

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

We publish below another batch of documents found among the papers of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. They throw additional light on the ramifications of the conspiracy and the parties implicated in it, and prove abundantly that many of the well-known adherents of William H. Seward, and the most earnest opponents of his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, were among the prominent leaders and abettors of Osawatomie Brown in his murderous expedition to Harper's Ferry.

It appears that the 'J. Henry' of Chambersburg, Pa., so often alluded to in the papers, which we published on Tuesday, as well as those which we publish today, was the H. Kagi who was killed at Harper's Ferry, who was one of Brown's principal abettors in the planning and executing of his enterprise and who was previously the Kansas and Ohio correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The subjoined papers also prove beyond a shadow of doubt the complicity of Gerrit Smith in the attempted servile insurrection. Brown was received at his home, consulted with him with regard to his "Kansas work," received pecuniary aid and encouragement from him on several occasions, and was recommended as a leader in a most righteous cause, deserving of all countenance and support by several of Mr. Smith's friends in the New England States. But Gerrit Smith is not the only accomplice in the malignancy enterprise who has hitherto occupied a responsible position in society. He is not the only philanthropist who wearing the guise of benevolence has instigated and aided in the commission of crimes unassimilated in demagogic atrocity by the foulest barbary of Marat or Robespierre. However they may now seek to evade the punishment and execration due to their basius guilt by a denial of any knowledge of the nature of Brown's plan, their plot is too manifestly false to avail them before the bar of public opinion. When they wrote their letters of encouragement to Brown, and enclosed him means for his "Kansas work," they knew that he was collecting men and arms to commence a servile war in the Southern States.—

They knew that torture, murder, arson, rape and robbery would be the first fruits of their plot, and that the overthrow of the Constitution; the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of everything that constitutes our prosperity, happiness, and glory as a nation, would be its inevitable termination; but true to the teachings of their master, obedient to his behest, to commence the "irrepressible conflict" between the free and slave states, they aided in and encouraged this almost incredible villainy, as the means of promoting the selfish interests of themselves and their acknowledged chief.

It is idle for the organs of Sewardian to endeavor to disconnet him and his bloody Rochester programme from the infamous conspiracy of Harper's Ferry.—The Rochester speech is the theory clearly, forcible, and boldly enunciatised; and the attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry is its practical execution.

The blood-stained hands of Brown and his confederates have torn away the veil of philanthropy and benevolence with which black-republican leaders concealed their murderous and traitorous designs.—It can no longer be said that Giddings's "servile insurrection," Seward's "irrepressible conflict," and Gerrit Smith's "Kansas work," are merely strong modes of expression which do not mean any harm." It must be obvious to every intelligent honest mind that they all mean the arming of one section of the country in deadly and fraternal war-fare against the other section; the disruption of the bonds of friendship and union which have bound the States of this Confederacy together in one happy and powerful nation; the violent and sacrilegious abrogation of the great fundamental law by which the rights and liberties of the American people are guaranteed and protected; and the impious violation of every law which Divine justice and human wisdom have prescribed for the government of man.

The citizens of the States of New York and New Jersey will have an opportunity on the 8th day of next month to determine by their votes whether they will uphold the Constitution, preserve the Union, maintain the supremacy of the law, and thus protect all their great social, financial and material interests which depend exclusively on the Constitution and the Union, or whether they will sustain the doctrines of Seward, Giddings and Gerrit Smith, and approve the murderous deeds of Brown and his accomplices, which must inevitably lead to the ruin of our country and its institutions, and the utter destructions of everything which patriotism holds dear or religion has sanctified. To the people of New York and New Jersey we especially recommend the perusal of the annexed documents, and we conjure them to remember when they read the terrible disclosures which they contain that it is in condemnation or approval of the doctrines heretofore argued and the deeds to which they led, that they have to pronounced on the second Tuesday of November.

Most sincerely do we endorse the able address of the New York democracy "to their fellow-citizens of the State and country," and most fervently do we hope that the following stirring appeal will which it concludes may rescue them to a sense of their danger, and to a patriotic defense of their country and its institutions against the doctrines and deeds of Seward and his accomplices.

"It is still emphatically imperative which has made it difficult to believe you as overwhelmed with the magnitude of what other he might not be properly presented to us. We have displayed to you as above

in which, without your aid, not only the prosperity, but the very existence of this Union may be engulfed. The wild record you have made of an association whose ramifications extend throughout the Northern States, to blot out slavery by means of civil and servile war, is not drawn from imagination—a terrible historical reality. It is for you to decide whether you will sustain the overthrow of the Federal Government, or whether you will aid in carrying it by your suffrage.

"Fellow-citizens, we implore you to reflect, before casting your votes at the coming State election, whether you will not patriotically, wisely, for the interests of your wives, children, sisters and of posterity, in aiding to elevate to power candidates for office who are either directly or indirectly pledged to the support of the doctrine that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and that "slavery must go out in fire, rape, and slaughter." And remember that the endorsement of such diabolical theories by the State of New York may possibly elevate some individuals to the presidency, the principles of whose administration would forbid the suppression of outrages committed to those which have taken place at Harper's Ferry, and by whose mirable the future well-being of this now happy country might be destroyed.

Chatham, (Canada West) Saturday, May 8, 1859—10, a. m.

Convention met in pursuance to call of John Brown and others, and was called to order by Mr. Jackson, on whose motion Mr. Wm C. Monroe was chosen president when, on motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. J. H. Kagi was elected secretary. On motion of Mr. Delany, Mr. Brown then proceeded to state the object of the convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in the execution of the project in view by the convention. Mr. Delany and others spoke in favor of the project and the plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Brown then presented a plan of organization, entitled "Provisional constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. Kinnard objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the convention; whereupon Mr. Delany moved that the following parole of honor be taken by all members of the convention: "I solemnly affirm that I will not in any way divulge any of the secrets of this convention, except to persons entitled to know the same, on the part of profiting the respect and protection of this organization;" which motion was carried. The convention then adjourned sine die.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the convention was adjourned to 9, a. m., on Monday the 10th.

Munday, May 10, 1859—9, a. m.—The proceedings of the convention on Saturday was read and approved.

The president announced that the business before the convention was the further election of officers.

Mr. Whipple nominated Thomas M. Kinnard for president. In a speech of some length Mr. Kinnard declined.

Mr. Anderson nominated J. W. Logue for the same office. The nomination was afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Logue not being present, and it being announced that he would not vote if elected.

Mr. Br. was then moved to postpone the election of president for the present; carried.

The convention then went into the election of members of Congress. Messrs A. M. Ellisott and O. B. Anderson were elected.

After which the convention went into the election of secretary of state, to which Mr. Richard Reali was chosen.

Whereupon the convention adjourned to 2, p. m.

2, p. m.—Convention again assembled and went into a balloting for the election of treasurer and secretary of the treasury.

Owen Brown was elected as the former, and George B. Gill as the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown, and unanimously passed.

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Reali, L. F. Parsons, C. P. Tidwell, C. Whipple, C. W. Moffit, John C. Cook, Owen Brown, Steward Taylor, Osborne Anderson, A. M. Kilsworth, Richard Richardson, W. H. Leeman, and John Lawrence be, and are hereby, appointed a committee to whom is delegated the power of the convention to fill by election all the offices specially named in the provisional constitution which may be vacant after the adjournment of this convention.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

J. H. Kagi,
Secretary of the Convention.

Names of members of the Convention, written by each person.

Wm Charles Monroe, president of the convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant, A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, George B. Gill, M. F. Baldwin, Wm. Lambert, S. Huntington, C. W. Moffit, John J. Jackson, J. Anderson, Alford Whipple, Jones M. Bule, W. H. Leeman, Alford M. Ellsworth, John E. Cook, Steward Taylor, James W. Purcell, George Akin, Stephen Dettin, Thomas Hickerson, John Canfield, Robinson Alexander, Richard Reali, Thomas F. Carey, Richard Richardson, L. T. Parsons, Thomas M. Kinnard, M. H. Delany, Robert Vaillant, Thomas M. Stinger, Charles P. Tidwell, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen Brown, John Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Simon, Filius, Isaac Holler, James Smith; J. H. Kagi, secretary of the convention.

Memorandum.

J. W. Patterson, \$3; Samuel Fauser, \$5; George Fauser, \$2; J. C. Thompson, \$3; W. H. Hull, \$25—total, \$40.

J. Willett, \$18; T. W. Scudder, \$2;

Dr. (order on Griffin), \$5; — Jones, \$10; J. D. Adams, \$20, paid by Scudder; S. M. Stevens, \$22—total, \$72.

C. W. Mifflin, 50 cents; R. Richardson, \$1; \$50; L. F. Parsons, \$7; R. Reali, \$7—total, \$16.

Mem. as follows: Double eagles, \$15, 000; eagles, \$5,000—total, \$20,000.

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W. WEBER.

Memorandum—Offices Filled.

Commander-in-chief, John Brown; secretary of war, J. H. Kagi; members of Congress—Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson; treasurer, Owen Brown; secretary of the treasury, Geo. B. Gill; (vacant); secretary of state, Richard Reali,*

* As read: Richard Reali.

On motion of Mr. Kagi, the constitution as a whole, was then unanimously adopted.

The convention then, at 3, p. m., adjourned, on motion of Mr. Jackson, till 3 o'clock.

8, p. m.—Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Delany, it was then ordered that those approving of the constitution as adopted sign the same; whereupon the names of all the members were appended.

After the congratulatory remarks by Messrs. Kinnard and Delany, the convention, on motion of Mr. Whipple, adjourned at a quarter to four. J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

The above is a journal of the provisional constitutional convention held at Chatham, Canada West, May 8, 1859, as here in stated.

Chatham, Canada West,

Saturday, May 8, 1858.

Six, P. M.—In accordance with, and obedience to, the provisions of the schedule to the constitution for the protracted and oppressed people of the United States of America, to-day adopted at this place, a convention was called by the president of the convention framing that instrument, and met at the above-named hour for the purpose of electing officers to fill all the offices specially established and named by said constitution.

The convention was called to order by Mr. M. R. Delany, upon whose nomination Mr. Wm C. Monroe was chosen president, and Mr. J. H. Kagi secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Kagi, Bell, Cook, and Monroe was then chosen to select candidates for the various offices to be filled, for the consideration of the convention.

On reporting progress, and asking leave to sit again, that request was refused, and committee discharged.

On notice of Mr. Bell, the convention then went into the election of officers in the following manner and order:

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for commander-in-chief, who was, on the nomination of Mr. Delany, elected by acclamation.

Mr. Reali nominated J. H. Kagi for secretary of war, who was chosen, in the same manner.

It is still emphatically imperative which has made it difficult to believe you as overwhelmed with the magnitude of what other he might not be properly presented to us. We have displayed to you as above

in which, without your aid, not only the prosperity, but the very existence of this Union may be engulfed. The wild record you have made of an association, whose ramifications extend throughout the Northern States, to blot out slavery by means of civil and servile war, is not drawn from imagination—a terrible historical reality. It is for you to decide whether you will sustain the overthrow of the Federal Government, or whether you will aid in carrying it by your suffrage.

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After which the convention went into the election of secretary of state, to which Mr. Richard Reali was chosen.

Whereupon the convention adjourned to 2, p. m.

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Owen Brown was elected as the former, and George B. Gill as the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown, and unanimously passed.

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The convention then adjourned sine die.

J. H. Kagi,
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Names of members of the Convention, written by each person.

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convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant,

A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, George B.

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Anderson, Alford Whipple, Jones M.

Bule, W. H. Leeman, Alford M. Ellsworth,

John E. Cook, Steward Taylor, James W.

Purcell, George Akin, Stephen Dettin,

Thomas Hickerson, John Canfield, Robin-

son Alexander, Richard Reali, Thomas F.

Carey, Richard Richardson, L. T. Parsons,

Thomas M. Kinnard, M. H. Delany, Robert

Vaillant, Thomas M. Stinger, Char-

les P. Tidwell, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple,

J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen

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Super Indigo for coloring, at
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Oct. 11, '59.

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(late of the firm of Wm. Scott & Son),
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No. 614 Chestnut Street,
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All kinds of Fruit and Toffee Cakes, Confectionery, &c.

Also, all kinds of Biscuits, &c.

Also, all kinds of Biscuits,

