JOHN BROWN IN ESSEX COUNTY.
His Secessionist Connections—More Lectors, &c.

The place selected by John Brown in this northern part of the State was to be of the utmost importance in the development of the cause. It was at the State's expense, that the volume of any sentiment, whether in the North or South, was to be gathered together in one place and judiciously distributed everywhere. Mrs. Brown, as a woman, had no part in the actual business, but she had been trained in the art of political economy and had been instructed in the art of politics. She knew that the place Brown selected was on the banks of the Ohio River, in the State of Kentucky, and that he had chosen it for its strategic location.

The subsequent history of this country is connected principally from its own history. It is to be understood that the United States was for complaint as to the conduct of the government of the United States, and great pains are taken to vindicate the reputation of Mr. Brown in connection with the history of the United States.

The following letters were written by him during this period, and illustrate the principles by which he was actuated and his purpose. They are addressed to Mr. Hodges, now of Williamsburg, Ky.

The selections of the place for the purpose of this work were not made without great care and consideration. The known history of the United States was consulted in every particular detail, and the place selected was one of the most favorable for the success of the work.
Mr. Henry's motion did not shrink back from tyranny, but was of opinion that it was the duty of the House to examine the question fully.

Another error is that the movement of the Virginia colonists was due to the desire of British subjects, and ceased to be loyal only when they felt that they could not continue to be loyal to their character and their principles. They were not moved by Governor Lord Dunmore, who organized a system of freebooting, not unlike in character to that carried on by the border-ruffians in Kansas. He had no knowledge of the slave trade, and he knew no better than to use it as a means of gaining control. The colonists finally adopted the idea of self-government and formed a new government. Delegates were elected in April, 1776, to new Congress, among whom was James Madison from Orange county. These delegates, taken by surprise, were not disposed to propose a Declaration of Independence. The delegates of North Carolina had been empowered to concur with delegates from other colonies, but Mr. Jones insists that this was the first step toward the formation of a new government and the establishment of the colonies. This is asking, however, too much. We have the authority of John Adams for the statement that the delegates from Massachusetts, on their way to that very Congress, were met by men from other colonies, and the necessity of establishing Virginia in the movement, and obtained a pledge that the New England colonies should permit the first measures looking in that direction to come from the Old Dominion. Mr. Adams also states that the New England colonies had a majority, which had enabled the southern states to obtain political predominance over the North. The men of North Carolina, indeed, all said that Virginia did it, and Massachusetts, a year before, put an inter-rotation.

Mr. Madison appears at this time as the champion of religious freedom. The Virginia Convention, in their Declaration of Rights, proposed to protect religious toleration. Mr. Madison had been active in the movement toward a system which might be granted by grace, and not as a right. He declared that religious freedom was the original and indefeasible right of all men, to be exercised according to conscience. He was one of the men on the committee at that time occupied as high ground.

In 1777, a new election taking place, Mr. Madison was defeated. He was, however, chosen by the legislature of the new Commonwealth, and became Governor. Three years after, he became a member of Congress. Here, he distinguished himself by opposing the emissions of paper money by the states. He also advocated the rights of the government to regulate trade and duties upon imports from foreign countries. His term expired in 1783, and he returned to Virginia, where he was again elected to the legislature, and again was offered the position of Governor. He declined it, however, and retired to his farm in Orange county, in 1825, in company with Lafayette, on the occasion of the famous treaty with the French.

Here the volume concludes. The reputation of the author, for it is not a work of one man, is noticeable that the historical matter, which exceeds the biographical, often throws the usual idea in regard to the matter in question. We shall await the appearance of the next volume with interest.