

lence and bloodshed, had commenced, and it required no small amount of faith and courage in one, all whose sympathies were on behalf of freedom, to undertake such a mission.

The Board reposed every confidence in him. They gave him a full supply of books and tracts, paid his expenses, and left all the rest to his own judgment. They allowed him either to go to Kansas or Nebraska as he saw fit, and to labour in whatever part of either he might choose. "When I asked them for advice" he says, "they just said that it was a new country, and they knew little about it, and would just trust to my own judgment and prudence, and that I would require better counsel and guidance than they can give."

With this commission he left Philadelphia on the 24th of January, and reached St. Louis on the morning of the 27th. And if he expected to see wickedness at the West, he was not disappointed. The scenes at the hotel in St. Louis on the Sabbath, after his arrival, gave him an idea of the state of society he was to meet out there.

"Just to witness" he says, "the scenes of wickedness in the public rooms of this hotel in which I am, is horrifying. As I look upon the godless persons who are desecrating the holy Sabbath, I wonder if they have ever heard that there is a Sabbath. I have not heard a single individual mention that it is the Sabbath, and one seeing them would suppose that they had never heard that there was such a day."

"We who have been brought up from our earliest infancy in what I now call, a most religious and God-fearing country, are truly ignorant of the nature of man, and the state of society in many parts of the world. Would that the Church were as active in promoting the cause of her master as the friends of Satan are in obtaining their own selfish ends."

The supply of books however did not reach St. Louis as soon as he expected, so that after spending two or three weeks in that city, he undertook a short tour into Illinois, to obtain subscribers for a Presbyterian newspaper, and to sell some books. It was in consequence the beginning of March before he was ready to leave St. Louis. He then proceeded up the river Kansas, resolving according to the advice that he had received, to make Leavenworth city, the starting point of his operations. On the passage up the river, he witnessed some of those scenes which have given Kansas so prominent a position in the "irrepressible conflict" now going on between slavery and freedom. But we must give his own account of these events.

"An incident occurred this morning. (date not given, but about the 8th of March), which occasioned much excitement. It was ascertained that a number of "Sharp's Rifles" were on board the Arabia. The passengers immediately organized themselves into a legislative body, and appointed a committee of five to search the boat. This they did, and discovered one hundred rifles and three cannons. They then proceeded to make laws suited to the emergency, and appointed officers to carry them into execution. The property was to be destroyed or deposited at a military fort, and the man who had the rifles in charge, to be disembarked at first landing. The captain refuses. They revise their laws so as to meet this new emergency, and so the man (Hoyt) is allowed to remain on board, but subjected to continuous threats of tar and feathers—the rope—a bath in the river, &c. What will be the result of this I do not now know. I commenced to remonstrate a little, very moderately and kindly, against such unlawful proceedings; but one of the leaders very soon ordered me to stop, or I would get a plunge in the river. I say little more, but my blood boils with indignation at such proceedings."

"REFLECTIONS.—Did my friends know where Fulton is, how uneasy they would be respecting my safety. How kind the Providence, that we do not know