

The State Fair.

The Editor of the Journal is in attendance at the State Fair. As a matter of course he will give a full account of the affair on his return home in a day or two.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Fair—No Address.—The Editor of the Journal sent us a dispatch from Raleigh on Wednesday, stating that the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and the appointment of delegates at large for the State to the Charleston Convention, will be held in Raleigh on the 8th of next March. The City of Raleigh is much crowded with strangers visiting the State Fair. Owing to the death of Mr. Outlaw's wife, there will be no Agricultural Address delivered this year.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry. We surrender the most of our space to-day to the details of the reports of the outbreak by a band of outlaws at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. It is natural to suppose that our community was taken by surprise on the receipt of the news by telegraph yesterday. Many were disposed, at first, to regard it as a hoax. It would have been much better had it so turned out—but the affair is too true.

It does not appear, that the negroes had much to do with it, except so far as they were forced into the measure.

It appears that a few weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous letter, warning him that about the 15th inst., the Abolitionists and negroes would seize the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry; but the information was so improbable that no notice was taken of it.

Harper's Ferry, where this disturbance took place, is situated in the Valley of Virginia, at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and is located on a hill which is washed by both rivers. It contains about 6,000 inhabitants. It is situated by the Army works, the laborers at which reside there. On the summit of the hill are many handsome residences, erected by the Federal Government for the residence of the officers at the Arsenal. The Army, which was captured by the insurgents, lies chiefly on the Potomac, whose waters propel the machinery used. On the other side of the town, on the Shenandoah, is situated the Arsenal, specially devoted to the manufacture of rifles. Capt. Mills is Master Armorer, and A. M. Ball Master Machinist of the works. The bridge captured by the insurgents is thus described in a recent letter to the Richmond Dispatch:

The railroad crosses from the left bank of the Potomac, by a powerful bridge to the town. As it emerges from the bridge, it occupies a spacious platform that has two tracks, and is sustained by powerful timbers resting on iron and stone pillars covering a part of the Army grounds and extending for near six hundred yards. Embankment could not be made, because the Army must necessarily communicate with the river, which is easily done under the superstructure. On this broad platform the inhabitants take their evening promenades, and it is a great convenience to them, as there is little space here for locomotion, unless you ascend the hills.

The details given to-day from the papers are not as late as we published yesterday, but at the same time the account will serve to show our readers the state of affairs from the commencement—so far as the account goes. We see from the papers received this morning, that Governor Wise went in person to the scene of difficulties. We shall probably hear more of the finale by telegraph to-day.

P. S.—From our telegraphic dispatch to-day, it will be seen that all is quiet at Harper's Ferry. The affair does not appear to have been as bad as first supposed. We are glad it is no worse.—Daily Journal, 19th inst.

Of the very incendiary and treasonous outbreak which the telegraph on yesterday announced to us as having transpired at Harper's Ferry, Va., much might be said in a certain direction, but with greater propriety, just at this present time, might be left unsaid. But as to the probable result in the political world, though nothing definite or satisfactory can be elicited now, yet we apprehend that its influence will be more than positively felt in the next Presidential campaign. Its influence is pregnant with good or evil to the country, and will be positive and not negative in its actions. In our opinion the election or defeat of the Charleston nominee can readily be traced to Harper's Ferry, after the canvass is closed, and in a very great measure depends upon the impression made upon the mind of the northern public on the reception of the news of yesterday. Of the causes which led to this unheard of exhibition of puerile fanaticism, speculation is ripe, and their disclosure must be left to time. We suppose that the rioters, if not already killed by an excited populace, will soon take a prominent part in a hemp stretching, or gaoler pulling, perhaps the latter is the more appropriate term. Whether the punishment be for treason in attacking the government army, or for violating the laws of Virginia, the result will be much the same—hemp will certainly be stretched, and never in a more righteous cause; to this end we desire from saying more, and perhaps the less said about it, the better for all concerned.—Daily Journal, 19th inst.

The Harper's Ferry Affair Again. The papers by the mail this morning bring no further details relative to the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Va., so late, in fact, as we received by telegraph and published yesterday.

It appears from a dispatch in the Charleston Courier under date of Washington the 18th inst. that a company of mounted men, under the authority of the President, left Baltimore that afternoon to pursue the fugitive insurgents in any State or locality of the Union.—The District Attorney left Washington the same evening to bring the prisoners to immediate trial.

We doubt not they will be summarily dealt with.—The President seems determined to do his duty in the matter.

Gov. Wise was at Harper's Ferry on the 18th inst., no doubt with a view of having a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

There was a report in town this morning, brought by passengers who arrived here from the North, to the effect that the negroes and whites, who were pursued by authority of the President, had been captured. If this is so, we shall probably receive a dispatch to that effect to-day.—Daily Journal, 20th inst.

ACCIDENT ON THE W. & M. R.—Yesterday evening, after dark, we think, as a timber train on the above road was coming in, when crossing the Bridge at Brunswick river, the cow catcher got caught in some way, and was bent under the Engine. The fireman (Mr. Geo. Wilkins) becoming alarmed, jumped from the Engine into the river and was drowned. Mr. W. was about 19 years of age, and a native of Onslow county. We believe the loss of Mr. Wilkins was about all of a serious nature that happened.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

McKENNA'S WILL.—We learn, says the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, from a private correspondence that the Ordinary of Lancaster District pronounced his decree on the 13th inst., setting aside the Will of the late Wm. McKenna, deceased. This case has created considerable interest. We presume an appeal will be taken from the decision of the Ordinary.

Col. Anderson, Maury and other filibusters are undergoing examination at New Orleans. Nothing of importance has been elicited. Fifteen deaths from fever have occurred in the Charity Hospital.

John Calhoun, President of the Locomotion, (K. T.) convention died at St. Josephs on the 13th inst.

THE OUTBREAK AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

From the Baltimore Sun, 18th inst. We were startled yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, by the receipt of the following telegraphic dispatch: FREDERICK, Oct. 17.—Information has been received here of the occurrence of a formidable insurrection at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of abolitionists have full possession of Harper's Ferry and the United States Arsenal. One of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed whilst trying to get the train through the town. They have arrested two men who came in with a load of wheat, and took their wagon and loaded it with rifles, and sent them in Maryland. They are led by about two hundred and fifty whites, with a gang of negroes fighting for their freedom. They gave Conductor Phelps notice that they would not allow any more trains to pass. The telegraph wires are cut east and west of Harper's Ferry. This intelligence was brought by the train from the West. Great excitement here. The leader told Conductor Phelps of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad train, that "they were determined to have liberty, or die in the attempt." Their object in stopping further trains was to save bloodshed by preventing the arrival of troops. One of the passengers was impressed by them for half an hour. Subsequently we received the following from BALTO. AND ONT. R. ROAD OFFICE, 11 1/2 o'clock A. M. The company's dispatches are of the same purport as the above, but they think the statement exaggerated.—company's officers are busy with their usual preparing papers, &c., to protect the road. They apprehend their trains may be perpetually used for military purposes, and travel obstructed.

The company telegraphed President Buchanan and Governor Wise. Dr. Morris, postmaster, is here with a telegraph from the President, directing him to make inquiries. The Wheeling express train in charge of Conductor Phelps, reached the Camden station at 12 M. yesterday. The train was detained by the rioters at Harper's Ferry until 7 o'clock in the morning. From Mr. Jacob Cromwell, the baggage master of the train, we gather the following particulars: State of Mr. Cromwell. The train reached Harper's Ferry about twelve o'clock midnight. Knew nothing of the disturbance or the plot going on in the town until the train was stopped by the rioters on the bridge. I went ahead with a lantern, and was immediately confronted by two men who, with rifles at my head, told me to stand. At this moment one of the watchmen on the bridge, a colored man named Hayward Sheppard, was confronted in the same way, and being told to stand, became frightened and ran, and was shot through the back.

The train was stopped by the rioters on the bridge, and was held until about five o'clock, when the rioters, who were about 250 in number, were dispersed. The train was then allowed to proceed, and reached Baltimore at 10 o'clock. The rioters were seen in every quarter with muskets and bayonets fixed to their rifles. There were less than 250 to 300 of the insurgents. They arrested every citizen they could find, and upon threats of death pressed them into their service. This was done without respect to persons, including many negroes. This done, the United States Arsenal, the government pay-house, in which it is said, a large amount of money was deposited on Saturday, including, also, all the other public works, were taken possession of by the rioters, and appropriated to themselves arms, ammunition and other weapons of defence.

Some were of opinion that the object was one of plunder, to rob the government of the funds. A full wagon load of guns were given from the arsenal to the belligerents outside. During the night the rioters sent word to the landlord of the Wager Hotel, that they required meals for forty-five men, who were inside the arsenal yard, and for as many outside as might want something to eat. To this the landlord replied that he could not meet their wants. Very soon an armed force of several men was dispatched to him, with peremptory orders that he must in five minutes, make the consequences. Being his life would be required to pay the forfeit he complied, and gave them all the estates he had.

It was thought there were probably two hundred rioters in the arsenal. The Captain of the outlaw band, or a person who seemed to be the prime mover, was a middle-aged man, with gray hair, beard and moustache. His name was signed to a paper, or note as Andrew, or something similar thereto. He assumed to be the chief of the insurrectionists, and was heard to say in addressing the conductor, that "if you knew me and understood my motives as well as I and others understand them, you would not blame me so much."

This person also announced in a bold, determined manner, that if he was interfered with or resisted, his party would instantly set fire to the town and destroy it with everything therein. He likewise threatened to burn down the railroad bridge and cut off all communication. The citizens were in a terrible state of consternation—most of them being shut up in their houses and not a light to be seen in the streets or anywhere around. The belligerents seemed to evince no antipathy against the railroad. What government employees they could find were captured by them, and pressed into their service, being forced under threats, to take up arms. In another speech the marauder chief was heard to exclaim:—"If you knew my heart and history, you would not blame me."

The Government watchmen and the railroad watchmen were the first persons arrested by the rioters. They were instantly placed in the arsenal. The insurgents exhibited indomitable boldness, and declare they cannot be taken captive. Our informant states that the consternation was intense. It was difficult to divine the cause of this outbreak or attack. Some are of the opinion it was a desperate scheme to rob the government pay-house of funds believed to have been deposited there on Friday or Saturday previous.

Others imagined it might have been a demonstration of abolitionists connected with some negro affair. About five or half-past five this morning the deputation of armed insurgents approached the conductor, and gave him five minutes to start his train and cross the bridge. He accepted the offer and started, crossing the bridge in safety, though with great fears, through dense throngs of a mob of rioters who took no consideration of the train. The terms were that if the train did not pass in the time above stated, it would be wholly delayed and all persons therein arrested.

When our informant left the whole town, government works and everything else, were in the hands of the insurgents, who seemed to be gradually receiving reinforcements composed of negroes and white men from the surrounding country. One man was killed instantly; another was found having been shot through the body and believed to be dying. A good deal of firing was heard at different surrounding points. The negroes were armed or given arms instantly upon being pressed into service of the outlaw band. The ringleaders were desperate and determined. No passenger belonging to the railroad train was injured, nor did there appear to be any disposition on the part of the outlaws to molest them beyond detaining the cars. There were but few ladies on board.

The Probable Extent of the Organization. The repeated leader of the insurgents, Anderson, it is stated, made his appearance in Harper's Ferry about the first of last week, and brought with him a trunk well filled and heavy. He had been observed going about the town, and in frequent consultation with other unknown persons, but no suspicion was attached to his movements. The participants in the insurrection are both white and black. Everybody entering the town was being arrested and confined under guard, and the workmen in government shops were seized on going to their work yesterday. All persons supposed to be in authority were under surveillance, or closely confined under guard.

United States Troops Ordered from Old Point. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad telegraphed to the President of the United States that cars would be placed upon the road to convey the government troops, the Marine Corps from Washington to the seat of the disturbance. The following reply was in a short time received by John W. Garrett, Esq.: WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1859. Your dispatch has been received and shall be promptly attended to. Orders have already been issued for three companies of artillery from Old Point Comfort, and I have already accepted the services of Captain Ritchie's company at Frederick. You will hear further from the Secretary of War, or myself.

JAMES BUCHANAN. To J. W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Military Movements. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17th.—On the receipt of intelligence from Harper's Ferry this morning, orders were issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point and the corps of marines at Washington barracks, to proceed to the seat of the disturbance. The marines, about 93 in number, with two 12-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition, left in the three o'clock train this afternoon. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. Faulkner accompanied them. It is reported on good authority that some weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous epistle stating that about the 15th of October the abolitionists and negroes, with other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal, and hold the place. This statement, however, appeared so indefinite, improbable and ridiculous as to be regarded as not worthy of attention.

Military Called Out in Virginia. An official dispatch from Richmond, at 2-1/2 P. M. yesterday, to John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, conveying a request from Gov. Wise that he would send the following order to Col. Gibson, who was then at the seat of the disturbance: The express train in which our informant was passenger, reached Harper's Ferry about one o'clock this morning. On arriving the clerk of the Wager House informed Capt. Phelps, conductor of the train, that serious trouble was existing in the town, and that there were great apprehensions of danger. He stated that a large body of men had mysteriously come into town during the evening and night from the surrounding country, and were about to take possession of the place—that they had already shot one man dead and mortally wounded another, both of whom were connected with the railroad company as watchman and baggage agent, or patrol watchman. Another person was ascertained to have been severely wounded, and being missing it was thought he had been thrown into the river. The insurrectionists, when they approached the conductor of the train, were armed with muskets, and notified him in the most peremptory manner that if he attempted to proceed farther it would be at the cost of his life.

The bridge across the Potomac, was filled with the insurgents, all of whom were armed. The conductor deemed it most prudent to remain, as he feared some terrible accident, in attempting to cross the bridge, supposing its arches or timbers might have been cut. Every light in the town had been previously extinguished by the lawless mob. The train therefore remained stationary and the passengers, terribly affrighted, returned to the cars as they could be seen to do. The hotels were closed and no entrance could be had into them. A countryman who had come into the town with a wagon load of wheat, was arrested by the insurgents and pressed into their service. It was stated that a large number of muskets and considerable ammunition were found in his wagon, which they armed themselves with. It is thought this was a blind to procure arms, and fully understood by the outlaws as a part of their plan. All the streets were in possession of the mob, and every road, lane and avenue leading to the town guarded, or barricaded by them.

The men were seen in every quarter with muskets and bayonets fixed to their rifles. There were less than 250 to 300 of the insurgents. They arrested every citizen they could find, and upon threats of death pressed them into their service. This was done without respect to persons, including many negroes. This done, the United States Arsenal, the government pay-house, in which it is said, a large amount of money was deposited on Saturday, including, also, all the other public works, were taken possession of by the rioters, and appropriated to themselves arms, ammunition and other weapons of defence. Some were of opinion that the object was one of plunder, to rob the government of the funds. A full wagon load of guns were given from the arsenal to the belligerents outside. During the night the rioters sent word to the landlord of the Wager Hotel, that they required meals for forty-five men, who were inside the arsenal yard, and for as many outside as might want something to eat. To this the landlord replied that he could not meet their wants.

Very soon an armed force of several men was dispatched to him, with peremptory orders that he must in five minutes, make the consequences. Being his life would be required to pay the forfeit he complied, and gave them all the estates he had. It was thought there were probably two hundred rioters in the arsenal. The Captain of the outlaw band, or a person who seemed to be the prime mover, was a middle-aged man, with gray hair, beard and moustache. His name was signed to a paper, or note as Andrew, or something similar thereto. He assumed to be the chief of the insurrectionists, and was heard to say in addressing the conductor, that "if you knew me and understood my motives as well as I and others understand them, you would not blame me so much."

This person also announced in a bold, determined manner, that if he was interfered with or resisted, his party would instantly set fire to the town and destroy it with everything therein. He likewise threatened to burn down the railroad bridge and cut off all communication. The citizens were in a terrible state of consternation—most of them being shut up in their houses and not a light to be seen in the streets or anywhere around. The belligerents seemed to evince no antipathy against the railroad. What government employees they could find were captured by them, and pressed into their service, being forced under threats, to take up arms. In another speech the marauder chief was heard to exclaim:—"If you knew my heart and history, you would not blame me."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling News.—Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.—Prompt Aid from the Government, and the Governors of Virginia and Maryland.—Defeat of the Insurgents.—Ringleader Captured. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 18th, 1859. Yesterday at noon the whole community were astonished at the report that a band of abolitionists and negroes had taken entire possession of the town of Harper's Ferry, Va., including the Army, Arsenal Pay office, and all other government property. The telegraph wires were cut, and trains with the mails stopped, imprisoning and pressing into their service all the citizens and negroes found in the workshops and streets, and killing many.

Later in the day the reports were fully confirmed by despatches to the government. Gov. Wise ordered out a regiment from Jefferson county, and two Richmond Companies. The Governor of Maryland had pushed forward two companies from Frederick, and several companies from Baltimore. The U. S. States Government sent one hundred marines with two 12 pound guns, and had ordered three companies of flying artillery from Old Point, Va.

The insurgents are said to number seven hundred and fifty men, and are fully armed; had fortified the bridge over the Potomac, and every approach on the land side. About midnight, after a severe battle, the Rail Road employees, the Jefferson Regiment, and first division of Frederick troops entered the town, when the insurgents retreated to the Army, which was barricaded and fortified. Shortly after other trains arrived with companies from Baltimore and the marines. An immediate surrender was demanded, but the insurgents refused. The marines forced the door, when there was rapid firing within and without, and three marines were shot. The Army was then carried at the point of the bayonet, and all the living insurgents were captured.

The citizens and soldiers were much exasperated, and endeavored to shoot the rioters, but were prevented from doing so by the Marines. It now appears that the plan was concocted and executed under the lead of Ossawatimie Brown, of Kansas infamy, accompanied by a set of fanatical abolitionists from Ohio, Connecticut, and Maine. About one year ago, Brown, under the name of Smith, hired a farm in the vicinity, where the gang rendezvoused. Their object apparently was to procure arms and money from the Army, and induce a general stampede of the slaves in that section of country.

Several citizens were yesterday murdered in cold blood. Three Marines were shot, three or four of the Frederick soldiers, and a Rail Road Conductor were killed, and two Conductors severely wounded. Several Rail Road men were seriously wounded. The Army insurgents killed Anderson, of Connecticut, a leader, and a son of Brown. Brown himself was mortally wounded, besides several others killed and wounded not named. Had they not been prevented by the Marines, the insurgents would have made short work of the living. Perhaps more before closing.

Harper's Ferry Affair. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 19th, 1859. All is quiet. Old Brown is still living. He had one son killed and another wounded. The original number of insurgents consisted of only twenty-two—fifteen of whom were killed and two wounded—three left on Monday with a body of slaves for Pennsylvania. There were only three or four persons taken. There was probably not at any time more than one hundred insurgents, most of whom were slaves, who joined them on compulsion. The prisoners will have a speedy trial. Four hundred Virginia State troops arrived here yesterday, but returned home. All the military have been disbanded except the Marines, who remain at the Ferry as a guard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 20th, 1859. All the letters, papers, constitution and by-laws of Brown's organization, the camp equipage, arms and ammunition have been found. The letters show the full complexity of Gerrit Smith and other prominent Abolitionists in the plot, and give a clue to the whole ratiocination of the insurrection. Cook, one of the ringleaders, is still in the mountains, but the rangers are on his trail. Parties of armed men, by order of Gov. Wise and President Buchanan, are scouring a large extent of country for the other fugitives. Money had been liberally contributed by Gerrit Smith, Henry and John Smith, to carry on the enterprise. Only five prisoners were taken, who are now in jail in Charlottesville, Va., under a strong guard. They will first be tried on the charges of sedition and murder, by the Virginia Courts, and then, if anything be left of them, will be tried by the United States on a charge of high treason.

Old Brown will recover from his wounds, but his two sons are dead. All the soldiers, except the local companies, have returned to their homes. A false alarm was raised last night, that Cook, with a band of Abolitionists, were burning the village of Sandy Hook, near the ferry. The Marines and local Military were called out amid great excitement, but it was ascertained that the report was without truth, and quiet was soon restored. None of the slaves joined the insurgents except on compulsion. The greatest number engaged at any time, it is believed, did not exceed one or two hundred. The following is the anonymous letter to the Secretary Floyd: CINCINNATI, Aug. 20th. SIR:—I lately received information of a movement so good and important that I feel it my duty to impart it without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been to Canada during the past winter, drilling negroes there, and they were only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men—a white man—in the Army in Maryland, where it is situated I am not enabled to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States, and Canada, are to come in small companies and to rendezvous at a place which is in the mountains of Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania, Maryland and into Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left for the North about three or four weeks ago. He will arm the negroes and strike a blow in a few weeks; so that whatever is done, must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. I am not fully in their confidence. This is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust you will not disregard the warning on this account.

Gov. Wise has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of Cook, and detectives are on every road leading to Pennsylvania. No Government funds were taken by the insurgents. However widely the insurrection was intended to spread, or largely the means contributed, the tragical conclusion of the emetic at Harper's Ferry completely crushed it out. All fears of a renewal are banished. We learn that the Board resolved to employ a large force so to complete the Road from here to Wilmington within the next two years, as well as to have fifty miles of it finished from this place West. The friends of the project are much encouraged at the prospect of an early completion of the whole line. The next annual meeting is to be held in Wilmington on the fourth Friday in October, 1860.

FROM THE COAST.—The schooner Independence, bound from Baltimore to Plymouth, N. C., with a cargo consisting of whiskey, dry goods, &c., went ashore Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Currituck beach. Norfolk Argus, 18th inst.

Later from California.

Str. Louis, Oct. 18th, 1859. The overland mail from California with dates to the 26th ult. has arrived here. Judge Jerry has been held in bail, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to answer relative to the late duel which terminated in the death of Senator Broderick. The town of Monte Christo has been burnt. Loss estimated at ninety thousand dollars. There was also a fire at Diamond Springs. Loss said to be fifty thousand dollars.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BOSTON, Oct. 20th, 1859. The steamship Evropa from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at this port on yesterday. Her news is three days later, but unimportant. The conference at Zurich continues in session. Italian affairs are unchanged and unsettled. No particular points of interest. The erection of fortifications on the coast of France continue with unabated energy. LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8th, 1859. Cotton—Sales for the past week reach 54,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators, and 11,500 to exporters. Fair and Middling qualities have slightly advanced. Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The Brokers and Manufacturers strongly complain of the sand and dust mixed with cotton, and have memorialized the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. They say, that in the past year their loss from this cause amounted to one hundred thousand bales—no quotations received. Flour firm. Wheat firm but market quiet. Corn buoyant and all qualities have slightly advanced under speculators' purchases. Sugar active but slightly lower. Rice firm. Rosin firm at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 4d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. 6d. a 35s. 9d. Consols for money closed at 95 1/2 a 95 3/4.

NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, October 20, 1859. [At the close yesterday.] Cotton firm. Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced 1 cent. Corn firm; Mixed \$1 per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 46 1/2, a 47 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at \$5 per barrel. Rice firm at 3 1/2 a 4 1-8 cents per lb. WASHINGTON, October 18.—The President and Secretary of War were together for several hours to-day deliberating on matters connected with the proceedings of Harper's Ferry. The result of which conference was the sending of the United States District Attorney Ould thither to superintend the legal proceedings in the premises. The excitement which existed last night in Washington and neighborhood has subsided. It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case of the kind which has occurred in this country involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is effected as to slavery and locality, the general government is interested with regard to public property, it having exclusive control over the arsenal grounds, independently of the State; also with regard to the mails. Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor Wise will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the U. S. troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the judiciary.

Later from Buenos Ayres. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 25th of August, but are unimportant. The previous report of the appearance of the Argentine squadron off Buenos Ayres and exchanging a shot with the Buenos Ayres steamer, is confirmed. A Montevideo letter states that a lottery of six millions worth of land had been discovered there and that the forger had been arrested. He proved to be the captain of a Spanish vessel plying between that port and Rio. The discovery of the fraud had served to unsettle business affairs and create a great run upon the banking house of Senor Mann. Mr. Anderson, the British charge at Paraguay, had demanded his passports in consequence of the Canstatt affair not having been satisfactorily settled.

Nicaragua Filibusters.—Sugar Crop. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The examination of the parties arrested a few days since on a charge of being connected with an expedition for the invasion of Nicaragua, commenced under the order of the government commissioners yesterday. It is not believed, however, that any convictions will be made. Reports from the sugar making districts are still unfavorable, but it is thought, with cooler weather there may be a change for the better. General Convention of the Episcopal Church. RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—A long report from the committee on canons and the general theological seminary was presented to the convention to-day, and a resolution fixing a day for an adjournment. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Theological Seminary. The order of the day relating to religious toleration in Cuba gave rise to a long and able debate. The resolution was recommended.

The House of Bishops have nominated Rev. Jacob L. Clark, of Hartford, for Bishop of the Northwest, and Rev. Henry G. Lay, of Alabama, for the Bishop of the Southwest. LATER FROM TEXAS.—A dispatch from Augusta Ga., dated Oct. 19th, says: Accounts from Brownsville to the 8th, at New Orleans, represent the fever there as having disappeared. The citizens have formed battalions to stand guard nightly. Accounts from Monterey to the 28th ult. state that Franco, in the State of Durango, was taken and sacked on the 10th by two hundred robbers. Troops had arrived and dispersed them, killing many. The army at Monterey has pronounced against Viduuri, who, with Gauzau, had left for Texas. Marquez was defeated twice on the 10th near Guadalupe by General Ojason. The Liberals under Marquez had asked for reinforcements from Wall.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry. We give to-day the particulars we have at hand of the startling intelligence of a negro outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The news is very meagre of the cause of the difficulty, but enough is known to render it certain that the naturally tractable and well governed negro has again been instigated to murder and rape by the devilish machinations of white men. It is probable that some negro stealers were trying to run off a lot of negroes, and having been balked in their career, plunaged at once upon revolt. Maryland, Delaware and the northern part of Virginia, swarm with the parties of the naturally tractable and well governed negroes of London, and of this city. We have reason to believe that there is a regularly organized society in this city of negro stealers, and that it includes many dergymen and laymen, and that even not a few business men contribute to fill its treasury. What is more, we have the names of some of the individuals reported to be engaged in this criminal business. It would startle our community to believe that men of a bating piety and religion could be so deluded as to steal negroes from their masters, and instigate them to murder, rape, bloodshed and every horrible crime in the catalogue.—But so it verily is. Gerrit Smith not long since ominously declared that the next move against "slavery" would not be by moral suasion but by open rebellion, and doubtless he knew what he meant. We believe in this party, entirely unconscious of its disguise. Read the opinions and sentiments of its leaders, which we publish to-day, and tell us whether the outbreak at Harper's Ferry has not been directly owing to the teachings of such men as William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings and other "Republican" leaders. Is it not time for your conservative patriotism to stop and think?—New York Daily Post, 18th inst.

Later from California.

Str. Louis, Oct. 18th, 1859. The overland mail from California with dates to the 26th ult. has arrived here. Judge Jerry has been held in bail, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to answer relative to the late duel which terminated in the death of Senator Broderick. The town of Monte Christo has been burnt. Loss estimated at ninety thousand dollars. There was also a fire at Diamond Springs. Loss said to be fifty thousand dollars.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BOSTON, Oct. 20th, 1859. The steamship Evropa from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at this port on yesterday. Her news is three days later, but unimportant. The conference at Zurich continues in session. Italian affairs are unchanged and unsettled. No particular points of interest. The erection of fortifications on the coast of France continue with unabated energy. LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8th, 1859. Cotton—Sales for the past week reach 54,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators, and 11,500 to exporters. Fair and Middling qualities have slightly advanced. Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The Brokers and Manufacturers strongly complain of the sand and dust mixed with cotton, and have memorialized the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. They say, that in the past year their loss from this cause amounted to one hundred thousand bales—no quotations received. Flour firm. Wheat firm but market quiet. Corn buoyant and all qualities have slightly advanced under speculators' purchases. Sugar active but slightly lower. Rice firm. Rosin firm at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 4d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. 6d. a 35s. 9d. Consols for money closed at 95 1/2 a 95 3/4.

NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, October 20, 1859. [At the close yesterday.] Cotton firm. Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced 1 cent. Corn firm; Mixed \$1 per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 46 1/2, a 47 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at \$5 per barrel. Rice firm at 3 1/2 a 4 1-8 cents per lb. WASHINGTON, October 18.—The President and Secretary of War were together for several hours to-day deliberating on matters connected with the proceedings of Harper's Ferry. The result of which conference was the sending of the United States District Attorney Ould thither to superintend the legal proceedings in the premises. The excitement which existed last night in Washington and neighborhood has subsided. It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case of the kind which has occurred in this country involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is effected as to slavery and locality, the general government is interested with regard to public property, it having exclusive control over the arsenal grounds, independently of the State; also with regard to the mails. Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor Wise will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the U. S. troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the judiciary.

Later from Buenos Ayres. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 25th of August, but are unimportant. The previous report of the appearance of the Argentine squadron off Buenos Ayres and exchanging a shot with the Buenos Ayres steamer, is confirmed. A Montevideo letter states that a lottery of six millions worth of land had been discovered there and that the forger had been arrested. He proved to be the captain of a Spanish vessel plying between that port and Rio. The discovery of the fraud had served to unsettle business affairs and create a great run upon the banking house of Senor Mann. Mr. Anderson, the British charge at Paraguay, had demanded his passports in consequence of the Canstatt affair not having been satisfactorily settled.

Nicaragua Filibusters.—Sugar Crop. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The examination of the parties arrested a few days since on a charge of being connected with an expedition for the invasion of Nicaragua, commenced under the order of the government commissioners yesterday. It is not believed, however, that any convictions will be made. Reports from the sugar making districts are still unfavorable, but it is thought, with cooler weather there may be a change for the better. General Convention of the Episcopal Church. RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—A long report from the committee on canons and the general theological seminary was presented to the convention to-day, and a resolution fixing a day for an adjournment. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Theological Seminary. The order of the day relating to religious toleration in Cuba gave rise to a long and able debate. The resolution was recommended.

The House of Bishops have nominated Rev. Jacob L. Clark, of Hartford, for Bishop of the Northwest, and Rev. Henry G. Lay, of Alabama, for the Bishop of the Southwest. LATER FROM TEXAS.—A dispatch from Augusta Ga., dated Oct. 19th, says: Accounts from Brownsville to the 8th, at New Orleans, represent the fever there as having disappeared. The citizens have formed battalions to stand guard nightly. Accounts from Monterey to the 28th ult. state that Franco, in the State of Durango, was taken and sacked on the 10th by two hundred robbers. Troops had arrived and dispersed them, killing many. The army at Monterey has pronounced against Viduuri, who, with Gauzau, had left for Texas. Marquez was defeated twice on the 10th near Guadalupe by General Ojason. The Liberals under Marquez had asked for reinforcements from Wall.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry. We give to-day the particulars we have at hand of the startling intelligence of a negro outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The news is very meagre of the cause of the difficulty, but enough is known to render it certain that the naturally tractable and well governed negro has again been instigated to murder and rape by the devilish machinations of white men. It is probable that some negro stealers were trying to run off a lot of negroes, and having been balked in their career, plunaged at once upon revolt. Maryland, Delaware and the northern part of Virginia, swarm with the parties of the naturally tractable and well governed negroes of London, and of this city. We have reason to believe that there is a regularly organized society in this city of negro stealers, and that it includes many dergymen and laymen, and that even not a few business men contribute to fill its treasury. What is more, we have the names of some of the individuals reported to be engaged in this criminal business. It would startle our community to believe that men of a bating piety and religion could be so deluded as to steal negroes from their masters, and instigate them to murder, rape, bloodshed and every horrible crime in the catalogue.—But so it verily is. Gerrit Smith not long since ominously declared that the next move against "slavery" would not be by moral suasion but by open rebellion, and doubtless he knew what he meant. We believe in this party, entirely unconscious of its disguise. Read the opinions and sentiments of its leaders, which we publish to-day, and tell us whether the outbreak at Harper's Ferry has not been directly owing to the teachings of such men as William H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings and other "Republican" leaders. Is it not time for your conservative patriotism to stop and think?—New York Daily Post, 18th inst.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry. We give to-day the particulars we have at hand of the startling intelligence of a negro outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The news is very meagre of the cause of the difficulty, but enough is known to render it certain that the naturally tractable and well governed negro has again been instigated to murder and rape by the devilish machinations of white men. It is probable that some negro stealers were trying to run off a lot of negroes, and having been balked in their career, plunaged at once upon revolt. Maryland, Delaware and the northern part of Virginia, swarm with the parties of the naturally tractable and well governed negroes of London, and of this city. We have reason to believe that there is a regularly organized society in this city of negro stealers, and that it includes many dergymen and laymen, and that even not a few business men contribute to fill its treasury. What is more, we have the names of some of the individuals reported to be engaged in this criminal business. It would startle our community to believe that men of a bating piety and religion could be so deluded as to steal negroes from their masters, and instigate them to murder, rape, bloodshed and every horrible crime in the catalogue.—But so it verily is. Gerrit Smith not long since ominously declared that the next