TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

The Cricket Match.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The weather is splendid, and the attendance at the cricket ground large. The score of the American Twenty-two on their first innings was 94. Parr is disabled, and Julius Caesar takes his place, Mr. Ellis acting as umpire in place of Caesar.

The All England Eleven have received a challenge from a Base Ball Club in this city, but as they have had no practice whatever in the game, they fear they would play it a *la cricket*, and intend to decline the challenge for the present.

The English Cricketers then commenced scoring, and when the stumps were drawn had made a total of 16 runs for a loss of seven wickets.

The fielding of twenty-two is very good; that of the Americans being particularly fine. Their batting was also good to-day. Vernon, Morgan, Bayard, Jones, Wisner and Fisher distinguished themselves, as did W. R. Wisner, Newhall and Hall on Monday.

About 6 000 persons were on the ground, which is fitted up with commodious seats and platforms, a large portion of them being enclosed and roofed for ladies, of whom nearly a thousand were present today.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—The cricket match was re-commenced this morning. Messrs. Lockyer and Wisden resumed their places at the wickets, and the last wicket fell for 126 runs. Mr. Parr was absent, having been disabled by a blow on the left elbow from a ball from Jackson, in the Lockyer and Wisden match, at Hoboken, so that he was obliged to have surgical advice. The scores to-day were 100.

The match was finished this afternoon, in favor of all England, on the second innings, with the loss of three wickets.

The twenty-two scored 154 on their two innings, including byes, etc., of which the twelve English players on the American side scored 66 runs, and the ten Americans scored 82 runs.

The fielding of the twenty-two was exceedingly good, particularly that of Morgan, Newhall, Barclay, Bayard, W. R. Wisner, and Fisher. Kephart bowled finely. Hamond, Lemon, H Wright, S. Wright, and Graves also distinguished themselves. Lang kept wicket well, and bowled with much headwork; he got considerable applause for his share in taking two wickets.

The English divided themselves, and play a match North vs. South, Caesar and Parr out, for their benefit, on Friday.

Some party has offered the English cricketers $5,000, to play a base ball match in New York, before they leave America; this may be brought about, if the sum is guaranteed by responsible American parties, but in no case will they play the catching of the ball on the bound.

A grand dinner will be given here to-morrow night, in honor of the English players.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—It is stated on good authority that Mr. John W. Forney has received a notification from President Buchanan, of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel, on account of the article in the *Press*, on Monday, in relation to the death of Mr. Broderick.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—A cricket match was commenced this morning, between the North of England vs. the South of England, assisted by six Americans on each side.

The score of the South of England, first innings was 59.

The score of the North of England, first innings was 120

The play was stopped this afternoon in consequence of the rain. The North played splendidly. There were about 2,000 persons on the ground in the afternoon.

The English cricketers leave to-morrow for Niagara. There is a grand dinner in honor of them, this evening, at the Girard House.

Geo. Parr is somewhat better, and able to go to Hamilton, but not to play there.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—The Municipal election in Baltimore came off to-day. There was considerable rioting in various parts of the city, and in some cases the rowdies blocked up the polling places, and would permit no naturalized citizens to vote

In the Ninth Ward the Reformers were driven off, and at about three o'clock their candidate withdrew in disgust.

In the 20th Ward there was a great deal of violence during the afternoon. Mr. Ames, of the firm of Ames & Stevens, was severely beaten, and had his cheek bone crushed in.

Notwithstanding the rowdies, however, the Reformers have done nobly; and but for the violence and illegal voting would, undoubtedly, have swept the city.

In the 10th ward, a John Hensley, the nominee of a notorious club, is defeated by the Reform candidate, who has 12 majority. In this ward, most of the respectable voters were maltreated, and consequently the triumph is a great one.

The vote, as far as can be ascertained in 14 wards of the city, foots up—Reform, 5,866; American, 5,590.

Seventh Ward—American, 696; Reform, 286.

Fourth Ward—American, 528; no opposition.

Sixteenth Ward—Reform, 3,327; American, 419.

Eighteenth Ward—Reform, 883; American 543.

Fifteenth Ward—Reform, 286; American, 558.

There was no return from the Twentieth Ward, and it is reported the ballot box was smashed.

The result shows that the naturalized were almost entirely excluded from the polls, notwithstanding this the Reformers carry seven Wards.

With two or three exceptions, the most objectionable candidates are defeated.

There is a vast improvement in the character of the new council.

The 19th Ward reformers endorsed the American nominee, and claim him as a Reformer.

The friends of reform are greatly encouraged and hope to achieve a complete triumph in the State election.

Leaving out the 20th ward, shows that the Americans have only 287 majority, while they had 19,000 in the last Mayor's election.

But little more than half the vote of the city was polled.

Baltimore, Oct. 13.—Two men were shot dead in our streets last night. One was a young Irishman; the other, the mate of one of the bay crafts lying at Union Dock. No arrests have been made as yet.

Pennsylvania Election.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Mann's opposition) majority for District Attorney, is 3,216.

Cochran's majority for Auditor General in Philadelphia, is 2,292.

Kerr's majority for Surveyor General, is 2,855.

The opposition also elect both of the State Senators, and ten out of the seventeen representatives from this city.

The indications are that the State Senate will contain three opposition majority, the Democrats being one in Philadelphia, and one in the 20th district.

The House will probably stand opposition 57, Democrats 43. The opposition lose three members in Philadelphia, one in the Lehigh district, two in Lycorming, one in Centre, one in Mifflin and one in Franklin counties. The House last year stood opposition 67, Democrats 33.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The official vote of this city elects twelve opposition and five democratic members of the assembly. The only senatorial district supposed to elect a democrat is still doubtful; Cumberland, a democratic county, gives Irwin, opposition, 84 majority; Perry, Mifflin and Juniata are to be heard from.

Iowa Election.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—There being but four telegraph offices in the State of Iowa, some days must elapse before the result of the election there can be definitely ascertained.

The vote received thus far is about the same as in 1859, when Lowa, Republican, was elected by 2,000 majority.

Scott County gives 200 Republican majority for the State ticket.

Louisa County gives 50 Republican majority.

Henry County gives 700 Republican majority.

Jefferson County gives 150 Republican majority.

Dubuque gives 1,600 Democratic majority.

Des Moines gives 250 Democratic majority.

Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—There is nothing definite as yet from Iowa. Returns from thirteen counties are received, which give about the same majorities as in 1857.

Chicago, October 13.—We have received the following returns of the election in Minnesota:—

Ramsay county—289 majority for Becker, Democrat, for Governor.

Dakotah county—8 majority for Ramsay, Republican, for Governor.

Washington county—200 majority for Ramsay.

Hennepin county gives a decided Republican majority for the State and County ticket.

In the St. Anthony District the Republicans elect two members of the House.

Manomia County gives Becker 35 majority.

The returns from three precincts of Anocke County, show Ramsay 160 ahead.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The St. Paul *Times*, of the 13th, says, the returns received thus far, show the following Republican gains over last year:—Ramsay county, 500; Hennepen county, 500; Dacotah county, 400; Rice county, 170; Washington county, 100; Anoka county, 100; Carver county, 100. The Republicans are known to have gained 2 representatives in Ramsay county, 1 senator and 1 representative in Anoka, and probably 3 representatives in Dacotah. The Democrats gain 4 in Winona. There is but little doubt of the election of Republican Congressmen, Governor and State ticket, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

From Pikes Peak.

Leavenworth, Oct. 14.—The overland express brings Denver city dates of the 6th inst.

An election had been held for delegate to Congress, and B. D. Williams is probably chosen. The vote was small.

An election had also been held in Arrapahoe County, under the laws of Kansas, creating considerable feeling; the previous policy of the mining region having been the ignoring of all political connection with Kansas.

Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot, at Gregory diggings and the other localities, causing a temporary suspension of mining operations, but the succeeding mild weather had enabled the miners to resume their work.

A large number were leaving for the States, to pass the winter.

The mines were producing well. A nugget worth $150 had been taken from Russell's Gulch, and several others of less amount had been found.

Two hundred men were still at work in the Tarryall district, all making good wages.

The Kansas lead mines had yielded $500 in two days to three hands.

The miners remain vigorously at work at the all diggings.

Racing in Kentucky.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—On the Woodburn course, to-day, a prize of $1,200 was won by Mr. Alexander's Lavender, of Kentucky, over Col. Moore's Marengo, of Tennessee. Two four mile heats were run in 7:50 and 8:06.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15.—A vote was taken yesterday in the House of Bishops, on the question of the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, and resulted as follows:—

For his restoration	8
Against his restoration	26

The question on his restoration, should he resign his jurisdiction, is still pending.

Arrival of the North Briton.

Four Days Later Intelligence.

DEATH OF MINISTER MASON.

Farther Point, C. E., Oct. 16.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool Wednesday, the 5th inst., passed this point at 3 o'clock this morning, on her way to Quebec.

The Europa, from Boston, and Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

All the six Plenipotentiaries were present at the Conference on the 3d, at which articles of peace were read over. The Paris *Patrie* reasserts that the peace treaty will be signed within a few days at Zurich. The treaty will confirm the cession of Lombardy and contain a settlement of the Lombardy debt. There will be three instruments of peace—the first between France and Austria, another between France and Sardinia, and the third between the three Powers. Central Italian affairs are to be settled by the Congress.

The London *Times* has another sharp editorial on the San Juan difficulty; it rejoices at General Scott's mission to the Pacific, and trusts in a peaceful solution of the question. It characterises General Harney's proceedings as something new in military achievement, and denounces the filibustering and lawless promoters of the enterprise and its fitting leader. The *Times* argues that the treaty undoubtedly gives the island to England, and counsels the American Government in all friendship and sincerity not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class, by contesting the rights which appear too strong for sophistry to overturn.

The English papers publish an interesting letter from Kossuth, expressing keenest grief at the Villafranca arrangement at the moment when the deliverance of his country was within reach. He says he returns to England again a poor exile, only ten years older, from bitter pangs of disappointment. He derives some consolation, however, from the events of the war, and is strengthened in the conviction that Hungary will yet be free. He states that he insisted on a double stipulation on behalf of the Hungarian prisoners of war who were enrolled under his banner, viz., that of amnesty, and that of exemption from further Austrian military service. France has obtained these conditions from Austria.

The cable for the telegraph from Aden to Kurrachee had been disembarked from Liverpool, and was expected to be laid by the middle of January, when communication between London and Calcutta will be completed. The length of the new shipment is 1900 knots, and the electricians report it to be in a high state of perfection.

The Earl of Jersey had died in London, aged 87 years.

The directors of the Great Eastern have finally decided that the ship shall not go to Southampton, but leave Portland on her trial trip October 8, arriving at Holyhead about the 11th. If the trial is successful it is still intended to despatch the vessel to America on the 20th. No passengers are to be taken on the trial trip. It is said that the maximum number of revolutions shall be obtained from both engines before proceeding to sea with passengers. During the trip from the Thames the paddles never exceeded 8¾ and the screw 32 revolutions per minute, and to obtain the maximum speed, the paddles must go 14 revolutions.

The London builders' strike continues unadjusted, and although the masters profess to have ten thousand men working under the terms of the Anti-Society Declaration, the matter look quite threatening for a continuance of the strike.

The *Times'* City Article says, The Funds opened on Tuesday without animation, but there was a more confident feeling before the close, the purchases during the day were rather numerous, and the San Juan difficulty seemed no longer to receive attention.

The continued influx of gold to the Bank likewise neutralized every adverse consideration. Tuesday being the fourth of the month, the payments were heavy. The temporary demand for money has now entirely subsided, and the best paper can now be discounted with ease at 2¾ per cent. Railway shares, &c., continue dull but well supported. Paris letters mention an increased demand for money.

The Prussian ship Clara, with nearly 400 soldiers, wives and children, had a narrow escape from wreck in the Channel. She ran on a rock, but got off and reached Plymouth, leaking badly.

The *Times* says that agents of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian Governments have been soliciting tenders from the leading English iron founders for a very large number of rifled cannon.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley had quitted Paris for Biarritz, in order, it is said, to arrange with Count Walewski for a joint expedition to China. Another authority says, the visit has reference to England's policy regarding the proposed Congress.

Marshal Niel, on joining the troops at Toulousse, issued an order of the day, which was construed into an admission that peace was not likely to be long maintained.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says nothing is heard on every side but preparations for war. Not a single man in the French army has yet been sent home on renewable furlough, and only those entitled to discharge in December next have obtained it. Not a single ship has been dismantled, and active measures of defence are progressing at the ports. He gives a similar picture of preparation in Austria and Sardinia.

It was rumored in Paris that the Chinese anti-European movement had extended itself to Japan and Cochin China.

A Paris telegram of the 4th, briefly announces that Mr. Mason, the American Minister, died on the 3d, of apoplexy.

General Changarnier had returned to Paris from Belgium.

ITALY.

The Sardinian government had sent a circular note to its representatives at European Courts, for communication to the various governments. The document forcibly sets forth the arguments in favor of a strong and independent kingdom of upper Italy, sufficiently strong to keep in check the domineering tendencies of Austria. Such a State would, it is urged, tranquilize the mind of Europe, and fulfil the first wishes of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off a tyrannical government.

It is asserted that the Pope, on hearing the answer the King of Sardinia gave to the deputation from the Romagna, ordered that the Sardinian Minister at Rome shall be tendered his passports, and it is further reported that at the news of the cessation of all intercourse between Rome and Piedmont, a collision between the Swiss and neutral stations took place at Castellos.

The celebration of Manin's death at Padua led to several arrests, and some priests are said to be in prison.

The Savoy cross and Sardinian standard had been hoisted on the old Palace at Florence, and also on all public buildings.

The Bologna Provisional Government at Bologna had issued a decree, stating that in future every public act shall be headed thus: "Under the reign of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel." The Tuscany decrees of a like nature were promulgated. Garibaldi had been received with enthusiasm at Bologna.

Letters from Naples say the King had offered to lend troops to the Pope, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, the Italian affairs are approaching a crisis, and refers to the Circular of the Sardinian Government, and quotes the order of the day, just issued by General Fanti, the Commander-in-Chief of Central Italy, who promises that the Tri-color of Italy, preceded by the old Cross of Savoy, will precede them in the fresh battles, and will forever free Italy from the stranger.

Garibaldi has also issued an address, summoning the Italians of the Legations to arms. A collision is shortly expected, and some think it will be produced by the Papal troops invading Romagna.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor was expected at Warsaw on the 15th of October, and it was reported that the Russian ministers in England, France, Russia and Austria had received orders to meet him there for conference.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 28,000 bales, of which 2 000 were to speculators and 6,000 to exporters. The market closed steady but quiet, with holders offering freely, though not pressing sales—Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.

State of Trade.—At Manchester there was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and partially slightly lower.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and prices were slightly lower, except for corn. Flour is quiet and 6dals lower per sack and barrel. Wheat declined 2d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef steady. Pork dull but steady. Bacon quiet.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on the 4th at 96⅝@95⅞ for money and account.

American Stocks.—Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 36@35 dis; Illinois Central Sevens, 84¾; New York Central Shares, 70@72; Erie Shares 4@5; do. 2d mortgage Bonds, 56@58; and other bonds 15@20.

The Overland Mail—Later from California.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The Overland Mail arrived here this evening, bringing California dates of the 23d ult.

The Agricultural Fair at Sacramento was largely attended from all parts of the State. Crowds of politicians were assembled there, and the canvass for the successor to the late Senator Broderick was already commenced. General Denver and Governor Weller appear to be the strongest candidates at present, but at least half a dozen others are striving for the place.

Mr. Broderick's estate was valued at $130,000, but is encumbered to the amount of $85,000. He left no will, and it was supposed that he had no relative; but two persons in San Francisco, named Edmund Welsh and Lucy Brown, claim the estate, being, as they assert, cousins in the second degree.

The Pacific Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from all the Pacific States and Territories, was in session at San Francisco, and very largely attended.

John Bigler, of California, President; Edward Lander, of Washington Territory, and Alexander Parrey, of Oregon, Vice Presidents. A vast amount of statistics and arguments in favor of the various routes, also in favor of the road itself, comprise the substance of the proceedings thus far.

The Sacramento Democratic *State Standard* states, on the authority of a prominent anti-Lecompton-ite and warm supporter of the late Senator Broderick, that he (Broderick), while in his room at San Francisco, and just before receiving the challenge from Terry, said that he expected to receive challenges from Messrs. Tracy, Gwin and Denver, severally, and that he expected to kill all three of them before leaving for Washington.

Business was dull. The demand for goods from the country had improved somewhat, but importers were doing but very little.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, says that Capt. Sumner and party reached that city yesterday morning, from California via Camp Floyd. The Captain reported that his return route to California was better than the outward one. Both routes are two hundred and fifty miles shorter than the Humboldt River route, and of a much superior grade. He found plenty of water, wood and grass.

Ohio Election.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—Incomplete returns from thirty counties, give a Republican gain of about 5,000 over 1857, and indicate a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Cleveland, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Columbus says that the Republican State ticket has over fifteen thousand majority, and that the returns thus far, also indicate a Republican majority in the Senate of nine, and of from twelve to sixteen in the House.

Cleveland, Oct. 13.—The Republican majority on the State ticket will be 17,000. To the Senate 25 Republicans and 10 Democrats are elected, and to the House 64 Republicans and 40 Democrats.

Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

Abolitionists and Negroes in Arms.

THE U. S. ARSENAL IN THE HANDS OF THE MOB.

THE CITIZENS MADE PRISONERS.

Telegraph Wires Cut, Trains fired into and Stopped.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

SEVERAL PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

Great Excitement in the Neighborhood

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—A dispatch just received here from Frederick, and dated this morning, states that an insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, where an armed band of Abolitionists have full possession of the Government Arsenal. The express train going east was twice fired into, and one of the railroad hands and a negro killed while they were endeavoring to get the train through the town. The insurrectionists stopped and arrested two men who had come to town with a load of wheat, and seizing their wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Maryland. The insurrectionists number about two hundred and fifty whites, and are aided by a gang of negroes. At last accounts fighting was going on.

LATER—THE AFFAIR EXAGGERATED—NO INSURRECTION.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—A later dispatch received at the railroad office says, the affair has been greatly exaggerated. The reports had their foundation in a difficulty at the armory, with which negroes have nothing to do.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Baltimore, 1 o'clock.—It is apprehended that the affair at Harper's Ferry is more serious than our citizens seem willing to believe. The wires from Harper's Ferry are cut, and consequently, we have no telegraphic communication beyond Monocacy station. The Southern Train, which was due here at an early hour this morning, has not yet arrived. It is rumored there is a stampede of negroes from this State. There are many other wild rumors, but nothing authentic as yet.

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 2 *P. M.*—Another account received by train says, the bridge across the Potomac was filled with insurgents, and armed. Every light in the town was extinguished, and the hotels closed. All the streets were in possession of the mob, and every road and lane leading thereto barricaded and guarded. Men were seen in every quarter, with muskets and bayonets, who arrested the citizens and pressed them into the service, including many negroes. This done, the United States arsenal and Government pay-house, containing a large amount of money and all the other public works, were seized by the mob. Some were of the opinion that the object was entirely plunder, and to rob the government of the funds deposited on Saturday at the pay office. During the night the mob made a demand on the Wager Hotel for provisions, and enforced their claim by a body of armed men. The citizens were in a terrible state of alarm, the insurgents having threatened to burn the town.

The following has just been received from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry:—"The mail agent on the Western bound train has returned to Monocacy, and reports that the train was unable to get through. The town is in possession of the negroes, who arrest every one they can catch, and imprison. The train due here at 3 P. M., could not get through, and the agent came down on an empty engine."

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 2:30 *P. M.*—The Western train on the Baltimore P. M. and Ohio Railroad has just arrived here. Its officers confirm the statements first received touching the disturbance at Harper's Ferry. Their statement is to the effect that the bridge-keeper at Harper's Ferry, perceiving that his lights had been extinguished, went to ascertain the cause, when he was accused and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. Subsequently the train came along, when a colored man, who acted as assistant to the baggage-master, was shot, receiving a mortal wound, and the conductor, Mr. Phelps, was fired upon, the evidence if he attempted to proceed with the train.

Feeling uncertain as to the condition of affairs, the conductor waited until after daylight before he ventured to proceed, having delayed the train six hours. Mr. Phelps say the insurrectionists number two hundred blacks and whites, and that they have full possession of the United States Armory. The party is commanded or led by man named Anderson, who had lately arrived at Harper's ferry. Mr. Phelps also confirms the statement in a previous dispatch, that the insurrections had seized a wagon, and loading it with muskets had dispatched in into Maryland. The military of Frederick had been ordered out.

Dispatches have been received from President Buchanan, ordering out the United States troops at this point, and a special train is now being got ready to convey them to the scene of disturbance. He has accepted the volunteered services of Capt. Shubrick's Company, of Frederick; and has likewise ordered the Government troops from Old Point Comfort to proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry. This intelligence is authentic.

Baltimore, Oct. 17—3.30 *P. M.*—The mail train going West got as far as Sandy, when Mr. Hoon, the baggage master, and another party, started on foot to the bridge. They went through the bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but they subsequently went before the Captain, of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass. All of the eastward bound trains lying west of Harper's Ferry have been taken, pressed into the side the river bridge, put together, and taking off the slaves. The mail train bound West has returned to Monocacy. There are from five hundred to seven hundred whites and blacks concerned in the insurrection.

The United States marines at Washington are under orders for Harper's Ferry. There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the military are moving; several companies are in readiness to take the train, which will leave soon.

Baltimore, Oct 17—4 *P. M.*—An account from Frederick says a letter has been received there from a source at Harper's ferry, sent by a boy who had to cross the mountain and swim the river, which says that all the principal citizens are imprisoned, and many have been killed; also that the railroad agent had been shot twice, and that the watchman at the depot had been shot dead.

Washington, Oct. 17—4 *P. M.*—On the receipt of the intelligence from Harper's Ferry, orders were issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point, and the corps of marines at the Washington Barracks to proceed thither without delay. The marines, ninety-three in number, left in the 3:15 P. M. train, with two twelve pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. Faulkner accompanies them.

It is reported on good authority that some two weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous epistle stating that about the 20th of October the abolitionists and negroes and other disaffected persons would make an attempt to seize the arsenal and hold the place, but the statement was so indefinite and improbable as to cause no fears of such an outbreak.

Baltimore, Oct. 17—5 *P. M.*—A train filled with military, including the Law Greys, City Guard, Shields Guard, and other companies, left here at 4 o'clock for Harper's Ferry. Representatives of the press accompanied the military.

Baltimore, Oct. 17—7 *P. M.*—A dispatch from Martinsburg, west of Harper's Ferry, received *via* Wheeling and Pittsburg, confirms the report of the insurrectionists having possession of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and says they have planted cannon at the bridge. All the trains have been stopped. A body of armed men was getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. There was great excitement at Martinsburg.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—It is reported and believed that the Governor of Virginia has ordered volunteer troops to Harper's Ferry.

Washington, Oct. 17—9 *P. M.*—In view of the possibility of the disturbances at Harper's Ferry extending to this vicinity, the Mayors of Washington and Alexandria have taken precautionary steps for its suppression. The President, through the Mayor of Washington, ordered a strong detachment of volunteer militia to be posted at the National and Company Armories, which was promptly done. Two hundred stand of muskets, and a supply of ammunition, were also placed in the City Hall, for emergency. It is suggested by well-informed persons, that the cause of the insurrection is the reported fact that not long since the contractor for the construction of a government dam at the Ferry absconded, largely indebted to several hundred employees, who have taken this step to indemnify themselves by the seizure of the government funds, which it was supposed, were transported thither on Saturday. A gentleman just in from Harper's Ferry thinks the blacks participated in the outbreak only on compulsion.

Richmond, Oct. 17—9 *P. M.*—There is great excitement here. Company F., with full ranks, has just left the armory, expecting to take a special train to-night. This is a new company, with a similar uniform to the Greys.

The Greys leave for Harper's Ferry early in the morning. The Governor left to night for Washington.

Baltimore, Oct. 17, 9 *P. M.*—The *American's* special reporter telegraphs from Plane No. 4, forty-five miles from Baltimore and thirty-one from Harper's Ferry, at 8 o'clock, that the train consists of seventeen cars, with four hundred troops, under Major Reynolds, with a roadmaster and laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the line. Three companies from Frederick were in an advance train. Col. Hanson, of the U. S. Marines, commanding the expedition, follows in a special train. They will not reach Harper's Ferry before 10 o'clock.

Monocacy Bridge, Oct. 17th, 10 P. M.—The train arrived here at 9 o'clock. Luther Simpson, baggage master of the mail train, gives the following particulars:—I walked up the bridge, was stopped, but was afterwards permitted to go up and see the captain of the insurrectionists; I was taken to the armory, and saw the captain whose name is Bill Smith, and was kept prisoner more than an hour, and saw from five hundred to six hundred negroes, all having arms, there were two or three hundred white men with them. All the houses were closed. I went into a tavern kept by Mr. Chambers, thirty of the inhabitants were collected there with arms; they said most of the inhabitants had left, but they declined, preferring to protect themselves. It was reported that five or six persons had been shot.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—The Government are taking precedence to the press dispatches.

All rioters now living are barricaded in the engine house in the Armory enclosure. A number of citizens are imprisoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

Several citizens have been killed as also several rioters.

The town has been taken possession of by several companies of Charleston, Sheppardstown, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are entrenched in the Armory; they held Mr. Washington and Mr. Langenfelt as prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety; they numbered originally 17 white men and 5 negroes, several of them were shot—two men of the Martinsburg company were shot dead whilst charging in the armory. Allen Evans, one of the insurrectionist, is dying—he is from Connecticut. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown.

Some 16 persons are known to have been killed.

Fountain Breakham, Railroad Agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge.

It is reported that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government funds.

CITY NEWS.

The Firemen's Grand Parade.

BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION.

130 FIRE COMPANIES OUT.

Seven Thousand Men in Line.

At as early an hour as half past six o'clock on Monday morning our streets gave token of the Firemen's grand parade, by the frequent appearance of fire companies and their apparatus in the streets, and by the constant crowds of firemen and musicians who mingled among the early risers of our population. The single firemen to be seen were so numerous that the principal thoroughfares were completely spotted with red as far as the eye could reach. At the R. R. depots near the city, and at all the traveling localities within a short distance, companies of firemen were observed, city bound, and unusually large accessions of visitors were on the way to the city for the day. Excursion tickets were in demand, and the various lines of transportation gathered in quite a harvest from country sight-seers. Indeed, our country friends might well avail themselves of this parade, for it was the grandest of the kind on the globe, and was yesterday carried out with so much zeal that it surpassed all of the kind ever yet seen, and will, doubtless, do the same as to any future displays, until three years hence, when an additional half million of people will cause the present display to be superseded by one still larger and more magnificent.

At later hours in the morning the musicians had gathered into bands, the engines had attracted to their ropes the various members of the companies, and the drum-majors were twirling their batons at the heads of over one hundred and thirty different fire organizations throughout the city. The streets were fairly alive with cheering youngsters, interested spectators, and jovial processioners, and re-echoed with agreeable music from every direction. It was grand to see, grand to hear, and to the cheerful citizen, good to behold. We said that such demonstrations took place oftener in our cities—these Babylonish workshops of the world!

The more immediate cause of the early stir was the banner delivery at the City Hall, which was announced to take place at the nine o'clock, and which actually did take place a half an hour later, being, as it is notable instance of corporation and civic promptitude, which ought to be remembered, as two hours margin for delay, the knowing ones always expect. At half past nine o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by the Trustees of the Fire Department, the Members of the Common Council, and some few others, made their appearance upon the esplanade of the City Hall, where a number of fire companies were gathered, and the great presentation banner displayed.

The speech of the Mayor, preceding the presentation, referred to the appreciation by the Common Council, of the services of the firemen, their great zeal and fidelity, and their testimony of the same by the vote of November, 1857, in causing the banner to be made at the cost of $1,500. He expressed his pleasure, that to a comrade of theirs, as well as to the Chief Magistrate of the city, it had fallen his pleasing duty to attest in this manner to the approved efficiency and devoted gallantry of the Firemen of New York, and to the merits of an organization, which, for more than half a century past, has been, as it is now, the pride of our city, and the gem of our civic crown. The generous efforts of its members surpass the refinement of our metropolis, while their noble example has infused their genius and spirit among similar associations in almost every city and village of our land.

The Department has also kept pace with the marvellous progress of our city. The various machines now used attest the adoption by them of all the improvements in the arts of mechanism which are the results of this scientific and inventive age. The engines, hose-carriages and hook and ladder trucks, with their several and necessary appliances for service, exhibit in their construction, finish and efficiency, the wonderful advances that our city and country have made in manufactures and all that relates to mechanical ingenuity and art.

Tracing the history of the Department from the earliest records up to the present time, it appears that Anthony Lamb was the first who had command over the firemen. This was in 1733. In 1739 an ordinance was adopted regulating and declaring the duty of firemen, a provision of which required that they should "with their utmost diligence, manage, work and play the said fire engine, and all other tools and instruments at such fire, with all their power, strength, skill and understanding." This provision has always been faithfully observed by the firemen of New York. In 1735, Jacobus Turk, gunsmith, was appointed overseer of fire engines, "to take care of fire engines for one whole year, to keep them clean and in good repair at his own cost for the sum of ten pounds per annum." And in 1738 twenty-nine persons were appointed firemen, which constituted the force at that time, "all strong, able, discreet, honest and sober men." This was in the germ of the organization, before any chief had been appointed.

The first chief appears to have been Jacobus Stoutenburgh, in 1762. No further record is found of any other chief until William E. Ellsworth was appointed. After him came Thomas Brown, and then in succession, Thomas Franklin, Jamison Cox, Uzziah Wenman, James Gulick, John Rikes, Cornelius V. Anderson, Alfred Carson, and the present worthy chief, Henry Howard.

In 1800, a company was formed, called the "Friendship Fire Company," by one of the rules of which it was made the duty of each member to provide himself with "two bags, made of sheeting, one yard wide, and one yard and a quarter long." A company was also formed, in 1803, called the "Mutual Assistance Bag Company." Some of the most worthy and wealthy citizens of that day were members of these companies. The bags were to be used to save at fires such property as could be put in them.

As the Department has then vastly improved in its material organization, so has it also vastly increased its efficiency as a charitable institution. The moneys from fines were, however, at first, the only means depended on for the establishment of a fund. In January, 1792, the constitution was adopted, and John Stagg was appointed President. The other offices were also filled by citizens of the highest standing. The fund, at this time, was not as it is now, for widows and orphans, but only for those who sustained injuries while performing duty as firemen.

David Hitchcock was President in 1793. The funds had then reached the annual amount of $100. In 1797 the annual funds had increased to $1,500, and in December of that year a special meeting was held, at which a form of charter was agreed upon, and an act of incorporation was subsequently passed by the Legislature in the following March. One of the provisions of this act was, that such surplus funds "as may not be required for the use of disabled and indigent firemen should be applied to the purposes of extinguishing fires." No use of funds was, however, made, except in that course of usefulness as a charitable association which was then entered upon, and which has always been conducted with a prudence of management which has ever since characterised the care of these funds. The institution has now become possessed of means, which renders it one of the first charitable associations of our land.

The last annual report of the Trustees shows that its permanent fund, including Trust Fund, amounted in January last to $95,250, and that during the past thirteen years the Trustees have expended in various charitable deeds over $220,000, and for the few past years $30,000 have been annually disbursed for the support of disabled firemen, and the widows and orphans dependant upon its charities.

The Mayor concluded with a quiet reference to the complained-of system of "bunking"—being the habit adopted at many of the engine houses of the members sleeping in bunks provided there, instead of going to their homes to sleep—and by urging the members to the continued considerations of self-respect and good citizenship which have hitherto so nobly characterised them.

Mr. Milliken, President of the Board of Fire Trustees, received the banner, which the Mayor delivered to him, replying to his speech by conveying the thanks of the Department for the gift, referring to the bounty of the citizens of New York in enabling it to minister to the wants of the widow and orphan, and asserting that were the efforts of its members ever to flag, such occurrences as this, attesting an unloosing and appreciative public interest in their welfare, would always inspire them with renewed ardor whenever and wherever danger was to be encountered.

With the streets of the whole city, more or less, decorated for the occasion, but more particularly those along the line of march, and the shipping, steamers, vessels at the wharves, and in the Bay, also decorated, as were many of the buildings and vessels of our neighboring cities across the rivers, the grand procession commenced moving soon after 1 o'clock, from Fifth Avenue down Fourteenth street to Eighth Avenue, and thence along the course published by us yesterday. Fifth Avenue, from 23th street to 14th, and 14th street, from 8th to 8th Avenues, were a dense mass of human beings! so hours before the line moved. The steps of all the houses were filled, as were the windows and balconies, and many got on the roof to obtain a view. The omnibuses and cars were entirely obstructed, the former being compelled to take side streets, while the latter had no alternative but to wait. The consequence was, that all the cars caught below 14th street were stopped, and waited in line to the number of fifteen or twenty, while those above were in the same situation. Broadway, from Bond street to the Astor House, was scarcely less crowded. Just above Bleecker street, particularly, the crowd was immense.—Men, women and children were packed in as thickly as possible, forming a complete barrier against omnibuses and vehicles of all descriptions; and the Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street stages, with their passengers, were driven into streets they never visited before.

The best estimates which we have been enabled to gather of the immense multitudes who joined in the procession, and of those who witnessed it, place the former at about seven thousand, besides sixty bands of music, and the latter at full half a million. The amount expended, directly or indirectly, on account of the affair, did not fall far short of $225,000. It passed off with the utmost harmony, and, with the exception of some trivial pocket-picking, the services of the police were scarcely called into requisition. As an evidence of the enterprise of the New York Press which is only equalled, perhaps, by the Firemen, whose duties it is called upon to record, the members of the department were enabled to read at their dismissal points, and to take home to their families in the evening, a full account of the whole parade, issued in the later editions of last evening's *Express*. The following was the order of the procession, with the different companies which joined in it:

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of fifty policemen. Marshal—John Decker, Assistant Engineer. This division consisted entirely of visiting companies, who were quite numerous. Among them were Engine Co. No. 3, of Newark, with a very fine band, and an apparatus of the piano style; Davy Crockett Hook and Ladder Co., of Newark, with band, and truck of exquisite beauty; Neptune Hose Co. No. 1, of Newark, with a band, and neat little carriage. Among the most showy carriages in this division was that belonging to the United Hose Co. No. 40, of Philadelphia, who were accompanied by a splendid band. Their apparatus was white, ornamented with plenty of silver and silver plate, the rim or panels being of carved wood, painted green. Americus Co. No. 2, of Roxbury, also received considerable attention. The Charleston firemen, who appeared here in considerable numbers, made a very neat show, and reflected no discredit on the Old Bay State. Other companies were—Americus Co. No. 2, of Roxbury, Mass., accompanied by Boston Brass Band; Damper Engine No. 4, of Hartford, Conn., with Hartford Cornet Band; Boston Engine No. 8, of Boston, Mass., with delegation from Boston Department, and accompanied by Gilmore's Band; Bingold Hose Company No. 1, of Newburg; Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Patterson, N. J., with Patterson Cornet Band. Taken altogether, the First Division received a great share of public attention.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Peter Cornwell, Assistant Engineer. *Colt's Hartford Band.*—First came an open barouche, containing ex-Chiefs Uriah W. Weman, James Gulick and Alfred Carson. These old heads of the Department received considerable attention from the reflectors.

Next came the ex-Assistant Engineers, in carriages, some d