NUMBER 238.

What is 'Kansas Work'?

Among the papers found in the possession of the mad fanatic, Charles W.供电, arms in hand against the peace of the land, as Harper's Ferry, was a letter dated at Providence, R. I., on the 4th of June, 1859, from Hon. Gerritt Smith, late Speaker of the House of Congress of the Republican party of the State of New York. In this letter the writer enclosed a draft for a large sum of money, 'in consideration of the valuable services which I have rendered at his Kansas work,' and this expression occurs no less than four times in the letter.

"Now," he said, "in the case of Mr. Brown, ‘what could I do, thus far, for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work.’

"I must content to do, to keep you at your Kansas work.

"You live in our hearts, and your prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue your Kansas work."

What a noble man is Mr. Kearney! How liberally he has contributed to keep you at your Kansas work!

Now, Brown, to whom this letter is addressed, a short time ago, had not been in Kansas for a year, and there is nothing to show that he ever intended to go there again. So that "Kansas work" to Mr. Kearney means the promotion of the interests of one, and in which money is advanced by Mr. Smith and Mr. Kearney, and Heaven is prayed to enable Ossawatomie Brown to continue and keep his work to be done elsewhere. It would be insulting to the intelligence of the dullest reader to suggest to him, passing that letter in the light thrown upon it by the fact of Brown at Harper's Ferry, the possibility of its having any other meaning than the same work in Virginia which he had formerly carried on in Kansas. And what was it? It was a man of history.

Mr. Gerritt Smith makes the distinction plainly, in this letter, between the past and the future. He has done what he could for Kansas, and also what he could to keep Brown at his "Kansas work." And there is a significance in this quadruple repetition of this phrase, implying future action, which amounts to the clearest exposition of its true meaning.

Now, if this letter of the distinguished Free-soil, Republican or Abolitionist leader, at the same time that it matters little whether he means names he is called, means anything at all, and we think it fearfully pregnant with meaning, it means, just this: that its writer is to all intents and purposes, not only an accessory before the fact, but moreover, a principal, in the atrocious crime committed at Harper's Ferry, by the Browns, Cook and Stephens, and their misguided followers. This letter was written in June, and after the money it contained, to Brown, during the latter's residence in Virginia. It could mean nothing else that is applicable to the "Kansas work" in a warning, and was about to do that. We cannot see how there can be any two interpretations put upon it; and in its true light, how there can be any question that it forms a part, and an important part, of the criminal transaction, for which, as it seems to us, it would be the extreme of injustice to make this miserable maniac, Brown, and his fellow fanatics, solely responsible.

An overt act is clearly made out, we think, as against Mr. Gerritt Smith. As yet, however, there is nothing that has made any degree implicating other persons. That "noble man," M. Kearney, who, according to Mr. Smith, has so "liberally contributed to keep you at your Kansas work," if Brown, if un-revealed, and the names of those who subscribed for the Sharpe's rifle, twenty-five of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher pledged his Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, to raise, and which were raised, but not known; and there are other persons and things not yet known, and yet to be known, which doubtless throw dearly-needed sources of aid to the prosecution of "Kansas Work"
The Sheriff was having a drink. He is his trial. This has arrived at trial as his prevails by the House persons who and abetted an resurrection any reliable
The trial of the chairmen was a of witnesses facts were.
Var. arrived an witness as a tamper.
Effort is the press the impression seen is made by many of them to produce and stamp; this impression upon the public mind. But we have the time and space at command, we think it would be by so many difficult to prove. Out of our thoughts and columns, that they are, virtually, the suggesters, the promoters, the sustainers, the rulers and the abettors, alike of the act and of the party. For we know, that, in the hands of holy horror at the crime of the baffled traitors, they cannot wipe out the record of what they have said and done, in fomenting the treason.
We intend to multiply proofs of what we say, on the evening of the day and party were engaged in their murderous work on the Virginia and Maryland lines, Mr. George W. Curtis, one of the most prominent and eloquent exponents of the principles of the Republican party, delivered in Beach's church, in Brooklyn, a "Pyeonian lecture," the course of which was asserted publicly, and in terms, that the Republican was but a branch of the Abolition party, and that the destruction of slavery was the basis of its policy. And as to the Republican newspaper organs, we could quote column from their pages, expressing the same principles, and in language even more specific and unmistakable. Take, for example, the following, from the Independent Democrat, or organ of the Republican party, in New Hampshire:

"The care for slavery preserved by Rhode is the most miserable and, amidst the shadowy reservations among the states in order to secure the vote. It will never be done by concessions and compromise. It a good evil, and must be extinguished by still greater concessions. It is a delusion and a foolish similitude, and must be overcome with equally positive force. To concur in this will be to put the country in a state which is not accorded without a violation of the law and the city of the United States within the District of Columbia."

The speeches we have heard in the Senate of the United States, assenting amenability to a "higher law" than the Constitution and the statute book; the speeches we have heard upon the stump, by embattled men and women claiming the existence of "irresolvable conflicts" between the sections; the speeches we have been heard from the pulpit for the reading of the "great works" of our ancestors. All such, are all parts of "this Kanasa work"—this glorious work—to the carrying on of which the Garratt Smith, the Whittaker, and the other heroic soldiery, and for their portion of which the miserable families of the Brown and Cook stand must pay their lives.