration and other exercises, telegraphic messages were transmitted to, and answers received from the Mayors of Portland, New York, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, Springfield, Dover, Pittsfield, Halifax, N. S., and other cities.

In the evening, the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It has been ascertained that the Administration is officially advised that the project of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Central American question has been agreed upon. A copy has been received here, but the contents have not publicly transpired. Mr. Dallas had full power on the subject, notwithstanding newspaper statements to the contrary.

Attorney General Cushing has decided that foreign Consuls cannot intervene in the settlement of the estates of their countrymen dying in the United States, except in the way of surveillance or advice. They cannot exercise jurisdiction.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Siam and the United States, has been received at the State Department.

Despatches from Mr. Dallas make no mention of the Hon. C. P. Villiers being appointed British Minister to this government, though the report is generally credited.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A CHAPER OF HISTORY.

A bloody civil war is now raging in Kansas, of which to-day we give some important details. What course the Government of the United States will take on this momentous occasion becomes a matter of painful interest; and, as throwing further light on that subject, which we have discussed in another article, we give at length the official documents, published in *The Washington Union* of Saturday last.

Fully to understand the position of the Administration toward Kansas, a brief recapitulation of the facts of its short but eventful history becomes necessary.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act, by which the Territory acquired a political existence, was passed May 27, 1854. It was based on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—that is, giving to the actual settlers the right to determine their own domestic institutions, and, among the rest, that of Slavery or no slavery. It was said to be the North, to console it for the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, contained in the bill, and which would open Kansas to Slavery, the Northern people had only to send in Free-State settlers, who would make it a Free State, as nature intended it to be. With this view, Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies were formed in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and their formation was hailed by many Nebraska journals as a step in the right direction, a perfectly fair and legitimate mode of operation, and far better than mere political agitation.

It was understood, however, from the beginning that the Administration was favorable to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas; which, indeed, was the principal occasion for the forming of Emigrant Aid Societies. All or most of the United States employers, Indian agents, &c., in the Territory, who made up when the Act passed, most of its inhabitants, were Pro-Slavery men, and the nominations for the new Territorial officers were made, or supposed to be made, in the same interest. What more fair or just than that the persons, anxious to make Kansas a Free State, should form voluntary associations as a counterbalance to this official influence in behalf of Slavery? Simultaneously, however, with the formation of the Eastern Aid Societies, to wit, on the 29th of July, 1854, an association was formed at Weston, in Missouri, called the "Platte County Defensive Association," of which the avowed object was to prevent Free-State men from settling in the Territory, while a secret association of "Blue Lodges," so called, was organized all along the Missouri border, and even in other Slave States, having the same object in view. Gov. Reeder arrived in the Territory October 6, 1854, and exhibited a degree of impartiality at which the Pro-Slavery men were greatly dissatisfied. On the 29th of November, the first election took place—that of Delegate to Congress—for which occasion, an invasive force from Missouri took possession of the polls, and returned Whigfield as elected. In March, 1855, Governor Reeder issued his proclamation, appointing the 30th for the first Territorial election, and stating the qualifications of voters. On that day, a great force from Missouri seized the polls, drove off the legal voters, and returned as elected Delegates of their own. In a majority of the districts, the Free-State settlers were too much discouraged or intimidated to do anything, but from a number of them protest and complaints of violence were sent to Gov. Reeder, and, being established by proofs, he set aside the returns and ordered new elections. This exhibition of impartiality made him very unpopular with the Pro-Slavery party; and the Administration at Washington, sympathizing with them, began to seek a pretence for his removal on the trumped-up charge of speculating in Indian lands. When the members of the Legislature came together, July 12th, the bogus or Border-Ruffian majority expelled from their seats the members duly elected at the second trial, and reinstated the Border-Ruffians chosen by the invasive Missourians. They quarreled with the Governor, removed close to the Missouri border, and in spite of Gov. Reeder, who refused any longer to acknowledge them, passed the bogus code since become so infamous, appointed officers, and other local officers for the several counties, and found themselves seconded and sanctioned in all these proceedings by the suspension of Gov. Reeder, July 15th, and his speedy removal.

Wilson Shannon, his irreconcilable and drunken successor, reached the Territory in September, and at once threw himself into the arms of the Border-Ruffian party.

The Free-State men now started the idea of a Free-State Constitution, on the Squatter Sovereignty principle, and held a Convention to make arrangements for that purpose on the 5th of September, in which Gov. Reeder took an active part. The 1st of October was the bogus Legislature for the election of Congressional Delegates. Whigfield was again chosen, as before, by a body of Missourians, who invaded the Territory and took possession of the polls, which fact, having been abundantly established by the late Congressional Committee sent to Kansas to investigate it, Whitfield on that ground, and on that of the invalidity of the Territorial Legislature, has been deprived of his seat.

On the 9th of October the Free-State men held an election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and at the same time they elected Reeder as a delegate to Congress. It was on this ground that Reeder contested Whitfield's seat; and his right to do so was recognized by the House, both in the appointment of the Investigating Committee, and the payment of Reeder's compensation and mileage. The Convention assembled at Topeka on the 23rd of October, and formed a State Constitution, which was directed to be submitted to the votes of the people on the 16th of December.

Meanwhile, the Pro-Slavery men, confident in the support of the Administration and of the slave-holders of the Missouri border, were growing more and more outrageous. On the 17th of May, Mr. William Phillips, a lawyer at Leavenworth, was seized and treated with horrible indignities by a Missouri mob. He, however, remained in the place, and it is he, probably, who by the last telegraphic dispatches is reported as having been murdered on occasion of the recent expulsion of the Free-State men from Leavenworth. A majority of the people of Leavenworth have always been Free-State men, but were held in check and partially overawed by the neighborhood of Missouri. On the 30th of May, a Mr. Baker of Oswatimie was lynched in the same way. A brutal murder committed on the 22nd of November by one Coleman of Hickory Point on the person of Drew, a Free-State man, with whom he had a quarrel about a claim, brought the question of the bogus laws to a test, and threw the whole Territory into commotion. Instead of taking any measures to arrest and punish Coleman, a warrant was issued by one of the bogus Justices of the Peace against whom Coleman, deprecating his evidence, swore a complaint that he was in fear of his life. Brannan, being arrested on this complaint, was rescued from the hands of "Sheffield" Jones by some of his friends and neighbors; whereupon Shannon proclaimed Lawrence as in insurrection against the bogus laws, and in the character of a posse, drew together an army of over a thousand Border-Ruffians, who plundered the neighbourhood and threatened Lawrence with destruction. The Lawrence men, however, stood on their defence, and Shannon, frightened at the character of the mob he had drawn together, entered into a formal treaty with the Lawrence people, and the invading army retired. This was on the 9th of December. On the 15th, the new Constitution was voted on. Little interruption was experienced except at Leavenworth, where the Free-State citizens were overawed and prevented from holding their meeting. On the same day, the notorious Atchison addressed letters to persons in the State of Georgia, published soon after in *The Atlanta Examiner*, invoking aid from that quarter. On the 22d, while the editor of *The Territorial Register*, the Free-State paper of Leavenworth, was absent attending a Convention to nominate officers under the Free-State Constitution, his office was attacked by a Missouri mob and his press destroyed.

The President, in his Annual Message, had told Congress that nothing had yet occurred in Kansas that would justify any intervention on his part. But officers having been chosen under the Topeka Constitution—under which Constitution the House of Representatives has since voted to admit Kansas into the Union—he hastened, on the 24th of January, 1856, to send a special Message, endorsing the bogus Legislature and code, and representing the formation of the Free-State Government as equivalent to an act of rebellion, such as at last called for the interference of the United States Government.

This was followed up by a proclamation directed against the Free-State men, dated the 11th of February—the first of the inclosures in Marcy's letter of the 26th of August to Gen. Taylor, the new Governor, as the basis on which his Administration is to be founded, and forming part of the documents which we to-day copy from *The Union*. The inclosures Nos. 2 and 3 are the instructions given on that occasion to Col. Sumner, commanding the troops, and to Gov. Shannon. This proclamation and these instructions assume the binding force of the bogus laws, and the duty of all representatives to submit to them and to assist in their enforcement. And such admitted atrocity of these laws, as it seems, the basis on which the new Governor is to act. It is scarcely necessary to say that the promises held out in that proclamation that the "organic law" (giving to the actual inhabitants the determination of the institutions of the Territory) should "be executed with impartial justice," and of "immunity from violence and full protection to the persons property and civil rights of the peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory," have proved as worthless as have all the other political promises ever made by Franklin Pierce in public or private, in his messages to Congress, or in his private communications to Mr. Campbell, leader of the House. Of all the numerous murders, robberies and outrages of every kind committed upon the Free-State men, not one has ever been punished, or even prosecuted. Notwithstanding this proclamation, the Topeka Legislature met and organized on the 4th of March. They chose Senators and passed certain acts, but determined not to make any assumption of the actual administration of affairs till Congress had acted upon the question of the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

It was upon the strength of these proceedings that indictments for high treason were found against Robinson, Reeder, Lane, and others, who had participated in the formation of the State Government, and that Robinson, arrested without authority by a Missouri mob, and several others, are now held close prisoners, guarded by United States dragoons. The refusal of Reeder, on the ground of privilege—he being then in attendance before the Congressional Committee—to obey a summons to appear before the Grand Jury, employed under the direction of Leconte in trumping up these indictments, and others against the printing-presses of Lawrence, as nuisances, was made the occasion of a new foray upon that devoted city, in which a great body of armed Ruffians, called together by a United States Marshal, in the character of a posse comitatus, destroyed a hotel, burned houses, robbed the city, disarmed the inhabitants, and committed a number of murders—the United States dragoons in the Territory looking on doing nothing to prevent it. This occurred on the 21st of May. A body of Ruffians from Georgia and South Carolina, introduced into the Territory by Col. Buford, were very active in these operations; and ever since, distributed in bodies over the Territory, they have lived by robbery, and have employed themselves in all sorts of outrages on the Free-State men. Meanwhile, to cut off these unfortunate settlers from all aid and to complete their expulsion from the Territory, the Missouri river has been blockaded and all access cut off in that direction. A road, however, having been opened thro' Iowa and Nebraska, the most absurd reports were spread as to the intentions of the settlers coming by that route, and Smith, commander of the troops, was earnestly appealed to by the Pro-Slavery party to employ force to prevent them from entering the Territory. Gen. Smith's letter of August 22nd, with inclosures (among the documents copied from *The Union*), shows his estimate of those reports, and also his entire contempt of the judgment and sense of Shannon, in which no doubt, he is perfectly right. The conclusion of the letter addressed by him to Shannon himself, dated August 19th, is as contemptuous as anything can be.

At length the Free-State men, worn out by the system of plunder and annoyance of which they were the victims, unable to obtain redress or defense from the Governor or the dragoons, and excited beyond endurance by the cruel murder of Mr. Hoyt, lately attacked and broke up—without any interference on the part of the United States troops—three nests of these robbers. These proceedings were followed by a formal treaty, and exchange of prisoners between them and Shannon, on the occasion and circumstances of which the letter of John Sedgwick, "Major First Cavalry," dated August 17th, sheds considerable light. The rest of the papers which we copy from *The Union* relate to the steps taken to increase the military force in the Territory. Of these the most important are Marcy's letter to Governor Geary, dated September 2, and that of Jefferson Davis to General Smith, dated the next day.

The ground which the Administration intend to take is but too painfully evident from these letters. The acts of the Free-State men in driving out the robbers and murderers, against whom they invoked in vain the protection of the authorities and the troops, is to be treated as an "avowed rebellion" against the Territorial Government. The assembling of the Free-State settlers in arms to protect themselves against the ruffians collected on the borders of Missouri to attack them, and who have already made a bloody beginning at Oswatimie, is to be regarded as a further act of rebellion, and the General Government is to join the Border Ruffians in a new crusade against the Free-State men. Jefferson Davis especially thirsts for blood. His instructions to General Smith not to be too squeamish about how he sheds it, are characteristic and significant. The prospects of the Free-State men look dark and gloomy. It is, we fear, no less the determination of the Administration at Washington, we do not mean of the creature Pierce, who has no determination, but of those who control him—that it is of the Border Ruffian themselves, to make the Free-State men the victims of horrid extremities. We can only hope and pray that, on this, as on so many other occasions, Providence will find the way to deliver them from their imminent peril.

published soon after in *The Atlanta Examiner*, invoking aid from that quarter. On the 22d, while the editor of *The Territorial Register*, the Free-State paper of Leavenworth, was absent attending a Convention to nominate officers under the Free-State Constitution, his office was attacked by a Missouri mob and his press destroyed.

The President, in his Annual Message, had told Congress that nothing had yet occurred in Kansas that would justify any intervention on his part. But officers having been chosen under the Topeka Constitution—under which Constitution the House of Representatives has since voted to admit Kansas into the Union—he hastened, on the 24th of January, 1856, to send a special Message, endorsing the bogus Legislature and code, and representing the formation of the Free-State Government as equivalent to an act of rebellion, such as at last called for the interference of the United States Government.

This was followed up by a proclamation directed against the Free-State men, dated the 11th of February—the first of the inclosures in Marcy's letter of the 26th of August to Gen. Taylor, the new Governor, as the basis on which his Administration is to be founded, and forming part of the documents which we to-day copy from *The Union*. The inclosures Nos. 2 and 3 are the instructions given on that occasion to Col. Sumner, commanding the troops, and to Gov. Shannon. This proclamation and these instructions assume the binding force of the bogus laws, and the duty of all representatives to submit to them and to assist in their enforcement. And such admitted atrocity of these laws, as it seems, the basis on which the new Governor is to act. It is scarcely necessary to say that the promises held out in that proclamation that the "organic law" (giving to the actual inhabitants the determination of the institutions of the Territory) should "be executed with impartial justice," and of "immunity from violence and full protection to the persons property and civil rights of the peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory," have proved as worthless as have all the other political promises ever made by Franklin Pierce in public or private, in his messages to Congress, or in his private communications to Mr. Campbell, leader of the House. Of all the numerous murders, robberies and outrages of every kind committed upon the Free-State men, not one has ever been punished, or even prosecuted. Notwithstanding this proclamation, the Topeka Legislature met and organized on the 4th of March. They chose Senators and passed certain acts, but determined not to make any assumption of the actual administration of affairs till Congress had acted upon the question of the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

It was upon the strength of these proceedings that indictments for high treason were found against Robinson, Reeder, Lane, and others, who had participated in the formation of the State Government, and that Robinson, arrested without authority by a Missouri mob, and several others, are now held close prisoners, guarded by United States dragoons. The refusal of Reeder, on the ground of privilege—he being then in attendance before the Congressional Committee—to obey a summons to appear before the Grand Jury, employed under the direction of Leconte in trumping up these indictments, and