Spirit of the Morning Press; titution, treating upon the Italian ques tion, thinks that notwithstanding some "dark specks on the political horizon in Europe," and the gloomy forebodings to which they have given rise, the great Powers of Europe, having, as they undoubtedly have, the power to pravent it, will not permit the public peace to be again broken, and the continent exposed to the dangers and suf-

ferings of another war.

The Intelligencer notes the prompt suppression of the Harper's Perry complimey.

## WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

THE PAPERS FOUNDON OSSAWATTAMIE BROWN The Government have received the papers found with reference to their character, these papers isclose that he kept a daily journal, in which how his purchase of arms in large quantities, ad ammunition and stores of all kinds necessary to the success of an extensive insurfectionfield spy-glasses, picks and shovels for throwing up temperary fortifications, calls, or boatswain's sties of a new kind, being very shrill and capable of being heard at a long distance, (which are supposed to have been intended for assembling his bands or warning them of danger,) were among these stores. The whistles, as per bill found in his effects, were made in Philadelphis, and forwarded to an agent of his in Bultimore, last week, per Adams & Co.'s Exons in different States are embraced in the papers found, as being well posted in regard to his plane and movements.

From the tenor of his papers it is now not to be doubted that the conspiracy of which he was the sed and front had an extensive organization in

There is said to be nothing in the papers found showing that negroes or others belonging at Harper's Perry or its vicinity were particeps criminis before the fact in Brown's conspiracy.

Among other things embraced in this batch of papers are said to be the names of various persons upon whom he might rely for aid in case of neessity. It is also said to be apparent from them that he was promised instant extensive aid from abroad, which, as the result proves, failed him.

There can now be no dou bt that his grand aim ras to create a general service insurred

THE EXCITEMENT existing here with reference to the colored population of Washington city and the surrounding country, and the alleged purpose parties concerned with Ossawottamie Brown ke an insurrection here if possible, strikes us as being entirely uncalled for; it being evident in the conduct of the colored population that nothing of the sort is dreamed of by them. A number of those among them, well-known and respected for their invariable excellent and trustworthy conduct, have taken occasion to declare to us their gratification at the prompt manner in which Ossawottamie Brown and his gang have been disposed of at Harper's Ferry, and their extreme joy over the probability that none of their class belonging there were concerned in his plans or in his operations, except such as were forced to take part with him by threats of otherwise being put to death.

THE U.S. MARIERS.—Praises of the reliability and efficiency of the U.S. Marine Corps as evinced racks in this city yesterday, at Harper's Ferry, are being spoken by all in this city. Led by the gallant Lt. Green, who proved himself throughout the affair every inch a true soldier, in the manner in which they captured the insurrectionists they proved the value of military discipline beyond all nection. They richly deserve, as they are enjoy-ag, the thanks of their country. It is understood that yesterday afternoon the Secretary of War took occasion to thank the corps and especially the gallant detachment of it stationed at head-quarters for their gallant and so valuable services in this affair; making Col. Harris, the commander of the corps, the medium of this deserved commu-

A ROOMACK EXPLORED.—The story sent to the New York Times from this city latimating that a defalcation of near a hundred thousand dollars has been discovered in the affairs of the agriculurean of the Patent Office is atterly un-l. It is probably based wholly on the fact Becretary of the Interior felt it to be his duty to curtail the expenses of that bureau to pre-vent the occurrence of a deficiency in the appro-priations for its operations, which, though not yet occurring, would probably have resulted from keeping the cost of its operations up to what they

WEAT WILL BE DONE WITH THEM.—We apprehend that the President has directed, through Mr. Ould, that the rioters captured at Harper's Perry shall be as soon as possible delivered over to the civil authorities of Virginia for trial, together with all the testimony in the hands of the United States authorities, civil and military. It of that the facts involved do not warrant ding them on a charge of high treason against United States, under which charge it was gently believed yesterday evening, that Mr. Onld been instructed to bring them to trial.

SINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE. During the month of September, 1859, there have been 3,329 letters received and registered; 2,901 written and transmitted; patents engrowed, 12,219; patents recorded, 13,128; patents transmitted, 9,438; patents examined, 14,495; entries posted in tract books, 12,008; scree of scrip issued, 7,248.

Ancersusmor Hubber - Yesterday afternoon archbishop Hughes dined with the President of the United States, in company with most of the Catholic clergy of this city. The company also mainted Secretary Cobb, Secretary Floyd and adv. Mrs. Senator Stidell, Maj. Alexander and

Richmond Requirer comes starting, on the exception of the death warning, on the exception of the death Warney, late U. S. Mighter

ANTECEDENTS OF THE ORIGINATORS.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS. The Commencement of the Inc First Attack on the Insurgents Shooting
A Prisoner—Sharp Fighting Commonced—
Several Killed—Arrival of the Marines
and other Troops—Storming of the Armory
Emildings—The Insurgents Routed—The

Dead and Wounded-Seizure of Arms. &c. (availing ourselves largely of the Baltimore American's very graphic account) of the extraordinary servile insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

We commence with

Ine Originator of the insurrection, and the chief leader in its short but bloody existence, was undoubtedly Captain John Brown, whose connection with the scenes of violence and border warfare in Kamms then made his name familiarly notorious to the whole country. Capt. Brown made his first appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, secompanied by his two sons, the whole party assuming the name of Smith. They inquired about land in the vicinity, made investigations as to the probability of finding ores, and for some time boarded at Sandy Hook, one mile east of Harper's Ferry. After an absence of some months they reappeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown ranked or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and thus confermed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in a movement so desperate and extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed was to be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

Capt. Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed that he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some infelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions. These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection that had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by Capt. Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The Commencement of the insurrection

THE COMMERCEMENT OF THE INSURBECTION THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night. Wm. Williams, watchman on Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across towards the Maryland side was seized by a number of men, who said he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook among the men, and knowing them treated the matter as a joke, but enforcing silence they conducted him to the armory, which he found already in their possession. He was retained till after daylight and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williams at midnight, found the bridge lights all out, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery he broke away and his pursuers stumbling over the track he escaped.

broke away and his pursuers stumbling over the track he escaped.

The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner, living about four miles from the Ferry. A party headed by Cook proceeded there, roused Col. W. and told him he was a prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the houses, took a carriage and horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washlarge wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cook he immediately recognized him as a man who had called upon him some months previous, to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to Gen. Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both heir-looms in the family. Before leaving Cook invited Col. Washington to a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made his visit on Sunday night he alluded to his previous visit and the couriesy with which he had been treated, regretting the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. W. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he obtained by the former visit to carry off all the Colonel's valuable collection of arma, which he did not reobtain until after the final defeat of the insurrection.

unble collection of arma, which he did not reobtain until after the final defeat of the insurrection.

Prom Col Washington's they proceeded with
him a prisoner in his carriage, and twelve of his
negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt,
another large farmer on the same road. Mr. Allstadt and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken
prisoners, all their negroes within reach forced to
join the movement, and they returned to thearmory at the Perry. All these movements seem to
have been made without exciting the slightest
alarm in the town; nor did the detention of CaptPhelp's train at the upper end of the town attract
attention. It was not until the town thoroughly
waked upand from the bridge guarded by armed
men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues,
that the people found they were prisoners. A
panic appears to have immediately ensued, and
the number of the lasurrectionists at once magnified from fifty, which was probably their greatest
force, including the slaves forced to join, to from
five to six hundred. Is the misintime, a number
of the workmen, knowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the armory, and were lustantly
taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less
than sixty men confined. Among these these entrapped were Armistend Ball, enter draughtsman
of the armory. Benj. Mills, master of the armory,
and J. E. Y. Dangerfield, paymaster's clerk.
These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the
engine-house, which afterwards became the chief
fortress of the insurgants, and were not released
until after the final assault. The workmen were
imprisoned in a building farther down the yard,
and were rescued by the brill and Zonave dash
made by the railroad company's men who came
down from Martinsburg.

This was the condition of things at daylight,
about which time Capt Cook with two winte
men, and accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon
went over the bridge and struck up the mountain
who were come down upon Hagper's
Ferry in overwhelming f

THE BEGINNING OF THE PIGHT-SHOOTING

PRISONER.

As the day advanced, and the news spread bound, and people came into the Perry, the first temonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A guerilla warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man named Hayward, railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join the movement. Next man shot was Joseph Burley, a citizen of Harper's Perry. He was shot whilst standing in his own door. About this time also Sami. P. Young Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into the town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the Armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the heighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

DEATH OF A NAVAL COMMANDER.—Commander on the bridge. About noon the Charlestown on the height of the weather for this morning is made from the Mores Telegraph line to the Smithsonian Institution.

The time of cheervation is about 7 o'clock:

October 19 1850.

The insurrectionists at this time finding a disposition to resist them; had withdrawn nearly all within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. About noon the Charlestown to the height. The following report of the mouth of the height.

The Warrent—The following report of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly flown to ward the Armory. In this movement, one of the insurrectionists, named Wm. Thempson, was taken prisoner. The Shepherdisown troops sext taken prisoner. The Shepherdisown troops and initialing the Charlestown and the seminators at this time finding a discount to sent them; had withdrawn nearly all within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads within the Afmory grounds, leaving only a guard on the height. When the Market heads here in th the being out the prisoner Thompson. He is brought out on the bridge and shot down; in the bridge he fell in the water, and some pearance of life still remaining, he was again idea with palls.

during the day. Several others were wounded; among them a on of Dr. Murphy, of Harper's Ferry.

A guestile warrage was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of three of the insurgents and the wounding of a fourth. Gae of them crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with a view of escaping or of conveying information to Cook's party, was not known. He was shot whilst crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharpe's rife, and the body was afterwards stripped of a portion of its clothing. In one of his packets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring the bearer, Capt. Lehman, held that command under Major General Brown! A light mulatto was also shot outside the Armory gate. The ball went through and through his throat, tearing away all the great arteries, and killing him almost instantly. His name was not known, but he was one of the free negroes who came with Captain Brown. His body was left exposed in the street up to noon yesterday; exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time, a tall, powerful man, named Aaron Stevens, came out from the Armory conducting some prisoners, it was said, and was shot twice, once in the side of the face, and once in the breast. He was captured and taken into the twern, and after the insurrection had been quelled, was turned over in a dying condition to the United States authorities. Another man was shot in the Armenal yard.

During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandosh side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized Hall's rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through the mill-race and dislodged them. In this rencontre it was said that three of the insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the city. Night by this time had come on and active operatio

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE MILITARY.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night the train with the Baltimore military and United States marines arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Colonel Lee, deputised by the War Department to take command. The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind. They found the bridge in possession of the military, and entered the besieged and beleagured town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or the singing motion of a Sharp's rifle ball, warning them that it was advisable to keep out of range of the Armory. Their first visit was to the bedside of Aaron Stevens, the wounded prisoner. They found him a large, exceedingly athletic man, a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room, filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was, groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the foray in which he was engaged. He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Captain Brown. He had also served in the United States Army.

The sole object of the attempt was to give the negroes freedom, and Captain Brown had represented that as soon as they had seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and they would soon have force enough to accomplish their purposes. He believed that the freeing of the negroes was a proper purpose, one for which he would sacrifice his life, but thought that Captain Brown had been greatly deceived in relation to the movement. He said preparations had been making for some months for the movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes. This statement was repeated without varietion by all the ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE MILITARY.

teen white men and five free negroes. This statement was repeated without variation by all the

prisoners with whom we conversed. They all agreed as to the number in the movement, and as to its objects, which some of them called the work of philanthropy.

Lewis Leary, the negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Capt. Brown for the insurrection at a fair held in Lorraine county, Ohio, and received money from him to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburg, Pa., and from there traveled across the country to Brown's farm.

How THE NIGHT PASSED.

The night passed without serious alarms, but not without excitement. The marines were marched over immediately after the arrival of Col. Lee, and were stationed within the armory grounds so as to completely surround the engine house. Occasional shots were fired by the country volunteers—what for was not understood; but there was only one return fire from the insurgents. The broken telegraph was soon repaired through the exertions of Superintendents Westervelt and Talcott, who accompanied the expedition, and the announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the "press representatives" abundant employment.

with Baltimore gave the "press representatives" abundant employment.

There was no finding any bed, and daylight was awaited with, anxiety Its earliest glimpses were availed of to survey the scene. A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep, close or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the "Malakoff" of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire engine house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and one on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground A dead stillness surrounded the building, and except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed centre door, or a doy's nose slightly protruding, there was no signs of life, much less of hostility, given. Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer. Cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Ball, and other citizens, who they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. The murder of the prisoners held was thought by many to be determined upon, and then a fight to the death as an ending of their desperate attempt. Whilst people thus looked and speculated, the door was thrown open and one of the prisoners was sent out with a flag of truce, and delivered what was supposed to be terms of capitulation. The continuance of the preparations for assault showed they were not accepted.

The Demand for Surrender—The Attack and THE DEMAND FOR SURRENDER—THE ATTACK AND

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, of the first cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the besieged, Sam'l Strider, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Capt. Cook. Lieut Stnart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence and trial by law. Capt. Brown refused all terms but those previously demanded, which were substantially: "That he should be permitted to march out with his men and arms, taking their prisoners with them; that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers were then at liberty to pursue, and they would fight if they could not escape." Of course this was vefused, and Lieut. Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear-shot, was evidently very carnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant, and the courage of his aged flag-bearer, were avann praise.

At this moment the interest of the scene was intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting of escape in every direction. The marines, divided in two squads, were ready for a dash at the door. Pinally Lieutenant Stuart, having exhausted all argument with the determined Capt. Brown, walked slowly from the door. Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Colonel Harris and Lieut. Green, advanced in two lines on ach side of the door. Two powerful fellows sprang between the lines and with heavy sledge hammers attempted to batter down the door. The door swung and Shortly after 7 o'clock, Lieut. J. E. B.

Ottowa, the wounded man his son Watson the father himself laid upon the grass a libele, his face and hair eletted with ble severe bayenet wound in his side.

Garrans Brown's Statzment about the statement would be severe because the second statement of the state

CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

A short time after he was brought on he revived and talked carnotily to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had done only what was right. He replied to question substitutially as follows:

Q. Are you Capt. Brown, of Kansas?

A. I am sometimes called so.

Q. Are you Osawattamie Brown?

A. I tried to do my duty there.

Q. What was your present object?

A. To free the slaves from bondage.

Q. Were any other persons but these with you now connected with the inovenient?

A. No. A. No.
Q. Did you expect aid from the North?
A. No; there was none connected with the novement but those who came with me.
Q. Did you expect to hill people in order to arry your point.

A. I did not wish to do it, but you forced me to

A. I did not wish to do it, but you forced me to do it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, and seemed anxious to vindicate his course. He urged that he had the town at his mercy, that he could have burned it and murdered its inhabitants, but did not. He had treated the prisoners he had taken with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst he was bearing a flag of truce, and seemed very anxious for the safety of the wounded son. Altogether his conversation bore the impress of a conviction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the war in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all the respect of a prisoner of war. He seemed fally convinced that he had been badly treated, and had a right to complain.

When first brought out he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and he himself said he was dying. An examination of his wounds proved them to be not necessarily fatal, and he fiterwards expressed a desire to live and to be tried by his country. In his pockets a considerable number of papers were found, among which were the articles of agreement under which the insurrectionists acted, and what purported to be a schedule for the establishment of "provisional government." In his pockets were found nearly four hundred dollars in gold, which was committed to the care of Dr. Murphy, the Armory Paymaster. The most important papers found in his possession were taken in charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the Government. The following note, characteristic of the pursuits of the man, fell into our possesion: "Captain Brown:

"Dear Sir: I have been disappointed in not

"Captain Brown:

"Dear Siz: I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this, to take charge of your freight. They have been here now two weeks, and as I have had to superintend the providing for them it has imposed upon me no small task. Besides, they are getting discontented, and if not soon taken on some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing

pose doing.

"They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State it will be a bad termination to your enterprise." [No signature.]

Capt. John Brown, the commander and instigator of this most singular project, has been known by the name of "Osswattamie Brown," in which character he obtained quite a notoriety throughout the country as one of the leaders of the Free-State party in Kansas. He was the hero of fifty guerilla fights in the vicinity of Osswattamie, in one of which his son, Frederick Brown, was killed. His skill and bravery in this species of warfare was undisputed. On one occasion, when attacked by one hundred and fifty Missourians, with a party of forty, he retreated to the woods, kept them at bay, and after a fight of five hours had lost two men killed and one wounded, whilst his opponents left thirty-one dead on the field, and COMMANDER OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS. opponents left thirty-one dead on the field, and took away with them about thirty wounded.

On another occasion he had a conflict with the famous pro-slavery leader, Captain Pate, each party numbering about thirty. He killed four and took twenty-six prisoners, including the Captain, who afterwards highly complimented Captain, who afterwards highly complimented Captain Brown for his bravery, saying that he "rode about them, sword in hand, and commanded a surrender, and they were obliged to make it."

The two sons who were engaged with him in the Harper's Ferry invasion, were also with him in his Kansas fights, Ottawa Jones, especially, figured extensively with his father in Kansas, and his residence between Lawrence and Ossawattamie was destroyed by fire by the pro-slavery men on the same day that his brother was killed.

The Paisoners.

mie was destroyed by fire by the pro-slavery men on the same day that his brother was killed.

THE PRISONERS.

Besides Captain Brown, the prisoners taken are his son, who is seriously wounded in the abdomen and not likely to live; Edwin Coppuck, who belongs to lowa and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pittsburg to join Brown. The stories of all these men are precisely the same; they agree as to the object they proposed to accomplish and the number of parties in the movement. Young Brown, in answer to a question, said that there were parties in the North connected with the movement—thus differing with his father on that point. Coppuck, the other white prisoner, is quite young, and seems less shrewd than the others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked gave a reply which showed the influence Brown had over him. He said: "Ah! you gentlemen don't know Captain Brown, when he calls for us we sever think of refusing to come."

Seve al slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is not believed that they were there willingly. Indeed Brown's expectations as to the slaves running to him was entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases they were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which a slave made a public appearance with arms in his hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by offic of the town people, when he found he had a pike in his hand, used his "brief authority" to arrest the citizen and have him taken to the Armory.

TEXATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their lenient treatment. They were seither tied nor insulted, and, beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill used. Capt. Brown was always courteous to them, and at all times assured them they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and whilst he had the workinen in confinement made an abolition speech to them. Col. Washington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the assault, though he admitted during the night that escape was impossible, and he would have to die. When the door was broken down, one of his men cried out, "I surrender." The captain immediately ested out, "There's one surrenders—give him quarter;" and at the same moment fired his own rifle at the door. During the previous night he spoke freely with Col. Washington and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas, and two here; he had not pressed them to join him in this expedition, but he did not regret their loss—they had "died in a glorious cause."

The position of the prisoners in the engine-house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the all attack, was a very trying one. Without any of the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the all attack, was a very trying one. Without any of the incentives of combat they had to risk the balls of their friends, but happily they all exaped. At the moment when the doors were broken in, the prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. Washington, threw up their hands, so that it might be seen they were not combatants.

Excurse Scenes.

During the morning armed men continued to TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

EXCITING SCENES.

During the morning armed men continued to pour into Harper's Ferry in all sorm of continued and with every variety of arms. Over two hundred men came in on borseback, and probably there were from one thousand to twelve hundred men assembled there. The desire to inflict summary vengeance was exhibited in the strongest manner, and the vindictive feeling existing found one mode of expressure not at all commendable. The body of one of Brown's party shot in the river the previous day was dislodged from the rock on which it fell, and came floating down. As it passed down toward the bridge it was made the larget for probably a hundred shots, and must have been thoroughly riddled with balls.

Expedition arters Cook—Serence of Arms.

Expedition AFTER COOK-SEIRURE OF ARMS.

During Tuesday morning one of Col. Washing-

Pullimere troops accompanied by troops, to the Junction, home, with from accident or detention that is a oristic of the Baltimore and Ohio

In the midst of the fighting, artists were seen passing in the fray, and sketching the scene as its points presented themselves before them. Among these soldier-artists was Mr. John W.

Among these soldier-artist Torsch, of the Law Grays.

Among these soldier-artists was Mr. John W. Torsch, of the Law Grays.

Captain W. D. Brown, attached to the Law Grays, was detailed to guard a wounded insurgent to the quarters, and protect him from the violence of the citizens. While so employed, he asked him to confess how long the plot had been going or, who were its authors, and where their meetings were held, but the dying man refused. Captain Brown took from the man's pocket a note-book of cyphers and secret characters, and has it now in his possession. The cyphers are interspersed with a few English words and names of phoen, among them the foltowing: "Springdale, Codar county, Illinoia," "lowa," St. Paul, Minnesots," and the sentence, "I once more sit down to write to you." About the middle of the stream of the broad Potomac lies the body of one of the insurgents, named Wm. H. Leeman, who was shot on Monday while attempting to make his escape from the town. His black hair may just be seen floating upon the surface of the water and waving with every ripple. The visitors, upon discovering the body to-day, saluted it with a shower of balls, but the action was one of very questionable taste and propriety. He was honored with the commission of captain from Mr. Brown, the following being a true copy of the document found in his pocket:

Headquarters War Department,

Whereas, W. H. Leeman has been nominated a captain in the army established under the Provisional Government; now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by said constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said W. H. Leeman captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, 15th of October, 1859.

John Brown,

Commander-in Chief.

H. Kzys, Secretary of War.

There was taken from the person of Stevens a printed pamphlet of twenty-five pages, containing

There was taken from the person of Stevens a printed pamphlet of twenty-five pages, containing the constitution, &c., of Mr. Brown's provisional government. The work is in the possession of Col. Lee, and would be treasonable were it not

Col. Lee, and would be treasonable were too ridiculous.

This extraordinary movement at Harper's Ferry on the part of the abolitionist Brown, characterized by such audacity and folly, is fertile of comment. It appears that he was a monomaniac, possessing a strong will, superior firmness and resources of mind, and that his followers possessed a weakness of mind and character which enabled him to obtain that ascendency over them which led them to their destruction.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are among the killed and wounded in the recent conflicts at Harper's Ferry:

Killed—Fountain Beckham, railroad agent, on Sunday, by a single shot; Hayard Sheppard, colored porter at the railroad station, killed Sunday night, in working at the train; Thes. Boerly, grocer, of Harper's Ferry, killed in Monday's assault; Wm. Richardson, of Martinsburg, killed in same assault; George W. Turner, of Charlestown military, killed on Monday also; William Brown, son of "Old Brown;" Stewart Taylor, insurgent; J. C. Anderson, insurgent; E. H. Leeman, insurgent; Albert Haslitt, insurgent; and several colored men.

Wounded.—Ossawattamie (old) Brown; Watson Brown, a second son; Evans Dorsey, mortally; Allen Evans, mortally; Private Quinn, U. S. Marines, mortally; another Marine, name unknown, alightly; Alexander Kelly; Geo. Murphy, State's Attorney, of Martinsburg.

Taken Prisoners.—Edwin Coppee, of lows; Shields Green, colored, of Harrisburg; Watson Brown, a son of old Brown. KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brown, a son of old Brown.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

FROM THE AGENT OF THE RAILBOAD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18—10% a. m.—The work is done. The marines, after the insurgents refused to submit, broke in with sledges and heavy ladders. The firing on both sides was heavy ladders. The firing on both sides was heavy. Five were killed and several wounded. We took the sinners prisoners, and released the citizens who had been held as hostages, among whom was our clerk, Mr. Donohue. Major Russell, of the army, headed the marines in person unarmed. I never saw so thrilling a scene in my life. The insurgents are the most fanatical white-livered scamps, of the sort who are ever agitating and exciting mischief under holy pretences. PURSUIT OF THE INSURGENTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 4 p. m.—A special train is being got ready to take the men and horses of the corps of rangers to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of pursuing the fugitives into any State or locality into which they may have fied. The power to do this is granted by the President at the request of Governor Wise. Governor Wise.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.—Colonel Lee has received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that District Attorney Robert Ould, of Washington, will proceed to Harper's Ferry to take charge of legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial [Mr. Ould left Washington for Harper's Ferry last evening, in pursuance of the President's instructions.]

BALTIMORE, 9 p. m.—We are awaiting further dispatches from Harper's Ferry. At latest accounts. Brown was not dead. He may yet live to be hung. He is not so seriously wounded as was at first supposed. TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The following important intelligence has just been received from Harper's

intelligence has just been received from Harper's Ferry:

Last evening, detachments of marines and some volunteers, made a visit to Brown's house in the country; but their first visit was to the school-house, [supposed to be Cook's —Rep.] Here they found a large quantity of blankets, boots, shoes, clothes, tents, fifteen hundred [ikes, with large blades attached.

They also discovered a carpet bag containing documents throwing much light on the affair, together with printed constitutions and by-laws of the organization, showing or indicating ramifications in various States of the Union. Also, found letters from various individuals at the North—one from Fred. Douglas containing \$10 "from a lady;" also a letter from Gerret Smith about money matters, and a check or draft by him for \$100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank, the name of which is not recollected.

All these are in the possession of Gov. Wise, who has issued a preclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of Cook. A large number of armed men are now securing the mountains in pursuit of him.

PURSUIT OF THE PUBLITIVE INSURGENTS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19, 2 o'clock a. m.—
There are no signs of the fugitives—a gentleman who left Greencastle at 9 says that nothing had been heard of them there.

BEDFORD, Oct. 19.—No signs of the fugitives

SONS OF MALTA.—Meet TO-NIGHT at 7% o'clock, at the encampment, Tomportance Hall (It) SEURETARY. NATIONAL GAUARD Will meet THIS EVENING, at Columbian Armory, at 7% o'clock. By order of Capt. J. A. Tair.

1. MATTINGLY, Sec. The 9th annual meeting of the Potorane Building Association will be held at Potorane Hall. Island, on THURSDAY next, the 2th inst, at 7 o'clock p. m. Officers and directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Stockholders will please at tend.

C. ASHFORD, Secretary.

TUN GAS LIGHT COMPANY are a safe and desirable investment, being in sums of five him and desirable investment, being in sums of five him and dollars each, redeemable January 2, 1822, and searing interest at rate of six per cent. per annum, and are for sale by RIGGS & DQ. BALTIMORE

TUE CREAM and WATER ICES furnished to Hotels, Boarding-houses, Balls, Pairs, and other entertainments, at \$1 per gallon; families arealed

The Press Upon the Insurrection.

The New York and Philadelphia papers have little to say, editorially, thus far upon the affair at Harper's Ferry. The New York Post says :

Harper's Ferry. The New York Post says:

Rumors which are current among the free blacks of this city represent that this outbreak was only a premature explosion of a more general conspiratey. It is alleged that a rising all over the States of Maryland and Virginia was contemplated, that the 28th of October was the day appointed for the attempt, and that the seizure of the Arsenal was to be the signal to the insurgents. The taking of the Arsenal in anticipation of the day whereby the consist has been precip tated, before the slaves were ready for it, is supposed to be a mistake of some one entrusted by the leaders with the execution of that part of the plot. Whether there is any foundation to these rumors, or whether they are more inventions got up after the event to stimulate public curiosity, we cannot say.

The stories connecting the name of "old Brown of Ossawattamie" as he is called, with the leadership of this fanatical enterprisears, we are induced to think, well-founded, and, in that event the whole a Tair may be regarded as a late fruit of the violence which the slave-holders introduced into Kansas. Brown was one of the early settlers in that new territory; he was a conspicuous object of persecution all through the troubles; his property was destroyed; he and his family were cruelly trented on several occas ons; three or four of his sons were killed by southern desperadoes; and these many exasperations drove him to madness. He has not been regarded since, we are toid, as a perfectly sane man. He has been known to vow vengeance against the whole class of slave-holders for the outrages perpetrated by their representatives in Kansas and this insurrection, if he is at the head of it, is the manner in which he girts his resentments. Frenzied by the rememberance of his wrongs, his whole nature turned into gall by the bitter hatred stirred up in Kansas, and, reckless of consequences, he has plunged into the work of blood.

The New York Herald says:

The New York Herald says:

"Apropos of this exciting news, we recollect a very significant passage in one of Gerrit Smith's letters, published a month or two age, in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shackles off the slaves by the force of moral sunsion or legal agitation, and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation would be an insurrection in the South, is this the first act in that programme!—and are those white abolitionists spoken of in our despatches emissaries of the peaceful Gerrit? If not, is the insurrection part of that "irrepressible conflict" which is so dear to the heart of William H. Seward?—and is it intended to reflect the next Presidential contest? Time will show; but one thing appears certain—that the outbreak has ansumed startling proportions, and may prove the first act of a terrible drama." The New York Herald says:

AMUSEMENTS

WASHINGTON THEATRY. EXCRA SEASON. MANAGER ..... Mr. S. W. HILLIAMS. Third and last night but one of the great comedian MR. BURTON.

THIS EVENING. THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Amiradab Seek Mr Burton
Mrs. Hugher

JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE. Guy Goodlook.....Mr. Bur

Doors open at % to 7; performance to commence at % to 8. Admission 50 cents to diess circle scheetra chairs, 81; private hoxes, 85. CLUB RACE, FOR A (URSE OF \$100,
OVER THE PINEY BRANCH COURSE,
TO MORROW, (Thursday) October 20th,
Trotting Race—one mile and repeat, to
harness—for a club purse of \$100, will
come off over the Piney Branch course,
at 4 o'clock p. m., precisely.

ENTRIES.
Robert L. Tealenters brown horse "Charles"

Robert L. Tesi enters brown horse "Charley."
George Smith enters horse "Brown John."
By order of the Executive Committee. oc 19 21 IBERTY HALL, ALEXANDRIA.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, October

DR. BEALE'S WONDERFUL PANOPTICON. LIVE MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION WAR IN INDIA and the SEPOY REBELLION,
The most thrilling of all Modern Miracles.
Embracing an astounding combination of 80,000
Moving and Acting Models of
MEN, HORSES, and ANIMALS:

Admittance 25 cents; children 15 cents, Doornpen at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7%. cc 17-1w

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIA CLUB friends and the public that they will give their NINTH GRAND COTILLON PARTY at FRANKLIN HALL, corner of 5th and Date on Nov. 4th. Particulars in future advertisements. THE Perseverance Fire Company No. 5, take great pleasure in announcing to the public 25 that they will give a grand Cotilion on TUESDAY, the 8th of November, at There's Hall, on 7th street. Particulars in a future advertisement. By order of the COMMITTER.

COMMITTEE. PIRST GRAND COTILLON

Stuart Holland Club, On WEDNESDAY, October 19th, 1839.

The Committee pledge themselves that neith pains nor expense will be spared to make this of the Cotillon of the season. The celebrated Holly Hill Band has been engaged for the consistant. Refreshments will be furnished by an experienced caterar. Strict order and decore will be preserved throughout. No postponeme on account of the weather. Tickets 50 Cents. ami'ting a gen'leman an Ladies.

Committee of Arrangements.

C. Denham.

CIRST GRAND COTILLON PARTY MERRY CLUB:

Tickets & Cts. admitting a gentleman and ladies Committee of Arrangements.—Inc. Caho, Josephant, & Clements.

WANTS.

WANTED-A SITUATION as chambermaid in a private family or private hearding-house. Apply at No. 64 is. between 18% and 14th sts. 1t\* FARM HAND (White and Single) WANTED, at Isherwood Parm, one mile east of Capitol Intemperate men need not apply.

WANTED—An honest, seat, capable, and stead;
WUMAN, accustomed to do the work of a
family. Also, a SLAVE GIRL, from 10 to 14 years
of age. Good references required. Apply at 266
G street, between 14th and 15th sts. oc 16-2t WANTED.—A respectable zirl denree to get a PLACE as washer-woman and chambermand or to do plain sewing and chamberwork. The Best reference given. Please address V., at this office.

WANTED-A SITUATION as coschmen and groom, by a strady, respectable man, with the best references. Is well acquainted with the city. Apply at the Intelligence Office, 494 lith st, oc 19-2:

WANTED-A BUSINESS PARTNER, with a capital of from six to ten thousand dollars, o engage in a very profitable and well established bu inco. Address "Partner," ctar Office.

Wan' ED-A middle ared white WOMAN to see and take care of a little girl two years oid. To one wie has no tie-to hind her to any particular locality and is willing to travel with the fault, liberal wag will be paid. Ure receptionable references required. Apply at this office.

HOUSE-PAINTERS WANTED — wanted immediately, 12 first-class Painters. Apply at 562 7 h street, opposite Centre Market.
oo 18-30 H. W. HAMILTON & CO. WANTED IMMED'ATELY—Good COAT.

PANTALOONS, and VEST MAKERS.

None others need apply. B. OWEN & SON.

Military and Naval Merchant Tailor, No 212 Pa.

avenue.

WANTED.—A Young Man, who has had five years' experience in the grocery husiness, in this city, desires to obtain a SiTUATION, Can give the best of references as to integrity and shilling. Address "Grocer," at the Star Office