Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry Rebellion continues to occupy much of the space and attention of all the public journals in the country—and, indeed, is a subject of absorbing interest.—We are pleased to notice the tone of the *conservative* presses of the North; and the press in the South has, also, honorably distinguished itself, generally, for *moderation*, under great provocation. We are in hopes, that so far as this matter is used *politically*, it may assist in utterly breaking up and destroying what is called the "Republican" party.

Volunteer military companies are forming in different sections of the State—especially in the quarter lately threatened by the fanatic Brown, and his associates. Volunteer companies ought to be encouraged and sustained in every county, town, and city of the State. They are, in truth, "the cheap defence of the commonwealth."

A number of the papers brought from the Insurgent's camp at Harper's Ferry are published in the "Constitution." Some of them are signed John Smith, in the handwriting of one of the sons of Ossawottomie Brown, and endorsed by the latter. The documents show that the conspiracy extended throughout portions of Ohio, New York, New England and some towns in Pennsylvania. One letter says:—"Our hands so far are coming forward probably better than I expected, as we have called upon them." The papers give the nunmber of pick-axes, shovels, and articles of personal comfort, together with the bills for the same, while others ask for money, &c. F. B. S., of Concord, subscribes $55. One letter is dated October 1st, in which the writer remarks: "He was in Ashtabula county, and met with some success. Our old friend, J. R. G.," he says, "took stock to the amount of $3." !!

The idea of making India to assist or to take the place of the United States in furnishing cotton for the Lancashire mills, still occupies the attention of British manufacturers. The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester has lately had the subject under discussion, during which it was stated that the rate of wages in India is such that it would be impossible for an Englishman to live on them, and that it was to native labor directed and elevated by English superintendence, that the manufacturers must look for the future prosperity of the country in that respect. The prospect of rivalling America in the quantity and quality of cotton, is still distant, for American enterprise is stimulalated by opposition.

Amongst the persons likely to be voted for as public printer in the triangular contest likely to arise in the House of Representatives, the name of John H. Gallaher, esq., has been mentioned. He is well known as a veteran Whig of long experience in the politics and press of Virginia, and in the art of printing. As far back as 1830 he was an efficient business member of the House of Delegates, and closed his legislative career as a Senator in 1848. He was in 1849, entrusted with one of the most important Bureaus of the Treasury Department, the Third Auditor's office, and in that position was known and is still remembered as an energetic, capable and popular officer.

Our commercial agent at Monrovia has again addressed our government, urging executive action, under the law of 1824, to abolish discriminating duties upon tonnage, and upon articles imported into the United States in Liberian vessels. These vessels were purchased in the United States, and the trade is rapidly increasing in such important commodities as palm oil, cocoa-nut oil, ivory, sugar, coffee, &c. It is stated that the Liberian government levy no discriminating duties upon our vessels with their cargoes, but place them in the rank of the most favored.

The Indian girls at the Osage mission school have deputed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be the bearer of a present to the President of the United States. The memento consists of a couple of purses of silk and buckskin, beautifully worked in beads. The package is inscribed in the handwriting of Victoria White Hair, one of the Indian girls, "from the Osage girls to the Great Father."

The steam plough is not to be in Richmond after all. Mr. Fawkes writes to the Central Agricultural Society that he could neither get the steam packets nor sail vessels to convey it, and that he could not get it there in time by Railroad, as it would be necessary to make six re-shipments between New York and Richmond. It is certainly to be regretted, as the steam Plough was to be the feature of the Fair.

Com. Gabriel G. Williamson, of the U. S. steamer Fulton, who died at Warrington, Florida, on the 19th inst., was a native of Norfolk, Va., and about 56 years of age. He fell a victim to yellow fever, under which he was suffering, when his vessel was driven ashore about a month ago.

William C. Jones, a promising young citizen of Spotsylvania County, Va., who had won literary distinction at the University of Virginia and Columbian College, committed suicide on the 18th inst., by shooting himself. The act was the result of "an affair of the heart."

It was considered a great achievement to make hot air act as a motive power; but a still greater one has just been noted. Compressed cold air is now used in New York to set in motion some twenty sewing machines.

The November number of Harper's Magazine, just published, closes the nineteenth volume of that popular periodical. Its success has been unprecedented and its prospects for the future are more cheering than ever.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Havre, brings Liverpool dates of the 12th.

Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, is dead.

Numerous arrests had taken place at Parma, and the principal authors and accomplices in the murder of Anvite were in the hands of justice. The city was tranquil, and a disarming of the populace had been ordered. At one time the city had been surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops, so great was the fear of a general outbreak.

Gen. Garribaldi has issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the Italian army. He says: "The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemy of Italy. I shall look to see you then form your ranks." Dated at Bologne, October 5.

The Pope was to have an interview with the King of Naples at Castel Gondolfo, where he will prolong his stay on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. After his departure, a demonstration took place in honor of the Sardinian Minister, and a crowd of visitors, estimated at ten thousand, left their cards at his residence. The French gendarmes preserved order, but the effect of the demonstration was profound. The Ambassador was to leave on the 10th, when another silent demonstration was expected.

A Zurich despatch of the 11th, says that the conferences do not draw to a close.—Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but they do not receive the support of France, who has proposed to submit the disputed point to the arbitration of another Power. No answer had been received to the proposition.

The French Government wishes the arrears of the pensions of the Monte Napoleon, and all the indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt, which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

The French Emperor was expected at Paris on Wednesday night.

An Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, bearing an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the work on the Suez canal. The foreign consuls immediately assembled.

Letters from Madrid say that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melila, and expressed his readiness to give Spain all the satisfaction which she has demanded.

Additional discoveries have been made at Constantinople concerning the late conspiracy. It is asserted that incendiary machines were discovered which were intended to burn the European part of the city.

The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it was refused. It was, however, evident that a dissolution of the Ministry was probable.

A new loan had been contracted, under heavy conditions.

On the occasion of the obsequies of the Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews, mortally wounding many of them.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Sales of two days 18,000 bales. There was a good inquiry at extreme rates. Breadstuffs dull. Consols 95¼@95¾.

From California, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer Baltic arrived this evening, bringing California dates to the 5th. She brings $1,800,000 in specie.

The Baltic's mails and passengers have made the trip from San Francisco in 19 days and 7 hours. The Golden Gate connected with the Baltic, and left at the same time with mails for California.

The Golden Age, with General Scott on board, sailed from Acapulco, on the 9th. All well.

The frigate Roanoke left Aspinwall for Greytown, on the 17th. The sloop Preble sailed on the 16th. The store-ship Relief was in port on the 18th, when the Baltic left.

CALIFORNIA.—James M. Crane had died of apoplexy.

Colonel Washington, collector of San Francisco, had entered the field for U. S. Senatorship.

Advices from San Bernardine report a serious row between the Mormons and Gentiles, in which several persons were wounded, but none dangerously.

Victoria dates to 27th ult. had been received. There were no new developments in the San Juan affair.

The steamship Washington was sold at a marshal's sale at San Francisco, for $40,000.

Capt. Porter, of the U. S. ship St. Mary's, had made an authorized protest against Captain Stone's expulsion from Sonora, and declared his intention to use any force necessary for his protection.

An outbreak had occurred in the California State prison, which was suppressed after three men had been killed and twelve wounded, including one of the overseers.

The schooner Bolmas, lying at Quarry Point, was the scene of the affair, 150 convicts having attempted to escape with her.

Salt Lake advices had been received to the 21st ult. Carpenter, a prominent merchant, had been killed by the Danites. Rumor said that several parties of emigrants had been plundered by Indians on the northern route, and several killed.

San Juan advices say that notice was posted on the wharf that the United States revenue laws are in force in all the islands east of Haro channel, and property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated if the laws are not complied with. A vessel which landed liquor had been confiscated, and the owner fined $500, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The San Francisco markets were dull and without improvement. Money was unusually stringent.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The frigate Saranac left Panama, on the 6th, to protect the transit route.

The revolution in the State of Bolivar attracted attention. Advices represent the national government as declared in a state of siege. Rumor said the government forces were defeated at Mompias, with loss of sixty killed and two hundred prisoners, and that the revolutionists had taken up a strong position to prevent forces from descending the river.

Minister Jones had presented his credentials to Costa Rica. Minister Dimitry had reached San Jose, Guatemala. The British boundary treaty had been ratified.

Valparaiso dates had been received to the 15th ult. An expedition of 2,000 men was preparing to chastise the Araucamen Indians, who were in entire possession of the Island. Forces to act against Ecuador were embarking at Callao, President Robles had left the country.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a political abolition preacher in Northern Ohio, who entertains his pious flock every Sunday morning with a piteous account of the cruelties inflicted by Southern masters on their slaves, was lately fined *five dollars* for inhumanly whipping a little orphan boy he had taken from New York to raise.

The Fair which terminated at Lynchburg, on Friday last, was one of the most successful Agricultural Exhibitions ever witnessed in Virginia.

Brown's Confession, or Statements.

The reporter of the New York Herald gives a conversation between Senator Mason, of Virginia, and others, and Captain Brown, on Wednesday last. We subjoin the important points:

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

Mr. Brown—I furnished most of it myself. I cannot implicate others. I could have escaped.

Mr. Mason—You mean if you had escaped immediately?

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

Mr. Mason—If you would tell us who sent you here—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. Vallandigham (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, which ever you please to ascribe it to. I acknowledge no man in human form.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you get up the expedition yourself?

Mr. Brown—I did.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you get up this document that is called a Constitution?

Mr. Brown—I did. They are a constitution and ordinance of my own contriving and getting up.

Mr. Vallindigham—How long have you been engaged in this business?

Mr. Brown—From the breaking out of the difficulties in Kansas. Four of my sons had gone there to settle, and they induced me to go. I did not go there to settle because of the difficulties.

Mr. Mason—How many are engaged with you in this movement? I ask these questions for our own safety.

Mr. Brown—Any questions that I can honorably answer I will; not otherwise. So far as I am myself concerned I have told everything truthfully. I value my word, sir.

Mr. Vallandigham—Where did your men come from? Did some of them come from Ohio?

Mr. Brown—Some of them.

Mr. Vallandigham—From the Western Reserve? None came from Southern Ohio?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I believe one came from below Steubenville, down not far from Wheeling.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Ohio this summer?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir.

Mr. Vallandigham—How lately?

Mr. Brown—I passed through to Pittsburg on my way in June.

Mr. Vallandigham—Were you at any county or State fair there?

Mr. Brown—I was not—not since June.

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. Vallandigham—Were you ever in Dayton, Ohio?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I must have been.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you lived long in Ohio?

Mr. Brown—I went there in 1850. I lived in Summit county, which was then in Trumbull county.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Portage county lately?

Mr. Brown—I was there in June last.

Mr. Vallandigham—When at Cleveland did you attend the Fugitive Slave Law Convention there?

Mr. Brown—No. I was there about the time of the sitting of the court to try the Oberlin rescuers. I spoke there publicly. I spoke on the fugitive slave law and my own rescue. Of course, as far as I had any influence at all, I was disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing the slaves, because I have myself forcibly taken 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 ague. I was part the time in Ashtabula county.

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

Mr. Brown—I did meet 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 conversations with him.

Mr. Vallandigham—About that rescue case?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I did; I heard him express his opinion upon it very freely and frankly.

Mr. Vallandigham—Justifying it?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; I do not compromise him certainly in saying that.

Mr. Vallandigham—Will you answer this: Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

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

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

Mr. Brown—I have had correspondence.

A Bystander—Do you consider this a religious movement?

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

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

Mr. Brown—I do.

Bystander—Upon what principle do you justify your acts?

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

Bystander—Certainly. But why take the slaves against their will?

Mr. Brown—I never did.

Bystander—You did in one instance, at least.

Stephens, the other wounded prisoner, here said, in a firm, clear voice—"You are right. In one case I know the negro wanted to go back."

A Bystander—Where did you come from?

Mr. Stephens—I lived in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham—How recently did you leave Ashtabula county?

Mr. Stephens—Some months ago. I never resided there any length of time; have been through there.

Mr. Vallandigham—How far did you live from Jefferson.

Mr. Brown—Be cautious, Stephens, about any answers that would commit any friend. I would not answer that.

Stephens turned partially over with a groan of pain, and was silent.

Mr. Vallandigham (to Mr. Brown)—Who are your advisers in this movement?

Mr. Brown—I cannot answer that. I have numerous sympathizers throughout the entire North.

Mr. Vallandigham—In Northern Ohio?

Mr. Brown—No more there than anywhere else in all the free States.

Mr. Vallandigham—But you are not personally acquainted in Southern Ohio?

Mr. Brown—Not very much.

Mr. Vallandigham (to Stephens)—Were you at the convention last June?

Stephens—I was.

Bystander—And you think that honorable? Have you read Gerritt Smith's last letter?

Mr. Brown—What letter do you mean?

Bystander—A paper of yesterday, in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in this way:

"Apropos of this exciting news, we recollect a very significant passage in one of Gerritt Smith's letters published a month or two ago, in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shackles off the slaves by the force of moral suasion or legal agitation, and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation would be an insurrection in the South."

Mr. Brown—I have not seen the paper for some days past; but I presume, from your remark about the gist of the letter, that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Smith that moral suasion is hopeless. I don't think that the people of the slave states will ever consider the subject of slavery in its true light till some other argument is resorted to than moral suasion.

Mr. Vallandigham—What time did you commence your organization in Canada?

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

Mr. Vallandigham—Who was your 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. I may answer incorrectly, but not intentionally. My head is a little confused by wounds, and my memory obscure on dates, &c.

Dr. Biggs—Where did you get arms to obtain possession of the armory? A. I bought them.

Q. In what State? A. That I would not state.

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

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 am here a prisoner and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength in supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was too tardy after commencing the open attack—in delaying my movements through Monday night, and up to the time I was attacked by the government troops.

Q. How many guns? A. Two hundred Sharp's rifles and two hundred revolvers—what is called the Massachusetts Arms Company's revolvers, a little under the Navy size.

Q. Why did you not take that swivel you left in the house? A. I had no occasion for it. It was given to me a year or two ago.

Q. In Kansas? A. No; I had nothing given me in Kansas.

Q. By whom, and in what State? A. I decline to answer. It is not properly a swivel; it is a very large rifle with a pivot. The ball is larger than a musket ball; it is intended for a slug.

To the Reporters—I wish to say, furthermore, that you had better—all you people at the South—prepare yourselves for a settlement of that question that must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it. The sooner you are prepared the better.

Bystander—Q. Was it your only object to free the negroes? A. Absolutely our only object.

Q. But you demanded and took Col. Washington's silver and watch? A. Yes; we intended freely to appropriate the property of slaveholders to carry out our object. It was for that, and only that, and with no design to enrich ourselves with any plunder whatever.

The Abolition Leader.

There is no doubt that "old Brown," possesses the coolness and sagacity which were accorded to him by Governor Wise, and the additional one of being the most untruthful man that ever lived. If he had himself prepared the interrogations which we publish in another column, his answers could not have been more adroit, nor better calculated to promote his cause, enlist the sympathy of his friends, and excite in the minds of even his enemies, the sort of respect which is always felt for boldness and nerve. The personal examination by the Governor of Brown was proper and pertinent, though it is to be regretted that his Excellency could not have been permitted to conduct that investigation without the publicity which has been given to it. But the promiscuous questionings to which we refer, the interrogatories of "bystanders," which, though not so intended, were admirably adapted to give the crafty old insurrectionist a fine opportunity to say just what he desired, and of which he availed himself in the most prompt and skillful manner; and, finally, his speech to the reporters—or rather to the South and the world—were all performances, which, considering the inevitable publicity that must ensue, were of very questionable discreetness and propriety. The great Founder of Christianity enjoined his apostles: "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves." John Brown seems to have appropriated the first part of this injunction, and some of his interrogators the last. It is lawful to learn from an enemy, and a little of old Brown's shrewdness and reticence would not be amiss in those who have intercourse with him. On the whole, he is about the most cunning, as well as fearless, old fox of the abolition pack, and that is saying a good deal for him.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

"Harpers Ferry" in a Tract Society.

The abolition clergy, it will be seen (by the proceedings of the Tract Convention at Chicago,) have rather got the start of politicians, in converting "Ossawattomie" Brown to account. This Tract Convention seems to have been composed chiefly of clerical insurgents, whose violent language is fully up to the Harper's Ferry standard. One "Rev." unequivocally declared himself in favor of "having the slaves rise up against their masters, and, if necessary, 'wading' their way to freedom, through the blood of their oppressors, knee deep." Yet such men as these have the effrontery to stand up and profess to be anxious to extend, by religious tracts, the doctrines of Christianity, the principles of the Prince of Peace, and the commandments of Him who hath said, "Thou shalt not kill."

It is but justice to the American Tract Society, which centres in this city, to say, that this Western Convention is an offshoot of the Boston Branch, that recently seceded, in consequence of the refusal of the society to lend its printing presses to the promulgation of Abolitionism.—*N. Y. Express.*

FALLSTAFFIAN.—Although the events of the past few days are of the most important character, and should be viewed with the greatest seriousness, it is impossible to restrain a smile at the Fallstaffian exhibitions of some of the heroes of the fight. To hear them recount their exploits, one would conclude the defenders from this section of the county more than averaged their man.—*Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson.*

The Rebellion at Harper's Ferry.

[Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 24.—The Circuit Court of Jefferson county—Hon. Richard Parker, Judge: Chas. D. Harding Commonwealth's Attorney, Andrew Hunter, assistant. The Court adjourned early this morning, such being the excitement that no civil cases were ready for trial.

The State of Virginia vs. John Brown, Aaron C. Stevens, and Edwin Coppee, white persons, and Shields Green and John Copeland, negroes, committed on charges of conspiracy to make rebellion, insurrection, and open war against the Commonwealth of Virginia, and also for the murder of F. Beckham, G. W. Turner, Thomas Burley, Luke Quinn, marine, and Haywood Sheppard, negro. The following justices of the peace have been summoned by the sheriff to hold the examination trial to-morrow of the above prisoners:—Braxton Davenport, presiding justice; Geo. W. Eichelberger, John W. McCurdy, Wm. F. Alexander, John J. Locke, G. F. Mason, and Thomas H. Willis.

The law requires that the decision of the justices of the examination court, who may number from five to sixteen, must be unanimous.

The prisoners will be examined together, and it is supposed that the examination trial will be concluded by two o'clock to-morrow, to which time the grand jury have been adjourned by the court. The grand jury will then take up the case immediately, and the indictments, which are already prepared, will probably be presented to the court on Wednesday morning, when the trial of the prisoners will commence before the court and jury. Should they be found guilty, and sentence of death be pronounced upon them, the judge, under the laws of this State, fixes the day of execution independent of the Governor. The usual delay of thirty days after sentence is excepted in cases insurrection and rebellion, and the prisoners if convicted of the same, may be hung immediately, either within or without the jail yard.

Judge Parker to-day ordered the $205 taken from Brown to be paid to him. The judge also stated that all their personal property, including the Sharps' rifles and other arms which belong to the prisoners, will be given to the heirs of the prisoners should they be capitally convicted.

A man named James Lynch, alias William J. Stabough, supposed to be one of the insurgents, was brought in a prisoner to-day, and lodged in jail. He was captured some days ago by Mr. M. E. Price, the U. S. mail agent on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad cars, at a place called Sir John's Run, and kept in Romney jail till to-day. He is quite undersized, of a simple and foolish appearance, and had been for several weeks loitering about this and the adjoining counties begging and borrowing money. He registered himself here some days before the outbreak, as James Lynch, Cincinnati, Ohio, but at the time of his arrest gave the name of Wm. J. Stabough, of Louisa, Lawrence county, Ky. On Friday night, the 14th he called Mr. Barbour, the surperintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry, out of his house, insisting upon a private interview on the lawn, which was refused. Then he asked the loan of a dollar and then left. Since his arrest he has said if Barbour had granted him an interview he would have revealed the whole plot. Both at Harper's Ferry and here an excited crowd followed the prisoner as he passed manacled through the streets in the charge of officers. His commitment on suspicion of aiding and abetting John Brown & Co., was issued by Justice Eichelberger.

The prisoner Stevens is considered out of immediate danger from his wounds, and the others are in good condition.

The excitement in town is increasing as the time for trial approaches. The town is guarded by a very large body of military, under the command of Col. Davis, which was reinforced to-day by men from Shepherdstown. Col. Davis arrived in town from Richmond, and took command to-day of all the troops. He is a staff officer of Gov. Wise. Senator Mason, Mr. Faulkner, and other prominent Virginians, are here.

It is expected that the requisition of Gov. Wise for the prisoner in Carlisle jail will reach there in time to enable him to be committed to the jail of this county on Thursday night.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 24.—Still further discoveries as to those implicated in the outbreak have been made, which seem to produce much excitement here and at Charlestown, although the nature of the discoveries has not transpired. There was last night a number of alarms and a great deal of hurrying to and fro; arms from the armory were dealt out to every citizen, and guards were dispatched with the trains. The workmen in the armory, who had resumed work, were all again idle to-day.

FREE NEGROES.—Idle, and shiftless, and dissipated, some of them doubtless are; but conservative they are and always have been. They cling with death-like tenacity, when permitted to do so, to Southern soil and institutions. When divorced from them it is by legal coercion. The very fact is a commentary upon the freedom which the North offers to them. They seldom go to free States except upon compulsion. And if the legal restrictions were removed there would be into the South a general influx, a mighty rush of the free colored population, scattered throughout the North and West. We mention these things because we wish to dispel any illusory hopes founded on the supposed sympathy of the free black with the slave, and to dispel any fear among ourselves. No such sympathy exists. The historical facts exhibit no such sympathy. The free negroes at the North who make themselves busy in the matter are well understood. Notoriety and money are their aim, and these only.—Many of the free colored people of the South are industrious, useful persons, and so far from being really objects of jealousy and suspicion, are, considering their legal status and actual circumstances, worthy of kind consideration and sympathetic regard. They fill up useful and needful places in our social and domestic economy. It is an ill policy to visit upon them punishment which they do not incur. For the most part they follow avocations which do not to any considerable degree compete with slave labor. We have said thus much in the hope of clearing up some erroneous notions, North and South.—*Richmond News.*

NOT A SLAVE INSURRECTION!—The recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry was, in no sense, an *insurrection!* The slaves had no part nor lot in the matter, except in so far as some of them were *forced* to take part by the menaces of "Old Brown" and the fourteen white men under his command. There were five free negroes engaged in the affair, *but not a single slave!* And even the free negroes thus engaged were not Virginia free negroes—that is, not residents of this State—but residents of the Northern States, whom Brown brought along with him to aid him in his fanatical and diabolical scheme.

We repeat that the affair at Harper's Ferry was not an insurrection at all—that the slaves had nothing to do with it—that, on the contrary, the slaves themselves were terrified and panic stricken by the audacious invasion of the Abolition conspirators. We desire the Northern people—especially the Northern Abolitionists, who prate about the oppression and discontent of Southern slaves—to remember the striking and significant fact that the slaves were not participants in the late affair, and that the affair itself was, therefore, not a *slave* insurrection, in any sense or to any extent, but a pure and absolute conspiracy and invasion on the part of Northern Abolitionists alone!—*Rich. Whig.*

Col. Lewis W. Washington's Statement.

Col. Lewis W. Washington gives the following account of his connection with the affair:

Between one and two o'clock on Sunday night I was in my bed at my house, five or six miles from Harper's Ferry; I was awakened by hearing my name called in the hall; I supposed it was some friends arrived, who, being acquainted with the house, had come in through the kitchen without making any noise; I got up and opened the door into the hall, and before me stood four men, three armed with Sharp's rifles, levelled and cocked, and the fourth—this man Stevens—with a revolver in his right hand, and in his left a lighted flambeau, made of pine whittlings; as I opened the door one of the men said, "Is your name Washington?" Said I, "that is my name." Perhaps Cook, who was of the crowd, also identified me, as he told me afterwards he was taken there for that purpose. I was then told that I was a prisoner, and one of them said "Don't be frightened." I replied, do you see anything that looks like fright about me?" "No," he said, "I only want to say that if you surrender and come with us freely, you are safe." I told them I understood that sufficiently, and there was no necessity for further explanation; but I was struck with the number of men sent against me, and aked what need there was of so many, as there was no danger of an unarmed man in his night shirt resisting an armed force. I was told to put on my clothes, and of course complied.—"Perhaps," said I, "while I am dressing you will be so good as to tell me what all this means?" I inquired what the weather was outside, and one of them advised me to put on an overcoat, as it was rather chilly.—Another said they wanted my arms, and I opened the gun closet for them to keep themselves. They then explained their mission, which they represented to be purely philanthropic—to wit: The emancipation of all the slaves in the country. After I was dressed Stephens said to me, "Have you got any money?" I replied "I wish I had a great deal." "Be careful sir," said he. I told him if I had any money I knew how to take care of it, and he could not get it. Said he, "Have you a watch?" My reply was, "I have, but you cannot have it. You have set yourselves up as great moralists and liberators of slaves; now it apears you are robbers as well." "Be careful sir," said he again. I told them I was dressed and ready to go. They bade me wait a short time, and my carriage would be at the door. They had ordered my carriage for me, and pried open the stable door to get it out. They had harnessed the horses on the wrong side of each other, and I tried to induce them to correct the mistake which they did after driving a short distance; but still being harnessed wrong, and rather spirited animals they would not work well.

My servant, whom they had forced along, was driving. I suspected they were only robbers, and was expecting all along that they would turn off at some point, but they drove directly to the Armory. Brown came out and invited me in, saying there was a comfortable fire, and I shortly afterwards met with Mr. Allstadt, whom they had arrested on the way, and brought along in my buggy wagon. While coming along, the horses being restive, I got out and walked up a hill with one of the men, who took occasion to ask my views on the subject of slavery in the abstract. I declined an argument on the subject, but he still pressed it upon me, and I was obliged to refuse the second time.

Brown told us to make ourselves comfortable, and added, "By and by I shall require each of you, gentlemen, to write to some of your friends to send a stout negro man in your places." This was by way of ransom. He told us he must see the letter before it was sent, and he thought after this was effected they could make an arrangment by which we could return home. I determined not to make the requisition, but he never made application for it, having other matters before the day expired attracting his attention.

My sword, which had been presented by Frederick the Great to General Washington, was taken from my house, with other arms. This man Cook had been at my house some time before and seen the arms, and at that time I beat him at shooting, and he told me I was the best shot he had ever met. On the way to Harper's Ferry he asked me if I had shot any since that time, and he said he owed me an apology for being with this party after being so well treated by me. I told him that it was of no consequence about the apology, but I would ask one favor of him, which was to use his influence to have returned to me the old sword and an old pistol, which, in the present improved state of arms, were only valuable in consideration of their history. He promised to attend to it, and shortly after reaching the Armory I found this sword in old Brown's hands. Said Brown, "I will take especial care of it, and I shall endeavor to return it to you after you are released." He carried the sword in his hands all day on Monday, until after the arrival of the military.

Upon the first announcement of the arrival of the militia, Brown came into the room and picked out ten of us, whom he supposed to be the most prominent men. He told us we might be assured of good treatment, because, in case he got the worst of it in this fight, the possession of us would be of service in procuring good terms; we could exercise great influence with our fellow-citizens, and as for me, he knew if I was out I should do my duty, and in my position as aid to the Governor I should be a most dangerous foe. Then we were taken into the engine house and closely confined. Two of our number went backwards and forwards repeatedly to confer with citizens during the various negotiations, and finally remained out altogether, leaving the eight who were inside when the building was finally assaulted and captured by the marines. During Monday various terms of capitulation were proposed and refused, and at night we requested our friends to cease firing during the night, as if the place should be stormed in the dark, friends and foes would have to share alike. In the morning, Col. Shriver, of Frederick, announced the arrival of the United States marines. During the night he had brought in Dr. Taylor, of Frederick, to look at the wounds of old Brown's son.—The surgeon looked at the man and promised to attend him in the morning if practicable, but about the time he was expected hostilities had recommenced.

Col. Lee, who commanded the United States forces, sent up Lieut. Stuart to announce to Brown that the only terms he would offer for surrender were that he and his men should be taken to a place of safety and kept unmolested until the will of the President could be ascertained. Brown's reply was to the effect that he could expect no leniency, and he would sell his life as dearly as possible. A few minutes later the place was assaulted and taken. In justice to Brown, I will say that he advised the prisoners to keep well under shelter during the firing, and at no time did he threaten to massacre us or place us in front in case of assault. It was evident he did not expect the attack so soon.—There was no cry of "surrender" in his party except from one young man, and then Brown said:—"Only one surrenders" This fellow, when he saw the marines, said he would prefer to take his chance of a trial at Washington. He had taken his position, and fired one or two shots when he cried "surrender. There were four of Brown's party able to fight when the marines attacked, besides a negro, making five in all.—Tis negro was very bold at first, but when the assault was made he took off his accoutrements and tried to mingle with the prisoners and pass himself off as one of them. I handed him over to the marines at once, saying he was a prisoner then at all events.

Letter From Senator Mason.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

It is right, and due to truth, that the material facts attending the late incendiary attack on the town of Harper's Ferry should be correctly understood.

There was no *insurrection*, in any form whatsoever, on the part of any of the inhabitants or residents of the town or its vicinity. There is little doubt that such insurrection was fully expected by the leader of the armed miscreants who came from the adjoining State clandestinely, and under cover of night into the town—an expectation in which they were wofully disappointed, as fully admitted by themselves. The fact is undoubted that *not a man, black or white, joined them* after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

It is true that after their capture their leader (Brown) stated that he had reason to expect such assistance, and had been disappointed. But this is fully discredited by the following facts: First, That he had undisputed possession of the town from about midnight on Sunday until after mid-day on Monday, when the people of the adjoining country, learning the state of things, got together in armed bands and made a descent upon the town. Second, That during this period they seized and held in custody, besides the slaves of Mr. Washington and Mr. Allstodt, taken in the neighborhood, some five or six other slaves belonging to residents at Harper's Ferry, and found in the streets. It is stated that they put spears or lances in the hands of two or three of these negroes and compelled them to stand in the character of sentinels at the door of the engine-house occupied by the incendiaries, but at the first assault made by the citizens the slaves threw away their pikes and escaped to their homes for refuge. Third, They had in confinement, in addition, some thirty or forty other persons, who were found unarmed in the streets in the early hours of the morning, but no adherent or sympathizer turned up amongst them. In addition to all this, after careful inquiry and investigation on the spot, I could not learn that any man of any color (save one, hereafter to be noticed) was even suspected of being in any way accessory or privy to the plot. The exception was of a man named Cook, who came to Harper's Ferry a year or two since in the character of school-master, married there, and who, after the event, it appeared, was an emissary of Brown's, and had been associated with him in Kansas. Cook imparted the plans of Brown to none in Virginia, so far as is known; or, if he did, it is certain that none acted on them. He accompained the party to Mr. Washington's which seized him and his negroes and brought them off in the night, but none of the latter evinced any purpose to follow his fortunes. On the contrary, those that he carried off the same night into Marland escaped from him there and returned.

I think I am warranted, on the foregoing facts, that no engagements or promises of aid from any, of any race, were given to Brown inviting his descent. On the part of the negroes, it is certain that the only emotion evinced by them was of alarm and terror, and their only refuge sought at their master's homes.

Of the conspiracy, *outside of this State*, enough has transpired, or been obtained from papers taken with Brown's effects, to show that he acted from impressions made upon him by abolition tracts, newspapers, and orators in the circles he frequented in the non-slaveholding States. Those impressions were that it required only to put arms within immediate reach to bring about immediate insurrection in the slaveholding States—a doctrine openly inculcated, as is known, by the abolition leaders. Thus impressed, he embarked on this desperate enterprise with but nineteen men, but he had arms and weapons secreted in the mountains and thinly-populated country on the Maryland side of the river, and within four or five miles of the Virginia line at Harper's Ferry, with abundant ammuniton, to have placed an effective weapon in the hands of each of at least fifteen hundred or two thousand men. The exact number of these arms can never be ascertained, as they were carried off in great numbers when first discovered or brought in, by the citizens, and companies of volunteers who came from a distance, and before possession of them was taken by the regular military authorities. Amongst them were *one thousand pikes or lances*, composed of a steel blade sharpened at the point and at both edges, some six or eight inches long, and tapering from an inch or inch and a half to the point, strongly and securely fixed on uniform wooden handles, five or six feet in length—a most effective arm for hands unskilled in military weapons—leaving no doubt for whom they were destined.

The whole military equipment possessed by Brown and seized after his capture, could not have cost less than ten thousand dollars, consisting, amongst other things, of some two hundred Sharpe's rifles, with a like number of six-shooter pistols *contained in the manufacturer's boxes* and not yet used; a proportionate supply of fixed ammunition for the rifles, with caps &c., in the original boxes; hospital stores, pick-axes and shovels, unstained with use, and a large box containing ten kegs of powder.

A grave inquiry remains, which will be diligently and, I trust, successful prosecuted, to ascertain whence the funds were derived for this militiary expedition of out-laws against a State of the Union, and who they were aiding with money to furnish arms to such a leader for such a purpose.

It remains only to add, that, so far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. I could not correctly ascertain the number killed—some ten or eleven it is known were killed—some were shot in attempting to escape across the river, and their bodies not recovered; five only were captured alive, amongst them their leader Brown; two of the five are negroes; one, a mulatto, reports that he came from Ohio to join this expedition; the other, a black, says that he came from Harrisburg Pa., with the like purpose; both allege that they were deceived by Brown as to the objects of the expedition.

Not a slave escaped or attempted escape