

*The "Irreproachable Conflict"—Speech of Joshua R. Giddings.*

A speech was delivered in the city of Philadelphia, on the 29th of Oct., by J. R. Giddings, in regard to the Harper's Ferry foray of Ossawatomie Brown. It was a carefully prepared speech and was delivered after the excitement incident to such an affair had cooled down, and places the hoary headed old abolitionist in a position more disgraceful and revolting than that of old Brown himself.—With a coquettish and effrontery as audacious as disgraceful, he admits that he has assisted in the stealing of slaves. On this point he says:

"And as an illustration of my doctrine, I have paid probably two hundred dollars per year from my limited means to free slaves from bondage. I have also fed and clothed those who called on me while fleeing to a land of liberty. To others who were pursued, I have given arms to defend themselves, and have constantly spoken of the things in public and in private, by the way-side and by the roadside. I am opposed to taking human life, except in defense of life or liberty. In such cases I believe it is duty. In these opinions I think a large portion of our people of northern Ohio concur. We do these things when we can do them, without violating any engagements, but all will see that the place cannot change the moral character of our act. And seeing this, men may become so excited as to go even as far as our government did with the Algerines. I would not. I have not the heart to do it."

We agree with the Nashville *Banner* that such a confession as this could come from a man of the lowest instincts. A slave thief is no better than a man who steals hogs or sheep. Negroes are property under the laws of fifteen States of the confederacy, and are recognized as property by the Federal Constitution. What ever may be the views of individuals in regard to the wisdom, morality, or policy of such laws, they are as much bound to respect that species of property as any other article which is the subject of ownership. An individual has no right to say that he will not recognize the right of property in slaves. The Constitution and laws of the States and the Federal Government recognize the institution, and the obligation to observe and obey these laws rests equally upon every man whatever may be his individual notions. When Mr. Giddings so unblushingly confesses having contributed two hundred dollars to deprive masters of their slaves, and justifies himself upon the ground that he would, under a state of circumstances, steal any other kind of property. Were he a Jew, he would steal the hogs of Christians; and contribute an additional two hundred dollars to aid others in stealing them. Were he a tobacco-leaf, like his friend Gerrit Smith, he would steal whiskey, rum, and brandy, however clearly the law might recognize these articles as legitimate subjects of ownership. He might say that it is a sin for people to ruin their health by eating hogs or drinking whiskey, and therefore he felt bound to deprive them of the means of committing that sin. This reasoning is as convincing as the logic by which he seeks to vindicate his conduct in stealing slaves. Such a man should be watched, for in this fast age new theories and new doctrines are discovered almost every day, and should Joshua R. Giddings ever take up with that school of medical quacks who repudiate pork as an excellent and wine as a beverage, it would be necessary for his Ohio neighbors, who raise hogs and cultivate the vine, to surround their herds of swine with a stone wall ten feet high, and secure their vineyards by a liberal supply of man-traps, to prevent the predatory incursions of the redoubtable slave thief.

In the same speech from which the above is extracted, Mr. Giddings says:

"Honorable and eloquent truth: they have carefully examined the character of their rights and are determined to maintain them. As it is impossible for them to do this, it is up to us, and does injustice to himself and his country that fails to look it in the face. I notice that some of our papers appear timid and fearful. I would say to such men, speak out all on this occasion. It is one that rises above the thoughts of demagogues, or the comprehension of minds that move in a circle of mere political strategem."

In another portion of the speech, an effort is made to vindicate Brown, and in doing so, the speaker professes to give expression to the sentiments of the people of the States. He says:

"Now, as to Brown, I entertain the opinion that his own account of his object and designs is correct. I presume he has told the truth, when saying that his sole object in going to Virginia was to free the slaves. On this point I suppose no one will doubt. He deserves, he had no intention of shedding blood. He only did that when compelled to do it. I therefore say that in regard to his desire for freedom to the slave, he agrees perfectly with nine-tenths of the people of our free States, with nine-tenths of our ministers who every Sabbath put up petitions to the Most High, for the relief of the oppressed. I don't think he has at any time come up to my own views."

Again he says:

"The indignation of our people is weakened. In some localities it is intense. Let no man mistake or belittle that feeling. It has long been forsaken. All reflecting men know it must come to Southern men and to Northern men. Recent events will increase and strengthen it. Let those in power understand it, and let not trifles with timid men keep silent. Let demagogues no longer snore nor threaten."

From these extracts it will be seen that Joshua R. Giddings avows, not only for himself, the "irreproachable conflict" due to Wm. H. Seward, but he also undertakes to commit the great body of the Northern people to the same odious principles. The position of Seward and Seward as prominent leaders in the Republican party gives a weight and authority to their sentiments, that they would not otherwise possess, and assures that party desire to be considered as enduring these infamous and insidious doctrines, both Seward and Giddings, and all who preach their law-defying heresies, must be repudiated. No party can admit such men, into its councils or allow them to act themselves forward as its spokesmen, without incurring the odium that necessarily attaches to them. The conservative, law-abiding people of the North owe it to themselves to place the stamp of their emphatic condemnation upon such dare-devil principles as those proclaimed by this abominable, treacherous, They will otherwise be held responsible for them, be reckoned as sympathizing with their author, and thus occupy the position of a people ready to make war upon and pillage their fellow-citizens. It is the most absurdity to say that they are professional robbers, but not murderers. This was the flimsy protest of Brown. Highwaymen never murder except in self-defense—the same kind of self-defense which will be necessary for every negro-stealer to resort to if caught in the act, as Brown and his fellow conspirators were.

The "irreproachable conflict" has been proclaimed by Giddings, in terms even more intelligible than those used by Ward. The traitors are coming out of their hiding places and declaring war in public places. With the sentiment of the North sustain them, or will it summary put them down? That is the question to which Southern people will look anxiously for an answer. If Giddings is to be taken for an exponent of any respectable portion of Northern sentiment, which we cannot believe, the nationality of the Republic is gone, and dissolution, with all its attendant evils, inevitable.—*Rockwood Whig.*

**END OF THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIALS.**

The correspondence of the Baltimore American, dated Charleston, the 9th instant, gives the following account of the trial and conviction of the insurgent John E. Cook:

The confession of Cook, which was read yesterday afternoon, caused much excitement, and some of the comments on it were of the most unfavorable character, whilst some others were disposed to view it in more favorable light, and the extreme youthful appearance of the prisoner at the bar was generally taken into consideration.

The more important portions were those which told of the Convention held in Canada, at which the well known Constitution was framed; and of his own expiration of Jefferson county, Va., under Brown's directions, to prepare the way for the insurrection.

Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglass, Dr. S. G. Howe and others, were mentioned in the confession, but not in a way to deeply implicate them. Their connection with Brown involved, however, the presentation of pistol money, &c. Cook said that the time of the invasion would have been different but for the information given by Col. Farley.

Hon. D. W. Vortex, U. S. District Attorney for Illinois, and Mr. Bates, appeared for the prisoner, the former making a strong appeal for mercy. Mr. Hunter replied.

The case was given to the jury at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock it was announced that the jury had agreed on their verdict, and they were brought in. The most tremendous silence now prevailed. The verdict was read, as follows:

"We, the jury, find the prisoner, John E. Cook, not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count, but guilty of murder and conspiracy with slaves to rebel, as charged in the second and third counts."

The verdict is in accordance with the public sentiment, although a strong feeling of sympathy has been enlisted in the prisoner's behalf during the last few days.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 10.

The Court refused the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Cook, and he was brought forward with Copper and the negroes Copeland and Green, for sentence. They were sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th day of December. Capt. Brown had been previously sentenced to be hung on the 2nd of December, but it is thought that the Governor will respite him until the 16th and hang them all together. The Court then adjourned for the term.

*Probable Arrest of one of Old Brown's Men.—Last evening, after dark, as Officer Aquinas H. Allen was walking on Seventh street, he observed an odd man covered with rags, tottering down the pavement. Something in the man's movement induced suspicion in the officer's mind; he therefore confronted the apparent octogenarian, and looking under his coat, which was drawn closely down, discovered that the features were those of a man yet in the blooming half of middle life. Allen, having a cold, asked in a sort of husky whisper where he was from, to which he got the answer "Harper's Ferry." Puzzled by the inquiry, he asked how did you come down?—and was told partly by railroad and partly by walking the common road. Continuing the conversation, the stranger admitted he was one of Brown's party and had escaped from the army at Harper's Ferry. At this time they had arrived at the office of Justice Dowd, and Allen, inquiring his name, informed him he was a prisoner. The Justice, on hearing the representations of Allen as based upon the statements of the man himself, committed him to jail, where he now is. He gave his name as McDonald, said he was a native of Philadelphia, but had been brought up in Boston. His ragged coat was removed and a pretty good suit found under it. His breast and chest were perpendicular—wounds as from shot.*

McDonald, if that is his real name, is about thirty-three years of age, about five feet eight inches high, and has a large black beard. His shoes are much worn from walking. He will be kept in jail until opportunity has been afforded for his identification. During part of the time he was in the magistrate's office he made erratic answers to questions put to him, as if affecting insensibility of mind, when reminded that such a faint would not serve him any good purpose, he became as rational as before.—*Nat'l. Int'l. 1874*.

*The Hanging.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:*

"I understand that Gov. Wise has de-

termined to go to Charlestown and be present at the execution of the insurgents next month. He will take several of our military companies along with him, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

The Governor has acted heroically in this whole affair, and he is determined, since the outlaws have been convicted, that justice attaches to them.

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themselves to place the stamp of their emphatic condemnation upon such da-

terly principles as those proclaimed by this abominable, treacherous, They will otherwise be held responsible for them, be reckoned as sympathizing with their author, and thus occupy the position of a

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**CUBIROBIES FROM AFRICA.**

Mr. Paul du Chaillu, of New York, moved by a love of adventure, has been hunting beasts and birds in Africa for the last four years, and has returned laden with spoils, a part of which he is exhibiting. Among the novelties which he introduces to the American public for the first time are several splendid specimens of that newly-discovered race of Tragopan known as Gorillas. These creatures are exaggerated monkeys, and combine the cunning and nimbleness of the Siamese tribe with the muscular power of at least three prize-fighters. One of Dr. Chaillu's fine-sized males would probably whip Sayers, Hooper, and Morrissey all together. The larger specimens are about five feet five inches high, and fifty-two inches around the chest, with a neck like a bull's and arms as thick as a man's thigh. They eat fruit, but are furnished with very long and sharp mandibles, like a squirrel's or woodchuck's, and probably could tear flesh as easily as a tiger. The general appearance of the Gorilla is that of a libelous caricature on mankind, and some skeletons of the species, exhibited in the same collection, would be easily mistaken, on casual inspection, for the framework of deformed human beings. Besides the Gorillas, of which there are several representatives, old and young, Mr. Du Chaillu succeeded in "bagging" some amiable monsters of the same genus, which he claims to be new varieties, and which, by right of discovery, he has honored with the tough names of "Nashiego" and "Koolo Kambé." The "Nashiego" is the most intelligent of all three, and builds a canopy of boughs and leaves in a tree; and, squatting on a broad branch beneath this shelter, defies the rain and the scorching sun. It is to be regretted that Mr. Du Chaillu could not have brought his tragopans and his many other indescribable quadrupeds and birds to this country in a living state, but that was utterly impossible, owing to the scanty assistance which he had from the natives, and the great distance of his hunting ground from the seacoast. Although studded, they will be objects of great interest to naturalists, because most of them have never been seen in this country, either in public or private collections, and some of them are absolutely new to the most geological or ornithological classifications.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, under whose auspices Mr. Du Chaillu made his expedition, are enchanted at the wealth of new birds which he has brought home with him, and have purchased from him, at high prices, a specimen of every bird in his possession. They are of all sizes, from the little bee-eater (the humming-bird being unknown in Africa) to the towering crane, and are distinguished by the gay colors of the tropical world.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Ernest appeals are made by the American population for aid.

EIGHTY men were advancing to the relief of Brownsville from Corpus Christi, but they will encounter 700 men under Cortinas.

Col. Robert E. Lee, of the 2d cavalry, succeeded Gen. Twiggs in the command of the military department of Texas.

*Thanksgiving.—The 24th of November has been designated as a day of thanksgiving in at least twenty-five States, as follows:*

Maine, South Carolina, Mississippi, Vermont, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Michigan, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, Alabama, Kansas, North Carolina,

Charlestown, Va.]

Six:—You had better caution your authorities to be careful about what you (do) with Ossawatomie Brown; so as to be sure you burn one hair of his head, mark my word—the following day, you will see every city, town and village, south of Mason and Dixon's line in flames! We are determined to put down slavery as all odds. forcibly if it must, peaceably if it can. Believe me when I tell you the end is not yet—by a long odds. All of us at the North sympathize with the martyrs of Harper's Ferry.

*Suspicious Character Arrested.—The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian of Saturday last says:*

We learn from a private letter received by a gentleman on a visit to this city, that a man by the name of Wayne has been arrested in Buncombe county, N. C.

He was caught by Dr. Hillard and Mr. Patton, who took him out of his bed. He says that he killed a man in Virginia, but it is supposed he was connected in some way with the Harper's Ferry affair.

An intercepted letter contains evidence enough to bring him to justice. It is said that there is a reward of \$500 offered for his by the Governor of Virginia. He had \$700 in money on his person when arrested, which he handed over to his lawyer.

He had been previously sentenced to be hung on the 2nd of December, but it is thought that the Governor will respite him until the 16th and hang them all together.

CHALMERS, Nov. 10.

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Chalmer's was suspended for the term.

*From the Kansas Valley Star.*

**AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.**

The following letter was taken from the post office of this place by the Clerk of this County, on Friday night last.—The post mark of the letter was "New York City, Oct. 23d, 1859." The letter was addressed to the "Clerk of the Court, Charlestown, Kanawha Co., Va." and was evidently intended for the Clerk at Charlestown, Kanawha county. The letter has been forwarded to Gov. Wise.

*Clerk of the Court,*

Charlestown, Va.]

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*Quails in the West.—Early on Saturday morning last quails were flying about our city in great numbers. P. L. Snyder stood at the door of the post office and shot three out of four which were standing on the corner at Maple's store. The borders at the Mississippi House, we are informed, dined on quails shot from the door of that house.—*Concord (Ill.) Register.**

For the past two or three weeks the streets and public squares of this place have been nearly alive with these birds, and hundreds of them have been either killed or taken alive by the juveniles of the town.—*Rashville (Ill.) Times.*

*North Carolina Presbyterian.—This religious journal, not yet two years old, has attained a very handsome circulation.*

We learn from the last issue, that it circulates in every State in the Union, except Oregon, Michigan, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The editors say they have received as large contributions from the Southern States as from home.

No wonder, as North Carolinians are to

be found in large numbers, in every Southern State in the Union. This certainly is to go as peddlers of good books

—*the History of the Disciples of Christ, of the Patriarchs, &c., and of the Indian tribes—all adorned with beautiful pictures.*

It is a time when these traders should see the propriety of at least suspending their work in the South.

P. 6: We learn that two book peddlars who were here last week, are strongly suspected as emissaries. They spoke of canvassing the county, and may now be engaged in this work.

Since the above was written, we have seen a certificate which one of these book peddlars left in a slave in this town, promising him to write to him in a few days. He is selling six books to negroes and white men promiscuously, and giving a certificate for the delivery of the work the 10th of December next. He signs his name Joe. J. Miller.

We are surprised at our contemporary of the Salisbury Watchman. His wit is his last, about the hobby horse, is as pitiable as it is vulgar.

We forgive the dog creature for what he would, if he could, tell us of what men in their hood,

Come, brother, apologize like a man, and we will let you off—*Standard.*

Point and vulgar, indeed! It was a regular straight out talk, right at you, and hit you all over. You are the men to "fix up." Don't try to hide behind the wit of some old post.

—*The Standard* does not concern us for laying the truth before our readers.—*Standard.*

No sort of danger of that.

The North mountain, near Martinsburg, Va., has been on fire for a week past.

The New Orleans papers estimate the losses by fire in that city for this year, to have been \$1,750,000.

Two men were ordered from Bockingham county, Va., last week for expressing incendiary opinions.

*Railroad Survey.—Maj. Turner, Engineer in Chief of the Western North Carolina Railroad, has organized a corps of Engineers to survey a route for the proposed Western Extension, from Asheville to Duck Town, Tenn. This survey was ordered by the last Legislature.*

According to Mr. Case, "peace and prosperity

"and good feeling" were restored by the compromise of 1850, while the nation "looked forward to long years of tranquility"; and it is added, the present report of the Missouri Compromise opened "all disputed points connected with the subject of Congress and action upon slavery," it of

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