

BEDFORD, Fa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 28, 4859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Preprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON, SIMON CAMERON.

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

subject to the decision of the National Convention.

The Marper's Ferry Tragedy We briefly alluded last week to the attemp ed insurrection, by 17 whites and 5 negroes, at Harper's Ferry. We this week devote a large portion of our paper to the details in relation to this affair. These few mad fanatics, led on by the insane John Brown, of Ossowa tamie, Kansas, memory, attempted to get up an insurrection, and dearly have they paid for their attempted treason'against their country. Brown himself was very severaly wounded, one o his sons killed, and another has since died o his wounds. Seventeen were killed and wounded, two taken prisoners, and 3 escaped-a terrible, but just retribution for the crime of treason and murder, of which they were guilty. Acts of this kind will always be condemned by the people of every section of the Union-

North and South.

We are sorry to see a determination evinced by a number of the Locotoco press to blame the tragedy upon the opposition party. This is all false. No party condemns this affair, and all such, more than do the opposition o the North. They oppose the extension of slavery into our free territories from principle, but they totally oppose any interference with it where it now exists. If it is an evil, as the South says it is, let them get rid of in their own way, as best they can. We of the North oppose slavery in the free States and Territories, because it leads on to just such affairs as this and other evils. We have not yet seen an American or Republican paper but condemus this whole affair in the strongest terms. We copy the following extracts from the Baltimore American and the Richmond Whig, one published in Virginia, where the occurrence took place, and both Southern papers. It will be seen that they ridicule the idea that the Republican party should be blamed with this outrage, by a score of crazy fanatics, probably incited to it by a few Abolitionists like Giddings, Gerrit Smith and others, who are among the greatest enemies the Republican party ever had. If any party is to blame, it is the Locofoco party. If they had not repealed the Missouri Compromise; if if they had allowed the people of Kansas to make their own laws, and govern themselves; and if they had not allowed the border ruffians to come into Kansas, and her citizens, (among the number two of Old Brown's sons) this affair would not have happened:

The Baltimore American says:

"But it is perfectly idle, to say the least, to turn such an event into political capital. No party would dream of endorsing these or similar atrocities; and it is a poor and unworthy class of tacties that would seek to fasten the responsibility anywhere else than upon the misguided actors themselves. Whatever may be the tendency of their avowed principles, no organization, worthy of the name, has ever counselled violent resistance of the law in slave territory. There are a few demented persons scattered over the Northern States -- so few that we might almost enumerate them-Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglass, Mellen, if he is still alive, and two or three more. But there is no party of respectable dimensions that has a plank in its platform upon which the late mad foray could be justified."

The Richmond Whig says:

" We are gratified to observe, as we anticipated would be the case, that, without a solitary exception so far, the Northern press con-demns the affair in as becoming and indignant actone as we of the South. And this proves to as that these Abolition incendiaries and invaders of our domestic peace will receive no sympathy or countenance in the North, except from the bandful of Garrison Abolitionist

The insurrection was originated by Copt. Brown, who had acquired notoriety in the scenes of violence in Kansas. More than a year ago, he visited Harper's Ferry in company with two sons, under the assumed name of though there. Do tell your readers how they have Graham, op Mercer and Venango, G. D. Hoffus, op. about he left, but in a few months reappoared, gone. and rented a farm about four miles distant .--His chief aid was John E. Cook, who had raisded near the Ferry for some years, and who had been an acquaintance of Brown's in Kansas. These men were the only whites connected with the insurrection that had been seen about the place previous to the occurrence. -The rest were supposed to be brought from a distance. The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half-past 10 on Sunday night. The watchman on the Ferry was seized, and carried to the Armory, and imprisoned, but in the morning was released .-The watchman who was to relieve him, was saught, but escaped. The next appearance of der we ever tasted.

the insurgents was at the farm house of Col. ! Washington. A party under Cook roused Washington, took him and his slaves prisoners, scized his carriages, and proceeded to a neighboring farm-captured the proprietor and his son, and forcing his slaves to join in their movement, returned to the Armory. These acts were conducted with such privacy that the town was not alarmed, and it was not until the citizens found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that they discovered they were prisoners. A panic ensued, and the insurrectionists increased from 50 'including the slaves forced to join them,) to from 500 to 600. In the mean time. the workmen returning to the Armory were taken prisoners. At one time as many as 60 persons were confined in one of the buildings. This was the condition of affairs at daylight, about which time Cook accompanied by two white men and 30 slaves, escaped with a large wagon towards Pennsylvania. The town was in possession of the mob, who arrested every one they could catch, and stopped the passage of the cars. Several persons were shot early in the morning. The insurgents, finding a general desposition to resist them, left a guard on the bridge and retreated to the Armory .-The neighboring military had been ordered out. and having crossed the river above the bridge marched down and cleared it. In the firing here, one of Brown's sons was shot, but escaped to the Engine House, their chief fortress, and died. An insurgent named Thompson was captured, but in revenge for the death of Mr. Beckham, mayor of the town, who was killed u the affair, was brought out on the bridge and shot. Sharp fighting ensued, and a general charge was made down the streets, by Charleson and Shepherdstown troops and the Ferry people from behind the Armory wall. The Martinsburg levies, composed mostly of railroad hands poorly armed, arrived at the upper Op. end of the town, and charging gallantly upon the building in which the armory men were imprisoned, released the whole of them. In the attact upon the Engine House, where the elite of the mob were stationed with Sharp's rifles, they were repulsed, suffering severely. During the rest of the day, skirmishing was kept up, in which several lives were lost -Night coming on, the operations ceased. At 11 o'clock, the Baltimore Military, and the U. S. Marines arrived. The Marines surrounded the Armory House. The fire-engine house, in which the insurgents made their stand, was the most defensible building in the Armory, having dead brick wall on three sides, and and on the fourth side,, large doors with window sushes above. 8 feet above the ground. Ic this house, they had overfixed Ool. Washington, and other prisoners. A demand was made for a surrender, but Brown refused, excepting upon condition that they should be permitted to march out with their arms and prisoners, and be allowed to proceed uppursued a certain distance, when they would release their captives, and take the chance of a fight. The building was then surrounded cutting off escape, and the marines dashed at the door with sledge hammers, but failed to break an entrance; but upon using a

The Assembly Vote Official.

The prisoners escaped unburt.

torty foot ladder as a battering ram, the doors

gave way and the marines rushed in, and under

a heavy fire, the insurgents were subdued .-

The return judges for the Assembly District, (Somerset and Bedford) met in Somerset, on Tuesday the 18th inst., and declared the following to be the result

	Somerset	. Bedford.
Walker,	2225	2004
Williams,	2054	2024
Coffroth,	1446	2134
Gamp,	1146	2108
Walker over Coffroth	649, over	Gump 975.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official returns of the State, at the late

election, foot up as follows: For Auditor General, Thomas E Cochran.

181,835, R. L. Wright, 164,544-Cochran's John Power, D. majority, 17,291.

For Surveyor General, W. H. Keim, 182. 282; John Rowe, 163,970-Keim's majority 18,312.

Read the eloquent oration, on the outside of our paper, by Col. E. D. Baker, of California. on the murder of Senator Broderick, in a duel, by the minions of James Buchanan. The dying words of Senator Broderick were, ' They have killed me because I was opposed to the exwho have always infested that region of the tension of Slavery, and a corrupt Administration."

> Why don't the Gazette have something to say in regard to the late elections in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesots? It is as quiet as though there had never been elections held

> The Gazette tries to account for the defeat of the Locofoco party in Baltimore by saying that the Americans were guilty of fraud and violence. This is the old game. The Bultimore Sun, Patriot, and American, say that it was the quietest and most orderly election held there for many years.

In the Legislative District, Williams beats Coffroth 498, and Gump, 824! Pretty good, that. "So much for Amalgamation" lies!

Good Ciden.-Our friend, William Keeffe, Esq., has our thanks for a "jug" of the best ei-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF 1859. We give below a complete list of the pext State Legislature, prepared with much care. and, we believe, entirely correct.

Those Senators marked with a star are newly

1st District, Philadelphia -I. N. Marselis,

b. John H. Parker, Op. *George R. Smith, p. *George Connell, Op. 2d. Chester and Delaware.—T S. Bell, D. 3d. Montgomery .- John Thompson, Op.

4th. Bucks.-Mahlon Yardley, Op. 5th, Lehigh and Northampton.-Jeremiah Shindel D 6th. Berks.—Benj. Nunemacher, D. 7th. Schuylkill.—Robt. M. Palmer, Op.

8th. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne .-

9th. Bradford, Susquehanns, Wyoming and Sullivan.—*George Landon, Op.
10th. Luzerne.—*W. W. Ketchum, Op.

11th. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren -*Isase Benton, Op.
12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.

Andrew Grigg, Op.
13th. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia. - Reuben Keller, D.

14th. Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mif--- Dr. E. D. Crawford, D. 15th. Dauphin and Lebanon .- John B. Ru

therford, Op. 16. Lancaster .- Bartram A. Shaeffer, Op.

Robert Baldwin, Op. 17th. York - Wm. H. Welsh, D. 18th. Adams, Franklin and Fulton .- *A. K. McClure, Op.
19th. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.

W. P. Schell, D. 20th. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield .- *L W. Hall, Op.

21st. Indiana and Armstrong .- *J. E Merdith, Op. 22d. Westmoreland and Fayette .- Jacob Turney, D.

23d. Washington and Green .-- George W Miller, D. 24th. Allegheny -- J. P. Penny, Op. "Elias

H. Irish, Op. 25th. Beaver and Butler -* DeL. Imbrie. 26th. Lawrence, Mercer, and Venango.

Wm. M. Francis, Op.

27th. Erie and Crawford .-- Dorwin A. Fin Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, Elk .- K.L. Blood, D. Opposition Senators. Democratic Senators.

Opposition majority.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia. - Joseph Caldwell, D. Wm. B. urner, Op. P. McDonough, D., H. K. Strong, on. J. Moore, Jr., Op. Charles O'Neal, Op. H. Selfzer, Op. J. E. Ridgway, Op. Henry Dunlap, D. S. S. Pancoast, Op. I. A. pard, Op. Richard Wildey, Op. Wm. D. Morrison, P. James Donnelly, D. J. F. Preston, Op. Thos. W. Duffield, D. Chas. F. Abbott.

Delaware. - Wm D. Pennell, Op. Chaster Wm. Shaffer, Op. Isaac Acker, Op Calib Pierce, Op. Montgomery — J. Dismant, D. David Stone-

ack, D. Dr. Charles H. Hill, D. Bucks .- Joseph Barnsley, op. Jesse Knight, D.

Northampton .-- Jacob Cope, D. P. F. Eilenberger, D. Lehigh and Carbon .-- Samuel J. Kistler, or

Zacharias Long, D. Monroe and Pike .- Chas. D. Brodhead, D. Wayne, H. E. Beardslee, D. Luzerne, John Stone, D. Peter Byrne, D.

L. Chapin, D. Susquehanna, George T. Frazier, op Bradford, Thomas Smead, op. O. H. P.

Kinney, op. Wyoming, Sulivan, Columbia and Montour, Samuel Oakes, D. George D. Jackson, D. Lycoming and Clinton, Robert Crane, D. George A. Achenbach, D.

Centre, Adam R. Barlow, op. Mifflin, George Bates, D. Union, Snyder and Juniats, T. Hayes, op.

W. F. Wagonseller, op. Northumberland, Amos T. Bisel, op. Schuylkill, John S. Boyer, op. C. L. Pink-erton, op. Joseph K. Maurer, D.

Dauphin, W. C. A. Lawrence, op. Marks D. Whitman, op. Lebanon, Joseph Fickman, op.

Berks, Elijah Penn Smith, D. S. L. Custer, Williams over Coffroth 498; over Gump 824. D. Joshua S. Miller D. Laucaster, N. Ellmaker, Jr., op. Samuel

Keneagy, op. Amoe S. Green, op. Jacob E. Cassel, op. York, Frederick Sultzbach, op. John Manifold. D.

Cumberland and Perry, John McCurdy, op. Adams, Samuel Durboraw, Op.

Franklin and Fulton, James R. Brewster, op. James C. Austin, op. Bedford and Somerset, G. W. Williams, op.

G. G. Walker, op.
Huntingdon, J. Simpson Africa, D. Blair, Jacob Burley, op.
Cambria, Richard J. Proudfoot, op.

Indiana, A. Wilson Taylor, op.
Armstrong and Westmoreland, And. Craig, J. R. McGonigal, op. J. H. Coulter, D. Fayette, John Collins, op. Green, Daniel W. Gray, D.

Washington, G. V. Lawrence, op. William Graham, op.

Graham, op.

Allegheny, Wm. Varnum, op. David A.

Pressley op. Chas. L. Goehring, op. David E.

Bayard, op. William Espy, op.

Beaver and Lawrence, J. H. Wilson, op. J. Bryson, op. Butler, J. M. Thompson, op. W. McEl.

W. Davis, cp.
Clarion and Forest, John M. Fleming, D. Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk, I. Gordon, op. Wm. A. Nichols, op. Crawford and Warren, Hiram Butler, op

Henry R. Rouse, op. Erie, Henry Teller, op. Jonas Gunnison, op Potter and Tioga, L. P. Williston, op. L.

Mann, op.
Opposition 67, Democrats 33. RECAPITULATION. Democrats. Opposition. Sepate. House of Representatives, 33 67 45 Opposition majority on joint ballot.

From the New York Times. HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Statements by Mr. Brown.

The excitement is subsiding into astonishment at the issane undertaking of the insurgents. Many erroneous reports are flying over the country relative to the purpose of the fanatics, and the extent of their organiza-

The name of John Brown is not unknown to the American public. It was he who became the scourge of Southern Kansas, and with his band of outlaws pillaged Kickapoo City.— Since then he has not been heard from until

The following commission, taken from the pocket of Anderson, after death, will give an idea of the character and extent of this new

rganization : [Number sever.] GREETING.
HEADQUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT, Near Harper's Ferry.

Whereas, Jers G. Anderson has been non nated a Captain in the army established under the "Provisional Constitution."

Now, therefore, in pur vance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, we do ereby appoint and commission the said Jer Given at the office of the Secretary of War,

this day, Oct. 15, eighteen fifty-nine. JOHN BROWN, Commande vin-Chief.

H. Kagi, Sec'y of War. under a constitution, a printed copy of which was also found, and delivered to the Federal authorities. This "Headquarters" is a small tract of poor land, rented by Brown, unclei the name of Smith, for the ostensible purpos, of farming, planting or reaping was never done It lies six miles northeast of Harper's Ferry, in the State of Maryland. Here was to be the general rendezvous of conspirators, and from this point they marched on Har-per's Ferry, on Sanday night last.

To Mr. Mills, Master of the Armore, who was captured and kept in custody by Brown, the ringleader said

"We are Abolitionists from the North : w come to take and release your slaves; our or-ganization is large and must succeed; I sufferd much in Kansas, and expect to suffer here in the cause of human freedom; Slaveholders I regard as robbers and murderers, and I have sworn to abolish slavery and liberate my fel-

Such are the purposes declared by Brown himself to one of his prisoners. He stated, after hie capture, that it was no part of his purpose to seize the public arms. He had arms and ammunition enough, furnished by the Massachusetts Engrant Aid Society. He only intended to make the first demonstration at this point, when be expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists everywhere settled through Maryland and Virginia, sufficient to take possession of both states, with all the negroes they could cap-

To the question, if he did not expect to encounter the Federal troops, he said

"Not if I had followed up my plans. I inended to remain here but a few hours, but a lenient feeling towards the citizens led me into a parley with them as to compromise, and by prevarieation on their part I was delayed un-til attacked, and then in self-defence I was orced to entrench myself."

"What course did you design taking from

"I had only a general idea on that point, but do not wish to be closely questioned, lest I should say something which might compromise me hereafter. But to your inquiry I answer, I proposed a general southwest course through Virginia, varying as circumstances dictated or This was the scheme, as developed by the

notorious outlaw himself, and is confirmed by the other prisoners. He was adverse to the unnecessary shedding of blood, and during the whole fight peremptorily forbid his men shooting at any one unarmed and present from curiosity. The demonstration made with twenty-two men was only the signal for action .-The great body of his army remained to be enrolled, and recruits were expected to pour in from all directions. Edwin Copdic, the only captive not wound-

ed states "I am from Cedar county, Iowa, and am 24 years old; 1 am a Abolition philanthropist, and came here to aid in liberating negroes; 1 made the acquaintance of Capt. Brown in lowa, as he returned from Kansas, and agreed to join his company; Brown wrote to me in July to some on to Chambersburg, where he first revealed the whole plot; the whole company was opposed to making the first demonstration at Harper's Ferry, but Capt. Brown would have it his own way, and we had to obey orders; he premised large reinforcements as soon as we made a demonstration; our rifles are some of those furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and sent to Kansas; they were reshipped to Chambersburg, and thence hauled with ammunition by teams to our headquarters."

All these statements were fully confirmed by Capt. Aaron Stevens, of Norwich, Conu., who is supposed to be mortally wounded. Stevens stepmother, at Norwich

Capt. Anderson, on whose person the commission was found, had also a letter from his brother, John J. Anderson, of Chillicothe, Iowa, urging him to remove there and study law with an uncle. "The Provisional Constitution" seems to have been of quite a poetical character, judging from his memorandum book. From a quantity of verses written in pencil, I copy the following lines :

I look upon her as she stands,
Free from all woman's tricks of art,
And in my own I clasp her hands,
And lay them on my beating heart-

But that heart is now still in death, and his body lies upon the grass surrounded by those of his deluded and miserable companions, and no more cared for than the carcasses of

Watson Brown, the mortally wounded son of the leader, has a wife in Essex county, N. Elbert Haslett, one of the killed, had noth-

ing upon his person but an empty pocket book Capt. Brown had near \$350 about him when

wounds-one in the groin and one in the breast / -and four sabre cuts on the head. During the fight he was supposed to be dead, or doubt-less he would have been shot. He was not ouched by a ball, and will, doubtless, recover.

It is not true that the Government funds were touched, or the Pay Office interfered with. [From the Bult. Sun.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following are among the killed and wounded in the recent conflicts at Harper's

KILLED .- Fountain Beckham, Railroad gent, on Sunday, by a single shot; Hayard Sheppard, colored porter at the railroad station, killed Sunday night in working at the train; Thomas 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, insur-

gent; Albert Haslitt, insurgent, and several Wound ED .- Ossowatimie Brown, Watson Brown, a second son; Evans Dorsey, mortally; Allen Evans, mortally; private Quinn, U. S.

Marines, mortally, another marine, name un-knowe, slightly; Alexander Kelly; George Murphy, State's Attorney, of Martinsburg. TAKEN PRISONERS.—Edwin Coppee, of Iowa; Shields Green, colored, of Harrisburg; Watson Brown, a son of old Brown.

CAPT. OSSOWATTAMIE BROWN IN BALTIMORE. A man answering the description of Ottawattamie Brown, Commander-in-chief of tho Provisional Government of the United States is said to have been in this city on Friday last, and purchased fifty thousand percussion

CAPT. BILL COOK. This man is represented to be otorious and blood-thirsty individual. Possessing a large amount of brute courage, he i eckless of his conduct, and hesitates not to shoot an adversary. Some time ago he got n to a difficulty in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, with one of the railroad employees .-The man was very close to Cook, and when the latter dre w his revolver, seized it and turned

the muzzle from its aim.

Cook discharged it, however, and the charge passed through the clothing of the right side of him whom he sought to kill. Before he had ime to fire the weapon again he was felled to the ground by a well directed blow with a slung shor, from the effect of which he laid insensible for more than two hours. That, however, did not deter frim from further acts of outrage. His nativity is not known. He is said to be a man of fair education, but is regarded by all who know him as a designing and dangerous man. Cook prarried severa years ago in the neighborhood, of Harper' Ferry, but it is said that he left on Monday afternoon with his family, but what direction he took could not be ascertained.

THE CONSPIRACY—THE LETTER TO THE SECRE-TARY OF WAR

The abonymous letter heretofore spoken of as having been recived by Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, reached him while at Old Point. It stated that insurrections would occur simultaneously at Wheeling, Harper's Ferry, and Washington, for the purpose of freeing slaves. It is understood that about four hundred slaves have lately escaped from Virginia and Maryland, under the agency of the emissaries. The people of the adjacen country in Maryland and Virginia will be on the look out for these runaway before reaching Pennsylvania. Gov. Wise, of Virginia, who, in going up to the scene of riot, yesterday had set on foot the measure (which it subse quent became necessary to carry out) for ending cavalry from this city to hunt and pursue the fleeing insurgents through any portion of Virginia, and also, by telegraph requested the President of the United States to rested on the charge of being spies. authorize the cavalry to follow them into any State or locality, they having stelen the property and treasure of the Government, and placed its stolen arms is the hands of negroes and others. If they should get into Pennsylvania, it is to be presumed that the Governor of that patriotic Commonwealth would promptly afford all due assistance and authority capturing such bloody and high-handed offenders against the laws, the peace and diguity of sister States.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

OF WAR. Major Russel, of the U.S. marine corps. came down from Herper's Ferry yesterday afternoon in the extra military train, and took the train at the Relay House, for Washington. He carried in his possession highly important papers and documents, found in the baggage nd on the persons of the killed and captured insurgents, to be laid before the President and ceretary of War. These papers are mostly in cyphers, but it is said enough has been gleaned to show to some extent the nature of he insurrection, and the names of some of the

prominent abettors in it. OTHER INCIDENTS.

Captain Talbott, adjutant of the fifth regi ment, has in his possession a navy revolving pistol, which belonged to J. D. Cook, one of the escaped ringleaders, and a Sharpe's rifle with the initials of J. C. Anderson thereon.

The acting second sergeant of the company is 28 years old, and has a father, sister and of Law Grays was seized with a fit at the moment the company was being engaged in the storming of the armory. He was taken from

> E. L. O'Donnell, the baggage master of the military train, exhibited a musket ball through the top of his hat, cutting some of the hair of

his head away.
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 on, who were its authors, and where their meetings were hold, but the dying man refused. Captain Brown took from the pocket a note-book of cyphers and secret characters, and has it now in his possession. The evphers are interspersed with a few English words and names of places, among them the following: - "Springdale, Cedar county, Illi-nois;" Iowa;" "St, Paul, Minnesota;" and the sentence, "I once more sit down to write to

you " A number of the military and others returned to the city yesterday, bringing with them, as trophies of the fight, elegant arms taken wounded. His money is now in the Paymas-from the rioters, and a peculiar kind of spear ter's strong box. He fe'll under two bayonet found in the hands of many of the negroes.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection. The Examination of Prisoner s.

CAPT. BROWN CONSIDERED OUT OF DANGER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20-In a conversation held with Caytain Brown yesterday, in the presence of Senator Mason, Hon. Faulkner, Vallandigham, and others, he made several answers which clearly demonstrate the complicity of numerous persons in the North-ern, Western, and Eastern States. He refused to answer the question whether be had had a conference with Giddings, of Ohio, about his Virginia expedition. He admitted that he had correspondence with parties at the North on the subjest, and had numerous sympathizers in all the free States.

Despatches were received here to night from Hagerstown, which declare that Cook's wife certainly went to Harrisburg on Tuesday, and took boarding in the same house with Brown's

daughter-iu-law.

The Sheriff and his deputy, of Hagerstown, followed Cook as far as Greencastle to-day, and the impression there was, that Cook had left for Chambersburg. The impression at Ha-gerstown is that Cook passed through last night. The sheriff was credibly informed at Greencastle that a load of boxes passed thro there on Tuesday, for Washington county, loaded with rifles, pistols and pikes. The sheriff is going in search of them in the morning.

Mr Wm. Lee, a gentleman from Charlotteville, was brought in to-day, under arrest, causing great excitement. He was soon rooognized and discharged.

Mr. Ould also left for Washington last evening, thus virtually leaving the prisoners in the hands of the Virginia authorities.

It is said that Gov. Wise is not very com-plementary to the people of Harper's Ferry, imputing to them cowardice, in allowing such a bandful of men to hold a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants prisoners for twegty four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens n coofine ment. One replied-

"Well, Governor, but you must remember we were packed together like sheep."

"The Governor replied, "Yes, I know that; but I must say, I think you acted like sheep The hearing of the case before the exemin-ing Court of Justices will probably take place

to morrow, when, it is probable, the prisoners will be removed to Wytheville for trial. Captain Brown is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though Stevens will, it is thought, not survive. He, however, has a

powerful constitution, and may recover. THE LATEST DESPATCHES. Harper's Ferry, Oct. 20. -10.30 P. M .-The excitement bere has not abated in the least: Rumors are multiplying every moment. Some authenticated statements have have been received from Chambersburg, showing that more supplies of arms and accourrements have been tracked to that neighborhood. The people will persist in believing that they are sur rounded by spies and accomplices of Cart.

The with Irawal of Cel. Lee and the Wash ington marines last night has increased the general consternation, and the citizens to-day, noder Col. Barbour, of the ermory, were sudeavoring to organize companies for the general defence. The Virginia militin, however, is not very tractable material for the formation of tient companies, as all hands want to be

captaius. Scouts are out in the mountains, searching for Cook, but there is no doubt but that he has ere this passed the Pennsylvania line, and is far on his way towards Canada.

Every stranger that comes here is looked upon with suspicion, and several have been ar-

THE HARPER'S FERRY RIOTERS. CARLIELE, Pa., Oct. 22 .-- A man supposed be Capt. Cook, of the Harper's Ferry insarection, was coptured here at moon to-day .-He answers the description, and was the same man sees in Chambersburg talking with Mrs. Cook yesterday. He was armed heavily. He is now having a hearing.

SECOND DESPATCH. CARLISLE, Oct. 22 .- The man arrested on he charge of murder, as being a participant at Harper's Ferry, is now supposed not to be Capt. Cook, but one of his party. He is the same man, however, from whom a Sharpe's rifle was, yesterday, taken, at Chambersburg, and

who was with Mrs. Cook.

On arresting him he endeavored to resist. but was overpowered. He had on his person three revolvers and two bowie knives. He has been committed to prison for a further hearing. This man is talier than the published des-

cription makes Cook. He has the appearance of a desperate man, ready for any enter-He refused at the hearing to answer any

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPT. JOHN BROWN. "PETERBORO', June 4, '59 .- Capt. John Brown - My dear friend: - I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to care of Mr. Kear-

ney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded the letter to Washington. But as Mr. Morton received a letter lost evening from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home, viz: West Andover, I thereore write to you without delay, and direct my letter to your son. I have done what I could thus far for Kinsas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Losses by endorse ment and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarassments the last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for \$200. Let me hera from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kutsas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both

hold in very high esteem. "I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kearney's hands. It will be a great shame if Whitman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney! How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work, Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH." On the back of this letter is endorsed—"Gerrit Smith answered June 17th, and enclosed E. B. Whitman's note, and H. Tubman's receipt."