Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry riot, lectured on Kansas, at Hartford, Conn., in May, 1857. The abolitionist got up a subscription to help him, and the Black Republican paper vouched for him thus:

Brown is just the man we needed in Kansas, and if every man who loves freedom and can is not going to put down the seditious outlaws, let us try to raise money was his avowed purpose.

Brown got money somewhere, and with the money he got arms and ammunition for a sedition outlay, and for that he is likely to be hung. Is that his money worth it?

John E. Cook, the chief aid of Brown in his enterprise, was also a lecturer at Hartford on Kansas affairs the year previous. He was a Connecticut lawyer, who emigrated to Kansas. He went back to Connecticut to raise a company of men to fight in Kansas. He appears in his own account, to have been a pompous, self-important person. He said in his lecture that when he arrived in Kansas he passed himself off as 'an officer and a gentleman,' Southern politics, got into the confidence of the Southern men, and attended some of their meetings. He said he was prepared to give Robinson and Broderick, and told them what he had learned. The Connecticut meeting voted 'thanks' to Mr. Cook.

He has done honor to the training for which they longed, and he turns up in Virginia in the improved character of a railroad and tile, ingrained upon that of a seditionist, ruffian, and scoundrel. These are the names of Abolitionism, and for them, we believe, could be made, and to end the possibilities of his crimes, we suppose he would be ranked among the 'master' in the annals of Abolitionism, wherein Marat, Con-