NUMBER 235.

What is "Kansas Work"? Among the papers found in the possession of the late Senator Bates, who was taken, arms in hand against the peace of the land, at Harper's Ferry, was a letter dated at Providence, R. I., on the 4th of June, 1859, from Hon. Gerritt Smith, late Governor 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 aid of," as he expressed it, then at his Kansas work; and this expression occurs no less than four times in the letter.

"You know," said Mr. Brown, "what I could, thus far, for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work."

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

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

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

Not 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 at last "Kansas" to Mr. Smith was a name, and in which money is advanced by Mr. Smith and Mr. Kearney, and Heaven is prayed to enable Caswawtomie 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 recent work of Brown at Harper's Ferry, the possibility of its having more meaning than the same work in Virginia which he had formerly carried on in Kansas. And what was written in Kansas is 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 present time, of the party, still bearing the same name he 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 more, as 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 he had the money it contained, to Brown, during the latter's residence in Virginia. It could mean nothing else that it applied to the "Kansas work"'s 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 miserablenant, Brown, and his followers, and to exclude all others.

An overt act is clearly made out, we think, as against Mr. Gerritt Smith. As yet, there has been made in Kansas in no degree implicating other persons. That "noble man," Mr. Kearney, who, according to Mr. Smith, has so liberally contributed to keep me at my Kansas work, has been unrevealed, and the names of those who subscribed for the Sharpe's rifle, twenty-five of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher pledged to his Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, to raise, and which were raised, are not known; and there are other persons and things not yet known, and yet to be known, which, doubtless, will throw dear evidence of a source whence aid for the prosecution of "Kansas work."
The trial of the Fifteen conspirators was attended by a large number of witnesses and was conducted with great care.

The returns of the elections indicated a majority for the Whigs of 547,274.

The speech was heard in the Senate of the United States, assenting amenable to a higher law than the Constitution and the state's book; the speeches have been heard on the floor, by emendation and by emendation, claiming the existence of irresistible conflicts between the sections; the appeals have been heard from the pulpit for the means of preserving barren fields for the purpose of saving them.

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