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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

SALMON P. CHASE, Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Of Massachusetts.

Subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

Visiting Kansas History.

A gentleman remarked the other day, that the time had come when the history of Kansas should be thoroughly ventilated.

The Eastern press at this time are attempting to recapitulate some of the incidents of 1856, and are offering them in mitigation of Old John Brown's recent outrages in Virginia; but instead of giving the facts as they transpired, they are only giving exaggerated and partisan statements, made in self-exculpation at the time those "excesses"—as Mr. Buchanan had the modesty to call them—were committed.

The Herald's article was either written, or the substance was furnished, by G. P. LOWRY, who was private secretary to Gov. REEDS, or some person who derived his information from him.

Our article of last week, on Old John Brown, is a sufficient refutation of so much of the Herald's and Tribune's statements as pertain to that individual, but they make additional statements, which, in the language of our friend, need "ventilating."

"One of his [Brown's] sons, who was elected to the Legislature in February, 1856, was arrested at Leavenworth, a distance of thirty miles. His feet and hands were chained together with a large heavy chain, the size of that used upon a hanging man, and he was compelled to walk the whole distance from his cell to the prison, and the iron was fastened to the chain, and he was carried in that manner, and died in two or three days."

"Under that [the Topeka] Constitution, one of his sons was elected to the Legislature, and about the same time that Gov. Robinson and others were indicted for high treason, this son of Brown was arrested at Osawatomie under a similar charge, his feet and hands were chained together with heavy ox-chain being employed for that purpose, and he was compelled to walk the whole way to Leavenworth, and was carried in that manner, and died in two or three days."

Our acquaintance with John Brown, Jr., commenced in the autumn of 1855, and was continued, without intermission, until the middle or latter part of September, 1856. For three and a half months he was an hourly companion, a prisoner with us near Leavenworth, and since that period we have been in occasional correspondence with him. Unless recently removed or deceased, his present residence is Lindenville, Ash-tahula county, Ohio.

As we stated last week, he raised a company of his neighbors and friends, and arrived at Palmyra on the 24th of May, 1856, the day after the destruction of Lawrence. After looking about that vicinity for a day or so, on the 26th of May he marched towards Osawatomie, and arrived near the town, where they encamped for the night. Old John Brown, the father, stepped out in front of the company, and said: "If there are any brave men here, let them follow me." JOHN BROWN, JR., replied: "I have the honor of commanding this company. Whoever leaves it does so at his peril."

But Old Brown succeeded in getting seven men to join his company, one of whom was Frederick Brown, a son of the old man, who was subsequently shot while on his way to Osawatomie, on the morning of Aug. 30, '56, and not after he was taken prisoner, as has been alleged. Some of the surviving seven of Old John Brown's party still reside in Kansas. The cause of Almighty God rests on them, and we have no disposition to expose them at present to the public.

pany to disband, and rode towards Osawatomie. The news of the horrid murder alluded to had preceded him, and the people were so shocked on his arrival there, because of it, and supposing John, Jr., guilty of the outrage, they turned from him. He went from there to the residence of his uncle, Rev. Mr. ADAMS, where he had sent his wife and boy. The reports of the awful murder of his father, brother, and six other friends had been given by the terrible outrages, and the treatment he received at Osawatomie from his own political friends, crazed him. He sought the woods, and wandered about for days, with only an occasional gleam of recollection. He became tangled in the brushwood, waded streams, sometimes out upon the open prairie, and imagining crowds pursuing him. For days he suffered as only a sensitive and educated mind, wrecked by a great wrong like the one we have very briefly alluded to, could suffer. He remembers seeing his little boy once, and kissing him, but cannot call to mind the mother. He learned by some means that a warrant was out for his arrest, charged with murder. Conscious of his own innocence, and having still a little spark of memory, he resolved to give himself up to the authorities, which he did. They believing him guilty of one of the basest crimes recorded in American history, and hardly equalled in atrocity by the savages of the forest, when led on by revenge and madness, treated him in a very barbarous manner. It is true that he was chained and marched in a burning sun some twenty-five or thirty miles, to what point we are not advised, probably Paola, but certainly not Leavenworth. The fatigue, burning sun, excitement and chains did not, of course, improve his mental condition. He continued wild with delirium, and when brought into camp with the treason prisoners, he showed evidences of a wandering mind for many days afterwards. Yes, for months, whenever conversation turned, as it sometimes did, upon the Pottawattamie murder, and we attempted to speak his father for that act, giving the mitigating circumstances, carried among the Free State men at the time, his eyes would sparkle with unworldly brilliancy, his manner would assume the wildest excitement, and in a loud and boisterous voice, which was uncommon to him on other occasions, he would exclaim: "Do not attempt to offer anything in palliation of this crime! Nothing can excuse it! It was unequalled in atrocity, and displayed only cowardice. The same deed had been done in open day, to call men from their beds at midnight, and to cut them down in cold blood, is infinitely more savage than was the chopping in pieces, by a drunken rabble, of R. P. BROWN, at Easton." And thus he would run on for a long time, much more vehemently than we can possibly describe, until his attention was diverted by gradually introducing some other topic, when his excitement would quietly subside.

John Brown, Jr., is a man of education, and of more than common abilities. Strictly honest and conscientious, he could not consent that the blood of any one should rest upon him or his father. When released from imprisonment, he expressed a determination to leave Kansas, and his excitements, that he might engage, in some peaceful locality, in tilling the soil, in the hope that he would forget the incidents through which he had passed while supervising in the Territory, and that his brain might attain its equilibrium.

From this statement it will be seen that the insanity of John Brown, Jr., owed its first cause to other than the severity of the Border Ruffians, though their outrages upon him were enough to drive one mad. We may also state, in this connection, correcting the many statements to the contrary which have appeared in the press, that the dwellings of the Browns, on Pottawattamie creek, were not burned until, after the Pottawattamie murder alluded to, and then in retaliation for the damning crime of John Brown, Senior, Frederick Brown, and their party, were guilty.

We sincerely hope that the future historians of Kansas will take pains to put themselves on these subjects, that they may not do injustice to innocent parties. Old John Brown has figured as a hero in Kansas. The time will come when history will be written, and instead of a hero, he will stand before the country in his true character. Under cover of night, and in the name of religion, he committed crimes too base to be named, and too heinous to be forgiven. He was a common slayer to middle wealth. Should his celebrated victory over Henry Clay Pat, at Black Jack, be properly inquired into, it would be found that Capt. SAMUEL STONE, now of Prairie City, was the real hero, though too modest and unassuming to even put in his claim, particularly after seeing the statements of the letter-writers, who gave all the glory to Brown.

Not implicated. In looking over the entire State ticket, nominated at Topeka under the Wyandott Constitution, we are glad to observe that none of the candidates are tainted in the least with Old John Brownian. Dr. ROSSON opposed his whole Jay-Hawking movements in the southern part of the Territory from the first, and in consequence was under the ban of those who advocated the prolongation of the "bloody issue" in Kansas. The same is true of Dr. Root, Messrs. Ewing, Kigman, Hillier, &c.

Of the Representative ticket we cannot speak so confidently. Mr. CONWAY has been one of the most intimate terms with Old Brown, and it is said that Mr. C. was Brown's legal adviser, and that the latter left a quantity of notes, &c., with Conway, either for safe keeping or collection, when Lawrence, Mo., was burnt.

We are apprehensive our Democratic friends intend to endeavor to make a point against the Republican nominees on the State ticket because of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, but it will only prove a failure. If we had reason to believe either of the candidates were any way privy to that affair, the public should have the benefit of it at once.

Properly Appointed. Some two and a half years ago, our esteemed anti-slavery friend, C. STRAINS, of this city, had a watch and a quantity of money stolen from him. The constitution of the Provisional Government of the United States, of which Old John Brown was commander-in-chief, provided that: "All money, plate, watches, or jewelry, captured, taken or confiscated, should be held sacred, and used for an intelligence fund." Is it not probable, then, that that watch and money is held "sacred" somewhere for the advancement of the cause? If so, of course Mr. STRAINS will take no further exception to its use.

The Republican nominees for the State Legislature in Wyandott county are: Senator—O. B. GUNN; Representatives—James McGrew, Dr. E. Badington, Alfred Gray.

The Democratic nominees. Last week we agreed to review the nominees of the Democratic Convention this week, and express our views of them. We have delayed the article until about ready for press, when we have but little room, and still less inclination to write, on account of indisposition.

The nominees for Governor, SAMUEL MERRILL, is well and favorably known to every patriot throughout the entire Republic, and probably we have not a reader who is not as well acquainted with his political history as ourself. In private life he commands the respect of all parties. Social, affable and gentlemanly in his intercourse with everybody, of course he wins the respect of all. Without going beyond Kansas, his administration of the Executive office, since his residence among us, has given satisfaction to all parties. The principal, and indeed, about the only objection urged against him as his only opponent, as Territory, is his appointment as Governor by a Democratic President, and extracts from a worn out "coon skin and hard cider song" of 1840. [See White Cloud Chief.]

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. STOVES, we met for the first time at the Wyandott Constitutional Convention. He is dignified and gentlemanly in his appearance, said to be a sound lawyer, and no doubt would make a creditable presiding officer in the Senate, provided, always, he could get votes enough to elect him.

We have no objections, save his Democracy, to the nominee for Chief Justice, though we think the people will have, on account of his location, if nothing further. Mr. STRIMON, of Leavenworth, for one of the Associate Justices, is a young man of decided ability, a law partner of Judge Johnson, and a good, clever fellow—a Democrat all over, formerly from Ohio.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL, Esq., is a candidate for Associate Justice in opposition to L. D. Bailey, of Emporia. Mr. M. has been identified with the Free State party since his first entrance into the Territory, and represented the county of Linn in the Territorial Legislature, and only connected himself with the Democratic party after the Free State party was abandoned. He is a sound lawyer, and would make a popular Judge.

Mr. GOONS, for Auditor, was elected to the same office under the Topeka Constitution. He is an excellent business man, did the work of the Territorial Executive Committee, in preparing for and organizing under the Topeka Constitution, for that Committee. Jas. H. Lane, as chairman of that Committee, had credit. Joel is a good fellow, and it will be no fault of his that he is not elected.

Of the other candidates on the State ticket we have but slight acquaintance. Judge HARRIS, the nominee for Representative in Congress, we have been acquainted with since October, 1854. He was the Private Secretary of Gov. REEDS; came to Kansas highly indorsed from Kentucky; and though a pro-slavery man when he first came to the Territory, yet was always opposed to the violence and outrages of that party, and soon lost caste with it. He opposed the Leavenworth Swindle, and has been recognized throughout the Territory for the last three years as a Douglas Democrat. The Judge has a troop of warm personal friends, and will run considerably in advance of his ticket. Already, we regret to observe, the violently partisan press of the Territory has commenced heaping columns of abuse upon him. While we shall oppose and vote against him, we shall not consent to remain passive, and allow him to be put down by falsehoods. There are facts enough to use against the Judge to defeat him; if not, we hope he will be elected.

On the whole, it must be admitted that the Democrats have a very good ticket, and should any of the nominees be elected, of which there is not much prospect, the new State government would be in safe hands.

Peaceful Mission to Kansas. While we presume it is not the intention of the Republican press to defend Old John Brown, or vindicate his conduct at Harper's Ferry, yet we regret to know that they have done so in the past in regard to crimes infinitely more damnable than the Harper's Ferry tragedy, and now they have the wickedness to say that "his mission to Kansas was a peaceful one," and that "it was the violence committed upon his family and home which made him the demon he is."

In our article of last week we stated that Old Brown came to Kansas late in the summer, or in the fall of 1855; that he came armed, and in a peculiar manner; that his arms were furnished him in the State of New York; and that their supply was made the condition of his coming here; that he showed a blood-thirstiness peculiarly his own during the Wakarusa war, in December of that year; and that nowhere in his whole Kansas history do we find a particle of evidence that he desired to cultivate the principles of peace.

It is urged that he came here a peacemaker. Do peace men emigrate to a country, carrying with them only broad-swords, navy revolvers, bayonets, muskets, pikes, &c.? Do peace men call for their dwellings at midnight, their fellow citizens, and cut them to pieces with broad-swords?

But if it were possible to raise a doubt upon the question by a review of Old John Brown's action while in Kansas, we have a frank and honest confession from him, which puts the question at rest, and which his capture at Harper's Ferry, and in answer to interrogatories propounded to him by Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, a Representative in Congress from Ohio. Mr. V. inquired: "How long have you been engaged in this business?"

Brown answered: "From the breaking out of the difficulties in Kansas. Four of my sons had gone there to settle, and they induced me to go. I did not go there to settle, but because of the difficulties." Will the Lawrence Republicans, and other parties which have sympathized with Brown in the past, and served as his organ in publishing his letters, rejoicing over his crimes and murders—will they continue to state, in the face of his confession to the contrary, that "Old Brown's mission to Kansas was a peaceful one, and the great wrongs heaped upon him drove him mad?"

The Dubuque Herald of the 22d ult. concedes the election of the Republican State ticket by 3400 majority, which is a Republican gain of 849 on the last gubernatorial vote. The Herald also says the Republicans will have a majority of two in the Senate and four in the House.

A high wind prevails as we go to press, this afternoon. Mr. E. B. WINTAX, living a mile or two west of the city, has lost all but his house by fire from the prairie, and much other property was destroyed. Miss Margaret Hiscock was so severely burned, while fighting the flames, that she died this morning. Many citizens from the city went out to help the settlers, and succeeded in staying the fire.

Lane's Claims on the Republicans of Kansas. The Lane party is still unsatisfied with their defeat at Topeka. They are desperately attempting to control the primary elections and secure a United States Senator for James H. Lane. The power of Seward gold is falling; the promises of office, as federal appointees, are about run through—Lane, it is said, having promised every postmaster, Indian agency, marshaling and judgeship, has been compelled, as a last resort, to promise one of his tools the Leavenworth land office—hence an appeal is taken to the people on the eminent services of James H. Lane, and his fitness to represent the Western element of the population of Kansas.

On the 17th of October a meeting was held in Lawrence to manufacture public sentiment for James H. Lane. Wm. A. Phillips, of Atchison, was the orator of the occasion. His speech has been published in the Republican of the 27th ult.—He speaks about the "aspiring regency" which seeks to control the avenues of office, and intimates that "combinations of no common character threaten the disruption of our party in order to gratify individual antipathies and strengthen an aspiring regency." Perhaps no man is better posted in the plot now thickening between H. P. Johnson and Lane, in reference to the State election, than Mr. Phillips. Hence, he can speak of this matter by authority. His remarks, time and again, are full of the party, reminds the reader of the Southern threats of disunion. Like fire-eaters, they could not be content with disunion speeches, but embodied Mr. Phillips' idea in the following resolutions, adopted by that meeting:

Resolved, That the great services of Gen. James H. Lane to the interests of Kansas, and his eminent position as a Republican leader, have endeavored him above all other men, to the hearts of the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the election of General Lane to the United States Senate, as an act of political justice, and that we will support him to the charge of greatest magnitude.

Resolved, That any attempt by political agitators to defeat the well-understood wish of the people of this subject, will be invariably react upon them, and may result most disastrously to the integrity and success of the Republican party.

The committee made wonderful progress in defining the antecedents of Lane's political history. If we are to believe them, he showed his "uniform devotion to the principles of Republican freedom," by stamping for Gen. Pierce in 1852, by voting for Linn Boyd for Speaker of the House in 1853, by sustaining the Democratic party at every step of the Kansas-Nebraska bill which operated by withdrawing from politics during the organization of the Republican party in Kansas, and not joining that party until he was pretty sure of its success.

The committee overestimated Lane's position in the Republican party. He is by no means its back-bone. The hope of the action does not, as they intimate, depend on his election to the United States Senate—There is no danger that the defeat of a man whose foot is scarcely inside the Republican camp, will result most disastrously to the integrity and success of the Republican party itself. Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa, will not go over to the Democracy just because Lane fails to be popular enough in Kansas to be sent to the United States Senate.

The Seward Club has slightly overdone the matter. Like the little boy, whose father instructed him to hide in the fence corner and cry "boo," when he rode past on his colt, they have made altogether "too big a boo for so little a horse."

That Letter. A communication elsewhere, from a Republican of Lawrence, headed "MARTIN F. CONWAY IMPLICATED," will be read with considerable interest. The charges against Mr. Conway were familiar to us prior to the receipt of our friend's letter, hence they did not startle us. We regret Mr. C.'s complicity with the actors in the Harper's Ferry tragedy, and hope it did not extend to an indorsement of Old Brown's servile usurpation. Mr. C. is a gentleman of warm impulses, and his past sympathy for Mr. Brown would prompt him to engage in extreme measures in the propagation of his particular views, yet we are not quite positive that he is seized up in that affair.

It would be useless to ask the Republican party had put a different person in the ticket for Representative to Congress—some man who was not tainted in the least with these fire-eating positions, who was not an indorsement of Jay-Hawking, either in Kansas or out of it. But we suppose that the triumph of party principle, will feel bound to sustain him because he chances to be a nominee. Hurrah for Conway!

Considerable damage has already resulted from prairie fires this fall. We hear of one loss, a few miles west of us, amounting to two thousand dollars. A premium stock jack was consumed in the flames, together with other valuable articles. Those who have suffered losses from this cause, are E. W. Yorkpool, now from house burned; Oliver Paul, house burned; Mrs. Young, house and considerable property burned; C. C. Henderson, C. Ingersoll, and others, having their fences burned, and suffering minor damages.

A "Society of the Friends of Religious Progress" has recently been projected in this city. We understand that all persons are requested to unite in a free discussion of religious principles. The meetings are held in Liberty Hall, over C. Stearns' store. Subject for examination, next Sunday evening, the fourth question and answer in the Assembly's Catechism, viz: "What is God? A. He is a Spirit," &c.

The Eastern Republican newspapers are now representing that REES P. BROWN, Esq., who was so brutally chopped to pieces at Easton, by Border Ruffians, on the 18th of January, 1856, was a son of Old John Brown. Why will those presses be so stupid, and write upon subjects which they are so ignorant?

R. P. Brown was the son of Moses Brown, who was a native of North Carolina. Rees P. was born in Logan county, Ohio, where his father located after first settling in Louisiana; was no way connected with Old John Brown, and they probably never heard of each other until they met at Lawrence during the Wakarusa war, in the fall of 1855.

Republican journals may, with as much propriety, ascribe Old John Brown's immortality to the burning of Jewtown, as to the murder of R. P. Brown.

As we stated last week, Brown lost but one son in Kansas, and that was FRANKLIN, who was shot on his way to Osawatomie, on the morning of the sacking of that town, on the 30th of August, 1856, over three months after the horrible butchery on Pottawattamie creek, of which Old John Brown was the leader. We repeat this, because even the Lawrence Republican tells about the murder of Old John Brown's son, as if he had lost several of them in Kansas.

Let Kansas newspapers and letter-writers tell the truth, and there will be less occasion to correct the false statements of those abroad.

The Douglas County Musical Association have perfected arrangements for a Musical Convention to be held in this city, under the style of the well known English Musical Institutes, which have become so popular in those States. The services of an eminent professor, from abroad, have been secured, and the exercises will commence with a free Lecture on Music, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th, at the Congregational Church. The Convention will continue through several days, and close with a grand concert. Large delegations from abroad are expected, and the arrangements will be prepared to furnish many visitors with private accommodations during their stay.

At the request of numerous friends, who were unable to procure copies of our last week's issue, we re-publish, on our fourth page this week, our article on the Harper's Ferry Tragedy. Its truthful publication has commended it to all parties. With other articles, bearing upon the same subject, the reader can get a more correct idea of the facts upon which it treats, from the present number of the Herald of Freedom, than from all the mere partisan journals in the nation which have written upon the subject.

Freemen of Kansas! unless you would see MARCUS J. PARROTT disgracing and misrepresenting you in the United States Senate, under the State Constitution, vote against him, and for his opponent, SANDERS W. JOHNSTON, as a Delegate to Congress next Tuesday. If Parrott is successful, he will be thrust upon the Republican party again, and will continue a living disgrace to that party by his impudence. Defeat him next Tuesday and he will quietly retire to private life to give place to a better man.

The charge of a "gay, easy, lazy life," which the Lawrence Republican made against Mr. PARROTT while in Congress, is not original with that journal. Turning to a paragraph headed "MARCS J. PARROTT," on page 23 of Phillips' "Congress of Kansas," published in 1856, we read of him, when speaking of Mr. Parrott in the Topeka Constitutional Convention. "He was paralyzed by a LISTLESS INDOLENCE truly Southern." Could language be more explicit than the above?

The cognomen of "Osawatimian" has very generally been applied to Old John Brown, though inaccurately. Brown was never a resident of Osawatimie, but resided some eight miles above that place, on Pottawattamie creek. The title, originally, was applied to O. C. BROWN, Esq., a resident of Osawatimie, and one of the projectors of that settlement, and proprietor of the town site. Presses and politicians are continually confounding these names.

The late raid at Harper's Ferry, will do much towards retarding the genuine anti-slavery sentiment of the country—Brown sought distinction, and is obtaining it at a fearful cost. When he published his appeal to the public, some two years ago, for money to help him in his great crusade for freedom, we refused to give it a place in our columns, as we felt he was injuring the cause. But good men unwittingly did give him funds, and the cause is disgraced in consequence.

The Republicans of Doiaphan county have made the following nominations for the State Legislature: Senators—Messrs. Sever and Thos. Osborne. House—A. Lazzarero, A. Love, and Messrs. Herrick and Emery. W. F. M. Army and J. C. Crawford are the Republican candidates for the lower branch of the State Legislature, in Anderson county.

For the Herald of Freedom. MARTIN F. CONWAY IMPLICATED. LAWRENCE, Nov. 18, 1859. G. W. BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir—Your review of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, and sketch of Old John Brown, in your last issue, has been read with deep interest by all who could get hold of it. I greatly regret your edition was so soon exhausted, for there were very many who desired to read the articles alluded to, who were prevented because they were unable to procure a paper containing them. I hope you will be pleased to re-print both of the articles, believing, as I do, that they are calculated to do a vast deal of good. Whoever has read them will be satisfied that you have an inside view of Kansas history.

Some facts have come under my own observation, and which I have learned from others, which would be well to consider. While Old John Brown was in Lawrence last summer, he stopped at the house of Mr. CONWAY. I am out-building on the premises of Mr. C., which was seldom visited by other than the members of Mr. C.'s family, was stored a quantity of boxes, which were from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and six or seven inches square. They were quite heavy, and were supposed to contain Sharps' rifle cartridges, or Colt's navy revolvers, or both. The boxes, piled on top of each other in the corner of the building alluded to, were from two and a half to three feet in height.

Old Brown left with Mr. CONWAY some of his valuable papers, and among others a quantity of notes which he had obtained possession of by some means, which were given for clothes, &c., furnished by the relief committee in the fall of 1857.

In reading the closing paragraph of the letter of GEORGE SMITH to Old Brown, I observed the following: "I suppose you will be Mr. Keatney's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Whitman does not pay it—What a noble man is Mr. Keatney, and how liberally he has contributed to keep you at your Kansas work."

Should not the Keatney spoken of there have been printed CONWAY? Was not Mr. Whitman's note, which was given to Mr. Smith for money advanced, placed in Conway's hands for collection? Sympathizing, as Mr. C. is understood to do with Mr. Brown, and giving a large portion of his time to Old B.'s interest, as he did in 1857, as you incidentally stated last week, and as it would appear if the facts were better known since that time, was it not natural that Mr. Smith should speak of him as he did Mr. Keatney? The name is obviously a mistake of the telegraph, a misprint, else an alias, which was well understood by the parties.

I observe you are sustaining Mr. Conway's election as a Representative to Congress under the Wyandott Constitution. May I not suggest in all candor, that your present position is inconsistent with your former independent one. If Mr. Conway was in league, as I think it can be well established, with Old John Brown in his movements on the south-eastern border of Kansas, and was subsequently privy to Brown's movements in Virginia, then is it unworthy of the suffrages of a free people, and is it your duty, as an independent journalist, to withhold your support from him. The election of such a man to Congress, instead of strengthening the Republican party and strengthening the Republic, would strike a blow to its vitals which would end in its complete overthrow.

Please think of these matters, and in time I will address you further on this subject, with additional facts which may be strictly relied upon. ARGUS.

Letter of Declaration. LAWRENCE, Nov. 3d, 1859. To the Voters of Douglas County: It is known to many of the citizens of Douglas county that I have taken a deep interest in educational matters. At the solicitation of personal friends, I concluded to accept the Democratic nomination for County Superintendent of Common Schools. Since my acceptance of that nomination, I have been present at all of the offices of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and have announced myself as an independent candidate for reelection, believing as I do that educational matters should be divorced from politics as far as possible, and aware that Mr. EDWARDS has filled the post with great ability and faithfulness, I desire that he may be re-elected, and as a step towards that end, herewith decline the nomination tendered me by my political and personal friends, who, I trust, will cast their votes for Mr. EDWARDS, on Tuesday next. C. E. MINER.

The vote on the Constitution is larger than we expected, and nearly equals 15,000. The popular vote was decidedly in its favor. Whatever objections we have urged against it, though good ones, shall be waived in future, since adopted by so large a majority. There was less than a two-thirds vote of the Territory polled, but enough to show that the people are tired of Constitutional making.

Is it not singular that under the forms prescribed in the several Constitutions, each of these instruments, made for Kansas four in number, have been adopted by the people, and yet are in a Territorial condition? If we fail to get into the Union this time, let us have an enabling act from Congress.

Our entire edition last week, which was several copies larger than usual, was wholly exhausted on Friday, the day previous to the date of the paper. This week we have worked something over a whole team extra, and from the orders already received, we are apprehensive we shall not be able to supply the demand. We hope each new reader will become a subscriber.

Union Lodge, No. 10, I. O. G. T. members, we understand, are about to extend an invitation to the clergymen of the several denominations in this city, to deliver an address on Temperance and good morals, at such time and place as may be most convenient. Due notice will be given of their commencement.

In pursuance of the 21st section of the "Act providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for the State of Kansas," passed February 11th, 1859, SAMUEL MEDARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby proclaim the result of the election held on the 4th day of October, 1859, "For" and "Against" the Constitution, made in Convention at Wyandott, on the 29th day of July last, and "For" and "Against" the Homestead, as follows:

Table with columns: NAMES OF COUNTIES, For, Against, Total. Lists counties like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Breckenridge, Butler, Clay, Coffey, etc.

Total, 10,421,530,808,472. Against the Constitution, 5,330. For Homestead, 8,788. Against Homestead, 4,722 votes.

SEAL. Given under the seal of the Territory, at Lawrence, this 1st day of November, 1859. S. MEDARY, Governor. Papers of the Territory will please copy.

Thanking Proclamation. "The year and yellow leaf" admonishes us that another year is drawing to a close. The bounteous harvests are chiefly gathered, and the homes of our citizens are being embellished with the rich blessings that flow from "seed time and harvest." Industry, in our new Territory, just shapings into form and civilization, has everywhere been amply rewarded by "sunshine and showers." Peace and Safety have entered every hamlet, and quietude reigns supreme over our country.

These manifold blessings, let us return our heartfelt thanks to Him who knows all things—indeed, all things, and whose protecting arm, to all human effort, may fail, and whose return to darken the world. I, SAMUEL MEDARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do, therefore, hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, to be observed by the citizens of the Territory.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Leavenworth, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1859. By the Governor: S. MEDARY. H. S. WALSH, Secretary of the Territory.

Indian Outrages on the Plains. A train of returning emigrants from Pike's Peak passed through Council Grove on Saturday last. They report having lost one of their number by the hands of the Indians. The man who was killed was separated from the party by a short distance, but within sight. His friends heard the report of the guns fired by the Indians, and hastened to the rescue. Before they could reach the spot, the savages had shot and scalped him, taken his money, gold watch, and silver. They also report four other men killed, belonging to other trains. These make over twenty men, and one woman, who have been killed within the last few weeks. There were three weekly mails from Santa Fe which had not arrived at Council Grove on Saturday, 22d inst. The last one being on the evening of that day. The only probable reason for their delay is trouble with the Indians on the route.—American Sentinel.

Gov. MEDARY has gone to Council Grove to look after those difficulties. Gov. MEDARY'S Proclamation, ordering the 21st of November to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, will be found in the HERALD OF FREEDOM this week. It seems to us like a model instrument. We hope the day designated will be generally observed throughout the Territory as a day of rest and praise.

The nominations for the State Legislature in the 13th district, composed of Orange, Breckenridge and Coffey counties, are: For State Senators, E. P. Bancroft and J. W. Kerr; for Representatives, O. H. Sheldon, R. W. Allen, R. G. H. Hess. Judicial Nominations. O. E. LEARNARD, of Burlington, Coffey county, is the Republican candidate for Judge of the fifth judicial district. S. O. THACHER, of Lawrence, was nominated by the Republican Convention at Osawatimie, as a candidate for Judge of the fourth judicial district.

Lecture. Rev. Mr. THOMAS will deliver the fifth lecture of a series, in Ford's Hall, Sunday evening, Nov. 6th, at 7 o'clock. Subject—Life and labors of the Apostle Paul. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The name of the "regular" Republican nominee for County Superintendent of Common Schools is B. K. CUNNINGHAM, not R. V. CUNNINGHAM, as we published it some weeks ago. The office of the Newport (Ky.) Free South was mobbed on the night of the 28th ult., and the type thrown into the streets. It was Republican in its proclivities. DON'T FORGET TO VOTE FOR CHARLES L. EDWARDS for County Superintendent of Common Schools. Let the people select men of known ability to serve them, instead of the best manner possible, can procure them at this saloon. We understand that a "Moot Legislature" is contemplated among the young men of this city during the winter evening, if well carried out, it will be interesting and improving.

Final of Brown. Oct. 27. A dispatch was received by Mr. Bots from Mr. Akron, O., in reference to the ordinary insanity in Brown's family. It was signed A. H. Lewis. Mr. Bots read it to John Brown, who said that in his father's insanity, that he had been many times, but on his mother's side, he had been repeated instances of it. He desired his counsel to say that he did not put in any plea of insanity—he desired to put in such a plea. He was totally unconscious of ever having put in such a plea.

Immediately after Mr. Bots made this statement, Brown raised himself in bed and said: "I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable and a pretentious course in regard to me, if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. Stanger, in the presence, so far as my experience goes, have no right ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane, of course I should think I knew more than all the rest of the world, but I do not think so, and I reject, so far as I can, any attempt to interfere in my behalf on that score."

The indictment filled seven pages, and contained three counts: 1st, insurrection; 2d, treason; 3d, murder. The questions of what constituted treason and of the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia over the army grounds, were ably argued by Messrs. Green and Bots for the prisoner. Mr. Hunter replied for the commonwealth, stating that while under the federal law, Brown was not guilty of treason; under the State law, which was more full, he was.

The Court excluded from the jury those who were present at Harper's Ferry, and also those who had formed or expressed an opinion which would prevent them from giving an impartial decision. They are mostly farmers, of a Washington County, and Henry Griswold, of Ohio, appeared as counsel for Brown.

Several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown had treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that bloodshed should have been caused by him in self defense. The defense closed their testimony about 9 P. M. They desired to give the case to the jury without argument, but Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case. After the opening speech for the State, the Court adjourned till Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

Oct. 31st.—The trial proceeded, Mr. Griswold reviewing the case in a lengthy speech. The jury retired, and after an absence