LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY MORNING:::::::::FEBRUARY 19.

Kansas Aid Meeting—Formation of an Association to send Arms and Ammunition to Kansas.—Agreeable to notice, previously given in the newspapers, about a thousand people assembled last night, at Franklin Hall, to take action upon the existing state of affairs in Kansas, and to devise measures to send relief to the "Free State" settlers there.

On motion of E. H. Irish, Geo. W. JACKSON, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. D. L. Eaton and R. P. M'Dowell appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Jackson read the call upon which the meeting had assembled, and stated the objects expected to be accomplished. After which, Mr. Russell Errett moved the appointment of a committee to report a series of resolutions. The chair appointed the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Russell Errett, E. H. Irish, Thos. Steele, Thos. Elliott and Coleman.

The committee then retired, whou Mr. Eaton, of the *Commercial Journal*, proceeded to entertain the audience by reading a long article from the New York *Tribune*, abounding in abuse of President Pierce, headed *Pierce versus Pierce*. The article was one of those tissues of falsehood and abuse for which that paper is famous, containing just enough truth to make the most improbable stories seem plausible; but, as it suited the peculiar views of most of those assembled, was, of course, received with abundant applause.

At the conclusion of the reading of this document, Mr. William E. Stevenson was called to the stand. He made a brief address, in which he alluded to the occurrences that have lately transpired in Kansas, denouncing in unmeasured terms the Missourians who participated in those occurrences, and calling upon all to contribute liberally to sustain the "Free State" men. He said he had received assurances from merchants and others, in this city, upon whom he had called, that they would willingly furnish money, arms and ammunition. He also read the laws passed by the legislature of Kansas, relative to Slavery, which he of course also denounced, and advised resistance to them. He concluded by hoping an active and effective Association to aid the Free State men would be organized.

Mr. Errett, chairman of the committee on resolutions, here reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the free State settlers in Kansas, who are threatened with the vengeance of the Missourians on one hand, and that of the President on the other, for the part they have taken that of daring to prefer Freedom to Slavery, and that we deem it our duty to extend to them such aid as a free people may give to those who are struggling for free institutions.

Resolved, That the President, in the course he has pursued toward the people of Kansas, has given evidence of a settled purpose to promote the extension of slavery. He has suffered the Missourians to make armed incursions into the Territory, on several occasions, without lifting a hand to prevent them; he has permitted them to destroy ballot boxes, deter the actual settlers from voting, choose their representatives in Congress for them, murder peaceable and law abiding citizens, and impose upon the people legislators they do not and know that such legislature has passed laws destructive of the chosen institutions and rights of the settlers, and the Missourians are now preparing to organizing armed bands to force them to the adoption of proclamation announcing such legislature to be operative, his course, if not criminally with those men who have needed to aid in such outrages, is at defiance, and who are still at large in Kansas, and who, in case the chief who has invited them, should be called to account, may, in the same course.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Free State settlers in this struggle with the Missourians and slave holders, is to us a proof that the spirit of Freedom still lives in our country. Such conduct will make there is much reason to fear, in view of the course pursued by those who are attempting to make Kansas a slave State, that the people of the Eastern States will need to be prepared to meet the issue, if they would preserve their liberties. In view of the fact that the people of the Eastern States have never been called upon to make any sacrifice for the Union, and that they have never been called upon to make any sacrifice for the Union, and that they have never been called upon to make any sacrifice for the Union, and that they