THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION.

From the Washington States, October 22.

A citizens' guard has been established, of 20 men at Harpers' Ferry, 12 at Shepardstown, and 50 at Charlestown, where prisoners—five in number—are confined. Brown has made no disclosures, and the others apparently have none to make. They will be indicted for treason, murder, and inciting the slaves to insurrection. One court has appointed as counsel for the prisoner Robert Y. Conrad of Winchester.

Andrew Hunter, Esq., will assist the prosecution. The trial will take place next week.

James W. Lynch has been arrested at Cumberland and confined in Romney jail, on the charge of conspiracy.

Richardson and Dowey, reported killed, are still alive and improving. The only citizens killed are Turner, Beckham, and Beerley, besides the negro Haywood, and private Quinn of the U. S. marines.

The Circuit Court of Jefferson county, (Hon. Richard Parker, Circuit Judge,) commenced its session on Thursday.

The examination trial of the insurrectionists, Brown and his associates, before eight justices of the peace, will take place on Tuesday next in the court room, the Circuit Court adjourning for that purpose.

Judge Parker's charge to grand jury was an able and appropriate effort, referring mainly to the late attempt to excite insurrection in their midst.

The people of Chambersburg, Pa., were considerably excited yesterday by the appearance of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be the notorious Cook. He was permitted to escape. Parties are in pursuit of him.

The following is the conversation reported to have taken place between Senator Mason, of Va., Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio, and the prisoner Brown.

Mr. Mason. Can you tell us, at least, who furnished you money for your expedition?

Mr. Brown. I furnished most of it myself; I scrimped and saved it for the purpose; it is by some folks that I have been taken. I could easily have saved myself from it had I exercised my own better judgment, rather than yielded to my feelings.

Mr. Mason. If you would tell us who sent you there—who provided the means—that would be information of some value.

Mr. Brown. I will answer freely and faithfully about what concerns myself—I will answer anything I can with honor, but not about others.

Mr. Vallandingham, (member of Congress from Ohio, who had just entered.) Mr. Brown who sent you here?

Mr. Brown. No man sent me here; it was my own prompting and that of my Maker, or that of the devil, whichever you may please to ascribe it to. I acknowledge no man in human form.

Mr. Mason. How do you justify your acts?

Mr. 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 man to interfere with you so far as to free those you wilfully and wickedly hold in bondage. I do not see the point.

Mr Mason. Did you consider this a military organization, in this paper (the constitution)? I have not yet read it.

Mr. Brown. I did in some sense. I wish you would give that paper close attention.

Mr. Mason. You considered yourself the commander-in-chief of these "provisional" military forces.

Mr. Brown. I was chosen agreeably to the ordinance of a certain document, commander-in-chief of that force.

Mr. Mason. What wages did you offer?

Mr. Brown. None.

Mr. Vallandingham. When in Cleveland did you attend the fugitive slave law convention there?

Mr. Brown. No. I was there about the time of the setting of the court to try the Oberlin rescuers. I spoke there in favor of the law of justice. I spoke on the fugitive slave law and say now no one. Of course, as far as I had any influence at all, I was disposed to vote off the Oberlin people for rescuing the slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slaves from bondage. I was concerned in the taking of eleven slaves from Missouri to Canada last winter. I think I spoke in Cleveland before the convention. I do not know that I had any conversation with any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of the time I was in Ohio, with the ague. I was part of the time in Ashtabula county.

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you see anything of Joshua R. Giddings there?

Mr. Brown. I did not see him.

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you converse with him?

Mr. Brown. I did. I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings; but I certainly met with him and had conversation with him.

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you expect a general rising of the slaves in your case?

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

Mr. Vallandigham. Did you expect to hold possession here till then?

Mr. 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 my resources if you supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was taken by surprise. 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.)

Mr. Vallandigham. What time did you commence your organization?

Mr. Brown. This occurred about two years ago, if I remember right. It was, I think, in 1858.

Mr. Vallandigham. Who was the secretary?

Mr. Brown. That I would not tell if I recollected, but I do not recollect. I think the officers were elected in May, 1858.

Mr. Mason. Do you wish to say anything more—you need not incriminate yourself—I will ask no more questions.

Mr. Brown. I have no more to say than this: I have stated the simple truth, and I have stated it without prevarication or evasion. If I had been allowed to have my own way, I should have made a different fight. I am here a prisoner and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate my resources if you supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was taken by surprise. 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.)

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