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Mr. Brown.—We see in your last issue a call or notice of a meeting of the stockholders of the Hearse and Hearse house at the Town Hall in East Haddam on Monday the 31st of Oct. at 7 o'clock P. M. and signed, "many stockholders." It appears to us this notice or call for a meeting for the transaction of any important business is a very singular one. We were not aware there was a joint stock company or corporation owning a Hearse or Hearse house in the place—we know there was a Hearse and Hearse house obtained by subscription in 1853, for the special benefit of the first School Society in East Haddam as specifically stated at the head of the subscription paper to which we were subscribers—but we never supposed we were exclusively subscribing for ourselves as a corporate body, or were to claim ourselves as such afterwards. We then supposed and think now, we were subscribing and paying our money for the special benefit of what was then the first School Society of East Haddam including ourselves in common with all then residing within its limits, or should subsequently become residents within such limits, rich or poor, bond or free. We did not suppose we were subjecting our selves subsequently to be taxed or called upon as stockholders or for any future expense whatever for repairing, or care for the Hearse or Hearse house—for the obvious reason that the Statutes of the State had made every provision necessary for School Societies in such a case, and in Oct. 1854 less than three years after the procuring of the Hearse and Hearse house, the first School Society of East Haddam at their annual meeting did appoint under the provision of the School law a committee "to take care of the Hearse, preserve it from injury, and provide for cleaning and keeping it in repair," and that committee have never been discharged; and we believe up to the present time have faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them in the best manner they could under the difficult circumstances under which they were placed. The whole society claiming the privilege of using the Hearse as they pleased it was difficult to always keep it out of irresponsible and improper hands. Others claimed the right as proprietors to use it for their own personal emolument, and have never rendered an account to the committee, or paid anything when it has been used for those not belonging to, but residing beyond the local limits of the Society; while at the same time the Committee have been put to the trouble and expense of cleaning and repairing it. Complaints were often made to the Committee as employing improper persons to go with the Hearse, who charged exorbitant prices for their services. To remedy a part some of these evils, the Committee last spring agreed to give the charge of the key to Elisha C. Bingham who was provided with a good horse and could be relied upon on all occasions to go himself or furnish some one when called upon to go with the Hearse. This action of the Committee has given offence and it is believed is at the bottom of the call of the stockholders for this meeting. We believe all the dissatisfaction or evils complained of might have been easily prevented when the Hearse first went into use, by placing it in the charge of a reliable faithful person, every way provided for; with it; but after a few years practice of everybody using it, we think any change might be unsatisfactory. But what can be done in a meeting called by stockholders of the Hearse and Hearse house when it is well known that there is no corporation of that name in town, with any formation, constitution, or by-laws. What folly to claim to be stockholders because of signing a subscription for the special benefit of a School Society, when by that subscription they sign away their own special benefit and give it to the School Society—promise to give a certain sum of money to procure a Hearse and build Hearse houses for the special benefit of a School Society, only expecting they may or may not ever have occasion to use it. Can a meeting under such circumstances do anything legal or binding? We think not. As the power of School Societies have, since the time of that subscription been transferred to the Towns within which such School Societies were; we think the Town is the only authorized body having cognizance in this matter and that any remedy sought must be obtained there. We have no objections against those meeting who desire to do so, but we deprecate continuation about things so near the grave.

John Brown and his staff.

The leader of the Harper's Ferry emeute—it cannot be properly called an insurrection—is the hero of the hour, and people are anxious to hear about his past history. Several sketches of his life are circulating in the papers, but evidently incorrect and considerably fictitious. Brown is a native of New York, and is supposed to be about sixty years of age—a thin man, of medium height, but of iron muscle and manifest power of physical endurance—one of those men that never succumb to any obstacles. His career in Kansas displayed great personal courage, and he soon made himself the terror of the pro-slavery ruffians sent there to subjugate the territory.

Brown, a number of years ago, was a resident of Springfield, Mass., and was respected by all who knew him for his perfect integrity of character. But he was then a monomaniac, as really as he has since proved himself to be. He is so constituted that when he gets possessed of an idea he carries it out with unflinching fidelity to all its logical consequences, as they seem to him, hesitating at no absurdity, and deterred by no unpleasant consequences to himself personally.

While he was in business there he took up the notion that he ought not to put his name to certain descriptions of commercial paper, such as were indispensable in the conduct of his own affairs, and he would adhere rigidly to this idea until his business was completely blocked up and brought to a dead stand, when the president of the bank where he had his money transactions, would take him in hand and fairly take him off his hobby long enough to get his affairs unscrambled so that his business could go on again. And this was done repeatedly.

Brown was in Springfield a year ago and spent several days. He talked freely with his friends in respect to his running off slaves from Missouri. He seemed to feel that he had a special mission in respect to slavery, and he justified the running off of slaves not on the ground of personal vengeance for the bitter wrongs he had received, but as an effective mode of operation against the institution itself. His theory was then, and it is the secret of his Harper's Ferry movement, that it was his mission to make the institution insecure, to increase the general feeling of its insecurity at the South, and thus to act upon the fear and prudence of the slaveholders. In all this he was deliberate, calm and conscientious. Doubtless his personal wrongs had contributed to the establishment of this fixed purpose of his life, but his vengeance was directed not against slaveholders, but against the institution itself. It was a matter of religion with him. He is a Presbyterian in his faith, and feels that it is for this very purpose that God has raised him up. This is made evident in the answers given to his catechizers, as he lay chained and bloody, with fierce eyes around him and hearts thirsting for his blood. His perfect coolness and self-possession, his evident truthfulness and transparent sincerity, and the utter absence of fear in his manner, command the respect of all about him. The universal feeling is that John Brown is a hero—a misguided and insane man, but nevertheless inspired with a genuine heroism. He has a large infusion of the stern old Puritan element in him. His conversation with Gov. Wise and others show the character of the man. When the governor said to him that he had better be preparing for death, old Brown replied that the governor himself, though he might live fifteen years longer, would have a good deal to answer for at last, and had better be preparing for death too. Senator Mason of Virginia asked him who furnished the money for his expedition.

Brown—I furnished most of it myself. I cannot implicate others. It is my own folly that I have been taken. I could easily have saved myself from it had I exercised my better judgement, rather than yielded to my feelings.

Mason—You mean if you had escaped immediately?

Brown—No; I had the means to make myself secure without any escape, but I allowed myself to be surrounded by a force by being too tardy.

Mason—Tardy in getting away?

Brown—I should have gone away, but I had thirty odd prisoners, whose wives

and daughters were in tears for their safety, and I felt for them. Besides, I wanted to allay the fears of those who believed we came here to burn and kill. For this reason I allowed the traitors to cross the bridge, and gave them full liberty to pass on. I did it only to spare the feelings of those passengers and their families, and to allay the apprehensions that you had got here in your vicinity a band of men who had no regard for life and property, nor any feeling of humanity.

Mason—But you killed some people passing along the streets quietly.

Brown—Well, sir, if there was anything that kind done, it was without my knowledge. Your own citizens, who were my prisoners, will tell you that every possible means were taken to prevent it. I did not allow my men to fire, nor even to return a fire, when there was an arger of killing those we regarded as innocent persons, if I could help it. They will tell you that we allowed ourselves to be fired at repeatedly and did not return it.

Vallandigham—Did you expect a general rising of the slaves in case of your success?

Brown—No, sir; nor did I wish it; I expected to gather them up from time to time, and set them free.

Vallandigham—Did you expect to hold possession here till then?

Brown—Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I am here a prisoner and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength in supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was tardy after commencing the open attack—in delaying my movements through Monday night, and up to the time I was attacked by the government troops. It was all occasioned by my desire to spare the feelings of my prisoners and their families and the community at large. I had no knowledge of the shooting of the negro (Heywood).

Q. Brown, suppose you had every nigger in the United States, what would you do with them?

A. Set them free.

Q. Your intention was to carry them off and free them?

A. Not at all.

A. Bystander—To set them free would s. Crisfee the life of every man in the country.

Brown—I do not think so.

A. staude—I know it. I think you are fanatical.

Brown—And I think you are fanatical.

Q. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and you are mad.

Q. Was it your only object to free the negroes?

A. Absolutely our only object.

Q. But you demanded and took Col. Washington's silver and watch?

A. Yes; we intended freely to appropriate the property of slaveholders to carry out our object. It was for that, and only that, and with no design to enrich ourselves with any plunder whatever.

Mason—How do you justify your acts?

Brown—I think, my friend, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity—I say it without wishing to be offensive—and it would be perfectly right for any one to interfere with you so far as to free those you wilfully and wickedly hold in bondage. I do not say this insultingly.

Mason—I understand that.

Brown—I think I did right, and that others will do right who interfere with you at any one and at all times. I hold it to be the golden rule, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty.

Lieutenant Stewart—But you don't believe in the Bible.

Brown—Certainly I do.

A. Bystander—Did you go out to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society?

Brown—No, sir; I went under the auspices of John Brown, and nobody else.

Vallandigham of Ohio—Will you answer this. Did you talk with Giddings about your expeditions here?

Brown—No. I won't answer that, because a denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it I should be a great dunce.

Vallandigham—Have you had any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this movement?

Brown—I have had no correspondence.

A. Bystander—Do you consider this a religious movement?

Brown—It is, in my opinion, the greatest service man can render to God.

Bystander—Do you consider yourself an instrument in the hands of Providence?

Brown—I do.

Bystander—Upon what principle do you justify your acts?

Brown—Upon the golden rule. I pity the poor in bondage that have none to help them; that is why I am here; not to gratify any personal animosity, revenge, or vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed with the wronged, that are as good as you, and as precious in the sight of God.

Brown's chief officer, John E. Cook, is the only one of the small army that has escaped, he was born in Haddam Conn., where his parents, who are highly respectable and worthy people, now reside. He is a young man of about 25 or 26 years of age, well educated, and of refined manners. He taught school, some five or six years ago, at Harper's Ferry from which place he came to Williamsburg, N. Y., and commenced the study of law with John M. Stearns. Three years ago he went to Kansas, and remained there about one year, during which time he distinguished himself in the free state case. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Williamsburg, where he remained for a few weeks, when he again set out for Kansas; since which time his friends have heard nothing from him till now, when his name appears in connection with old Brown's deplorable attention to the other officers of Brown, in addition to his two sons, were Anderson, a very fine man with white flowing beard, said to be from Troy, N. Y. Andrew Stevens from Norwich Ct., where his parents were, and Edward Coppice from Iowa. The railroad convention at Cleveland last week, was the largest ever held, five roads being represented. The winter time-table is to take effect November 14th, and slow speed is re-established, the time between Boston and Chicago being 38 hours for the 8.30 a. m. train from Boston, (passing Springfield at noon, and 3 1/2 hours for the 3 p. m. train passing Springfield at 6 p. m.—the former taking one night, the latter two.

The New York detectives—always suspicious of bank boys—don't believe in the innocence of the boy Luff, who has been thrown in his face and was fined \$4,500 while on his way to the Park bank, a few days since. The bank has made some disclosures, and would have made more, but an elder brother of the bank has been arrested, but the roof of his guilt is not conclusive.

An escaped murderer from Richmond Va., jail was re-captured a few weeks since, through the treaty of a friend to whom he had applied for assistance. He vowed he would be content if he could but have his revenge on the man, and after most desperate efforts has now again liberated himself, and is feared, kill the object of his vengeance before he can be re-taken.

A Yankee manufacturer near Baltimore produces the best "flat irons" on the market, but on account of a foolish prejudice against him the local merchant prefers to buy them in New York rather than the direct from the manufacturer.

Gov. Weller of California is forwarding \$1,000 for the Washington monument, and says the state will appropriate that amount annually until the work is completed.

In England lately, a man while yawning dislocated his jaw, so that he could not shut his mouth, and was obliged to proceed with it in that condition for two miles in order to have it reduced.

Mr. Heenan the great pugilist, feels hurt at the newspaper accounts of his quarrel with Morrissey. He states that they had no hard words, and feels very much aggrieved at being made so much of a public character. He is said to be a neatly dressed, fine looking well-proportioned man, with no use outside of his profession to rate him as otherwise than a gentleman. He is said by the way, that he was ever employed by Rynders to go to the Syracuse Convention.

Messrs Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have become the proprietors of The Atlantic Magazine.

The receipts of the railroad Fair week New Haven during the late Fair week have been larger than at previous years. The New London receipts were one thousand dollars more than their regular business.

MARY SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HEARSE.

