SERIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY,

HEADED BY ABOLITIONISTS.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL SEIZED.

United States Troops Ordered Out.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, &C., &C.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1859.

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, by the receipt of the following telegraphic dispatch:

FREDERICK, Oct. 17.—Information has been received here this morning of a formidable negro insurrection at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of abolitionists have full possession of Harper's Ferry and the United States Arsenal. One of the Railroad hands, a negro, was killed whilst trying to get the train thro' the town.

They have arrested two men who came in with a load of wheat, and took their wagon and loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Maryland. They are led by about two hundred and fifty whites, with a gang of negroes fighting for their freedom. They gave Conductor Phelps notice that they would not allow any more trains to pass.

The telegraph wires are cut east and west of Harper's Ferry. This intelligence was brought by the train from the west. Great excitement here. The leader told Conductor Phelps, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train, that *"they were determined to have liberty or die in the attempt."*

Their object in stopping further trains was to save bloodshed by preventing the arrival of troops.

The Probable Extent of the Organization.—The reputed leader of the insurgents, Anderson, it is stated, made his appearance in Harper's Ferry about the first of last week, and brought with him a trunk filled and heavy. He had been observed going about the town, and in frequent consultations with other unknown persons, but no suspicion was attached to his movements.

The participators in the insurrection are both white and black. Everybody entering the town was being arrested and confined under guard, and the workmen in the government shops were seized on going to their work yesterday. All persons supposed to be in authority were under surveillance, or closely confined under guard.

United States Troops Ordered from Old Point.—The president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphed to the President of the United States that cars would be placed upon the road to convey the government troops, the Marine Corps from Washington to the seat of the disturbance. The following reply was in a short time received by John W. Garrett, Esq:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1859.

Your dispatch has been received and shall be promptly attended to. Orders have already been issued for three companies of artillery from Old Point Comfort, and I have already accepted the services of Capt. Ritchie's company at Frederick. You will hear further from the Secretary of War, or myself. JAMES BUCHANAN.

To J. W. Garrett, Esq., president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Military Movements.—Washington, Oct. 17.—The marines, about 95 in number, with two twelve pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition, left in the three o'clock train this afternoon. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. Faulkner accompanied them.

It is reported on good authority that some weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous epistle stating that about the 24th of October the abolitionists and negroes, with other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal, and hold the place. This statement, however, appeared so indefinite, improbable and ridiculous as to be regarded as not worthy of attention.

An official dispatch from Richmond, at 2½ P. M., on Monday, to John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, conveying a request from Gov. Wise that he would send the following order to Col. Gibson, was promptly complied with:

RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 2.40 P. M.

Col. J. Thos. Gibson, Fifty-fifth Regiment.

Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.

Sir: The commander-in-chief calls your attention to the provisions of the 1st section of chapter 29 of the code, and directs that you will call out immediately a sufficient force from your regiment to put down the rioters at Harper's Ferry. The commander-in-chief is informed that the arsenal and government property at that place are in possession of a band of rioters. You will act promptly and fully in this emergency, and command the troops called out in person. By command.

WM. H. R. RICHARDSON, Adjutant General.

Mr. Garrett authorized Mr. Quinn, the agent of the road at Frederick, to employ a trusty man, with a swift horse, to deliver the above order at the earliest moment.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.—1 A. M.—Train arrived and halted below town, where runners communicated the state of affairs. The Jefferson county regiment had entered the town from the bridge. There had been a good deal of firing and some nine persons were killed.

Mr. Beckham, agent of Railroad Company, was shot through, and his murderer fell almost at the same instant pinned by a rifle ball from a friend of Beckman.

The troops have landed and are in the town. The insurgents are willing to surrender, but on terms of safe conduct out of difficulty; otherwise they threaten to sacrifice the lives of Lewis Washington and Col. Dangerfield, whom they now hold as prisoners.

Capt. Aaron Stephens, of Norwich, Conn., is now dying of his wounds, and makes the following statement.

The plan has been concocting for a year or more; the parties rendezvoused at a farm a few miles from here, rented for the purpose by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety, under the name of Smith.

Among the insurgents are Kagg, of Ohio, Todd, of Maine, Wm. Seman and Brown, of Ohio.

The First Battle by Tonnage Men.—Harper's Ferry, October 18th—3.10 A. M.—The first battle was mainly fought by the railroad tonnage men from Martinsburg, who came down in great force, led by Capt. Alburtis.—They attacked the rioters single-handed and fought most valiantly. One of the freight conductors, named Evan Dorsey, was shot in the abdomen, and two other conductors, named Bowman and Holberi, were also seriously wounded. Mr. Richardson was killed.

No damage has been done to the the railroad or to the bridge, and little or none to the property in the town. The purpose of the insurrectionists seems to have been to hold the town until several thousand slaves could be collected, and then make a stampede through Maryland and across the Pennsylvania line. The parties that have started will be immediately pursued.

The Second Battle.—Harper's Ferry, 3 A. M., Oct. 18.—The troops invested the town on all sides, and entered it about 2½ o'clock this morning. Several men were killed, a number of both blacks and whites were captured, but more escaped to the mountains.—Capt. Ostawattamie Brown, leader, and one son, were both shot; one son is dead, and Brown is thought to be dying. A man named O. C. Anderson was also shot. He was from Connecticut. The dead body of a man killed last night was brought in this morning.

Brown is the man whose feats in Kansas gave him notoriety, obtained such a wide notoriety. He says his whole object was to free slaves, and justifies his actions; declares he had possession of the town and everything in it, and would have murdered all. He says there were none engaged in the plot but those with him.

Defeat of the Insurrectionists.—The Rioters Barricaded in the Engine House.—Harper's Ferry, 3½ A. M.—[illegible] Lieutenant Green, of the Marines, demanded the surrender of the insurrectionists, who refused, and held Mr. Washington and Mr. Dangerfield as prisoners.

The insurrectionists were commanded by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety, who gave his name as Anderson to Conductor Phelps. They numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes, but were reinforced during the day.

Allen Evans, one of the insurgents, a white man, is lying here dying, with a ball through his breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by Captain Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia would be made free States.

Colonel Shriver, of Frederick, has just had an interview with Capt. Brown, in the armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed his intention to defend himself to the last. They are very strongly posted in the engine house, and cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners whom they still hold. Some sixteen persons are known to be killed. Fountain Beckham, the Railroad agent, was shot dead from the armory windows. Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shepherdstown troops in the charge on the bridge.

The armory was taken possession of by the rioters about 9 o'clock on Sunday night last, and was so quietly done that the citizens knew nothing of it until the train was stopped.

Captain Brown had been about here and rented a farm four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. Cook has also lived in the vicinity, and at one time taught school here. All the other white men are unknown, but are supposed to be men who have been connected with Captain Brown in Kansas.

Official Report of Colonel Lee.—Lieut. Commanding Lee transmitted yesterday morning the following message to the Secretary of War:

At 7 A. M., I summoned the rioters, who had taken refuge in the armory building, to surrender, promising to hold them in security until the pleasure of the President of the United States was known. They declined.—The storming party, under Lieut. Green, which had been previously posted near the building, and had concerted signals, broke down the door and captured the party.

Two marines were wounded, one severely and the other slightly. Two of the rioters were killed and two wounded. One white person was taken and five slaves said to be forced from their owners.

Mr. Lewis Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, clerk; Mr. Hall, master machinist at Harper's Ferry; Mr. Mills, master armorer; Dr. Murphy, paymaster; Mr. Kitzmiller, superintendent's clerk; Mr. Donohue, railroad clerk, captured by the rioters and held as hostages, were released unhurt.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18—8 A. M.—The work is done. The marines, after the outlaws refused to submit, broke into their retreat with sledges and heavy ladders used as battering rams, amid heavy firing on both sides, some five men being killed and others being wounded. They took the survivors prisoners and released their prisoners at the same time, among whom was our late agent's clerk and assistant, Donahue. Maj. Russell, of the Marine Corps, headed his men, in person unarmed.—The scene was thrilling. The insurgents are all fanatical, white livered looking scamps. The Pennsylvania railroad directors will leave Martinsburg for Baltimore on mail time.

Gov. Wise at the Seat of Disturbance.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, after consulting with the President, came down to the Relay House in the early Washington train, accompanied by ninety Virginia volunteers. At the Relay House he was joined by Gen. George Stenart, and both proceeded together. Gov. Wise will remain at Harper's Ferry several days, and will, meanwhile, institute a most rigid investigation of the origin and all the facts connected with the insurrection.

Incidents of the Battles.—The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown (Va.) Guards. They crossed the Potomac river above Harper's Ferry, and reached the building where the insurgents were posted, by the canal, on the Maryland side. A smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here and another arrested.

A man ran out of the building and tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him, and he partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away and drew his pistol. Both snapped, and he drew a bowie knife, cut his heavy accoutrements off, and plunged into the river. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind, the man turned around, threw up his hands, and said, "don't shoot." The soldier fired and the man fell into the water with his face blown away. His coat skirts were cut from his person, and in the pockets were found a Captain's commission to Captain E. H. Leeman, from the Provisional Government. The commission was dated October 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Provisional Government of the United States.

A party of five of the insurgents armed with Minnie rifles, and posted in the rifle armory, were expelled by the Charlestown Guards. They all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim, was drowned. The other four swam to the rocks in the middle of the Shanandoah and fired upon the citizens and troops upon both banks. This drew upon them the muskets of between 200 and 300 men, and not less than 400 shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about 200 yards distant. One was finally shot dead.

The second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell shot, and was not seen afterwards. The third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed.

Aaron D. Stevens, a captain of the rioters, shot at the bridge, was taken into the Carroll Hotel, where his dreadful wounds were dressed by Dr. McGarrity. Heavy bullets passed through his breast, head and one arm. He said to those around him that as he expected to die before morning, he wanted somebody to telegraph to his father, at Norwich, Conn., to say to him that his son died at Harper's Ferry, in an attempt at high treason against the State of Virginia. He was alive at four o'clock yesterday morning.

He is represented as a remarkably fine looking man, six feet six inches high, and possessed of great nerve. While lying in bed a number of the outraged citizens crowded into the room and attempted to dispatch him, pointing cocked muskets at his head, but Stevens, as he lay helpless, folded his arms, and looked them calmly in the eye, without uttering a word.

The military companies of the adjoining towns and the Baltimore companies presented an imposing military display. The scene was exciting in the extreme. The most breathless suspense existed for the half hour which preceded the attack. Death was anticipated, and the reckless daring of the few bold and foolish fanatics who set at defiance the authority of the general government and the whole military force in their view, created an intense indignation and a desire for their summary chastisement. The apprehensions for the safety of the gentlemen held in the custody of the insurgents were also painful. The marines in the yard commenced maneuvering towards a close proximity to the building. At length Col. Lee appeared in front of the enclosure with Lieut. Stewart, who, with a citizen, was deputed to bear a flag of truce to the insurgents. Every eye was upon the two latter as they approached the door of the building. The conference was long, especially between the insurgents and the citizen, and the patience of all present was nearly exhausted. At length they retired.

It was understood that Col. Lee, in summoning them to surrender, offered them protection till the pleasure of the President of the United States should be made known; and that nearly all of the insurgents were in favor of accepting those conditions, but the powerful will of the leader Brown overruled their wishes, and they refused to surrender. Major Russell then ordered Lieut. Green, with a file of marines, to force the large double doors. They rushed towards them, and attempted with the bayonets to force them open, but the strength of their fastenings defied the effort. At this time a volley from within increased the excitement of the spectators.—The marines then tried to force the doors with heavy sledge hammers, but they also proved ineffectual.

A double file of marines were then ordered to attack the door with a heavy ladder. A few powerful efforts shattered the strong doors of this enthouse of the government, which were filled with fire engines, and as they yielded to the force of this battering ram and flew in pieces, an extra shout went up from the multitude. The moment the upper part of the doors went down, Lieut. Green and his marines fired a volley into the insurgents with deadly aim. Maj. Russell then sprang upon the ladder and preceded them.—The conflict was terminated in a few minutes. One of the marines, private Quinn, was borne off fatally wounded by a shot in the abdomen, and another private, Rupert, received a flesh wound in the upper lip and had one or more of his upper teeth knocked out.

The imprisoned citizens, whose names have been mentioned, then rushed out, and leaving the enclosure were greeted most warmly by their friends, some of them having been confined since Sunday evening last.

But several of the insurgents had been killed in the assault by the marines, and the most painful and exciting act in the tragedy was the bringing out of the dead bodies.—Five of them lay upon the grass, one named J. C. Anderson in the last agonies of dissolution, another, the leader, the older Brown, with a heavy gash upon his forehead, and three other wounds upon his body, supposed to be mortal, but still calm and collected, and conversing intelligently, without an indication or emotion of pain, and answering all the questions of the crowd about him.

Another son of the leader, named Brown, was taken out stark and cold, he having been killed the day previous. Stewart Taylor, also killed instantly by a ball through his head and one through his body, and Albert Haslitt, killed instantly. The wounds were shocking to behold and all were weltering in blood. The writer had a conversation with the dying man, Anderson. He said that the elder Brown had been their leader, and he had always looked up to him as a great man. A letter was found in his pocket from his brother, J. J. Anderson, of Chilicothe, stating that the contents of his last letter upon the question of slavery were "devoured with eagerness." Upon the body of Haslitt was found a lock of his wife's hair and a piece of her dress.

Upon the person of the leader, the notorious "Ossawottamie Brown," of Kansas, was found by one of the volunteer surgeons of the division, Dr. David M'Laughlin, the sum of $305 in gold, which was handed by him over to Major Russell, of the marine corps.—In a conversation with the writer as he lay weltering in his blood, he stated that he had figured in Kansas, and was known as "Ossawottamie Brown" or "Old Brown."—He had a son killed in Kansas (as well as two here.) He hated slavery, and he desired to avenge his son's death. His confederates desired to surrender when they were summoned by Colonel Lee; but he refused because he did not believe that the general government would slaughter his companions for the sake of killing him. He had always treated his prisoners with courtesy. He hoped that his interrogators would not put words in his mouth, but permit him to make his own declarations. He hoped Major Russell would permit him to die in peace, and would treat him humanely. Major Russell suggested that he had better not make any declarations calculated to compromise him in law, and also requested the gentlemen present to withdraw from the room in order that he might not be disturbed. It has been stated subsequently that his wounds are not mortal, unfortunately perhaps for himself.

The marine corps remain at Harper's Ferry with their prisoners in custody, awaiting the instructions of the general government as to their present disposition and trial.

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. He was honored with the commission of captain from Mr. Brown, the following being a true copy of the document found in his pocket:

Head-Quarters War Department,
Near Harper's Ferry, Md.

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

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, 15th of October, 1859. JOHN BROWN,
Commander-in Chief.

H. KAGI, Secretary War.

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 reasonable were it not so 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; Thos. Boerly, grocer, of Harper's Ferry, killed in Monday's assault; Wm. Richardson, of Martinsburg, killed in same assult; 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 Haslutt, insurgent, and several colored men.

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

Taken Prisoners.—Edwin Coppee, of Iowa; Shields Green, colored, of Harrisburg; Watson Brown, a son of old Brown.

The Conspiracy—the Letter of the Secretary of War.—The anonymous letter heretofore spoken of as having been received by Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, reached him while at Old Point, lately. 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 400 slaves have lately escaped from Virginia and Maryland under the agency of the emissaries. The people of the adjacent country in Maryland and Virginia will be on the look out for these runaways before reaching Pennsylvania.

Population of the Disturbed District.—The district of country intended to be affected by the outbreak contains a large slave population. The following was the relative population at the last census:

	Whites.	Slaves.
Loudoun county, Va.,	16,428	5,641
Jefferson " "	11,016	4,341
Berkeley " "	9,815	1,956
Frederick " "	13,681	2,294
	50,950	14,332
Frederick county, Md.,	37,074	3,913
Washington " "	28,754	2,090
	65,830	6,003

From this it appears that within twenty miles of Harper's Ferry there are not less than 20,000 slaves, of whom probably 5,000 are men.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18, 10 P. M.—The rumor that a large amount of U. S. government money had been stolen by the insurgents is untrue. It is all safe.

Dr. Murphy, the paymaster, has in his possession between $200 and $300 of the money of old John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, who is among the wounded.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, has established his quarters in the hotel at Harper's Ferry, and is extending his investigation of the insurrection in every direction. Witnesses were being hourly brought before him and the most alarming proof of a formidable plot was being gradually traced out. Parties of scouts on horseback, and accompanied by hounds, had gone to the mountains in search of others of the implicated parties, and for the purpose of recapturing any parties of slaves that might be found making their way into the free States.

The Governor is aided in his investigations by District Attorney Ould, of Washington, who has prepared the papers necessary for the commitment to jail of those of the insurgents captured. The following is the only correct list of the insurgents killed and captured, both black and white, with their nativity and places of residence.

Whites.—General John Brown, Oliver Brown and Walter Brown, of New York; Aaron C. Stevens, Connecticut; Edwin Coppee, Iowa; Albert Haslett, Pennsylvania; William H. Leeman, Maine; John D. Cook (not arrested) and Samuel Taylor, Connecticut; Charles P. Tidd, Maine; William Thomson and Dolph Thompson, New York; John Kaigie, Ohio, (brought up in Virginia;) Jerry Anderson, Indiana.

Negroes.—Dangerford Newbry, Ohio—formerly of Virginia; O. P. Anderson, Pennsylvania; —— Emperer, New York—formerly of South Carolina; Lewis Leary and —— Copeland, Oberlin, Ohio—formerly of Virginia.

Old Gen. Ossawattomie Brown and Aaron C. Stevens are still alive. They lie in their beds guarded, and none but the surgeons and attendants are allowed to enter the rooms.—Brown has nine wounds, and Stevens three wounds on his person. Edward Coppee is unhurt, and with the negro Copeland was yesterday taken to the jail at Charlestown, Va. Emperor, also negro, is in chains at Harper's Ferry.

These five are the miserable remnant of the fanatical band.

The Governor's Interview with Old Brown.—Yesterday morning Gov. Wise, accompanied by District Attorney Ould and several others, visited this remarkable man in his bed-room. Brown was propped up in his bed, evidently suffering great pain from his numerous wounds, but with his mind collected, and looking calmly about him, now and then giving vent to a groan. The Governor after questioning him several times, got him into a talkative mood, and he voluntarily made the following important disclosures:

"I rented the 'Kennedy Farm' from Dr. Kennedy, of Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., and named it after him. Here I ordered to be sent from the East all things required for my undertaking. The boxes were double, so no one could suspect the contents of them, even the carters engaged in hauling them up from the wharf. All boxes and packages were directed to J. Smith & Son.—I never had more than 22 men about the place, but I had it so arranged that I could arm, at any time, 1,500 men with the following arms: 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 Maynard's revolvers, 1,000 spears and tomahawks. I would have armed the whites with the rifles and pistols, and the blacks with the spears, they not being sufficiently familar with the other arms.

"I had plenty of fixed ammunition and enough provisions, and had a good right to expect the aid of from 2,000 to 5,000 men at any time I wanted. Help was promised me from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Canada. The blow was struck a little too soon. The passing of the train (Phelps, on Sunday night), did the work against us—that killed us. I should not have let it pass. But I only regret I have failed in my designs, but I have no apologies to make or concessions to ask now. Had we succeeded, when our arms and funds were exhausted by an increasing army, contributions would have been levied on the slaveholders and their property appropriated to defray expenses and carry on the war of freedom.—Had I known government money was in the safe here I would have appropriated it."

Old Brown here appeared quite exhausted, and leaned back in his bed, looking calmly around. Gov. Wise told him he had better be preparing for death, to which Brown responded that he (the Governor) though he might live fifteen years, would have a good deal to answer for at last, and had better be preparing now too.

Capture of the Insurgents' Arms.—On Tuesday the Independent Grays, under the command of Lieut. Simpson, and Lieut. Kerchner, made a scout on the Maryland side, and marched directly for the school house, where it was thought Capt. Cook had fortified himself. The march was along the base of the mountain, and the most intense anxiety was manifested for the success of the expedition. When they reached the school house, two miles distant from Harper's Ferry, they found that it was the store-house for the arms. They recovered several hundred Sharp's rifles, several boxes of revolvers, and eighteen hundred pikes. All of them are formidable weapons. The revolvers are six-shooters with ten inch barrels, and fire with the fulminated powder instead of percussion caps. The pikes are two edged, blade about eight inches long, and protected where it enters the staff by a strong guard and heavy iron ferule. The staff is of hickory and about six feet long, the whole forming a most formidable javelin.

There was no person near the school house at the time, and after a guard was placed over it, the remainder of the company passed on for the house of Capt. Brown, 4 miles farther on the road. Shortly before they reached it they were met by two females, who asked if they were in search of Cook, and having been answered in the affirmative, informed Lieut. Simpson that he had only a few minutes before gone off at a galloping speed on horseback.

Cook is represented to be a most notorious and blood-thirsty individual. Possessing a large amount of brute courage, he is reckless of his conduct, and hesitates not to shoot an adversary. 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 married several years ago in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but it is said that he left on Monday afternoon with his family, but what direction he took could not be ascertained.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19.—Gov. Wise has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of Capt. Cook, who is supposed to be in the mountains with a number of negroes. The mountains are being scoured to-day by armed men in search of the fugitive. He is supposed to be concealed in a cave in the mountains, about five miles from the Ferry.

After the train left yesterday afternoon, a detachment of marines, with a number of volunteers, were sent to the farm house of Capt. Brown to search it. They returned about six o'clock in the evening with a wagon loaded with several hundred pikes or spears, two boxes of Sharp's rifles, tents, blankets, boots and shoes, clothing, &c., and other equipments for the enterprise. The articles previously brought in by the Independent Grays were from the school-house, and not from the farm of Captain Brown, as at first supposed.

The most valuable article brought in by the marines, however, was a carpet bag filled with documents and letters, connected with the expedition. They were taken possession of by Gov. Wise and many of them read in public last night. Among the most important are:

A letter from Gerrit Smith, the Abolition Presidential candidate, containing some financial statements, and enclosing a draft for $200, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank.

A letter from Frederick Douglass, enclosing a $10 note contributed by a lady for the good of the cause.

Several letters from Henry Smith and Jno. Smith, prominent northern abolitionists.

A number of letters from different parts of Connecticut.

Printed pamphlets of the constitution of the provisional government to be established by Capt. Brown.

It was said these letters would implicate a number of prominent abolitionists at the North and West, as being cognizant of and favoring the project.

The Designs of the Insurrectionists—Their Intention to have Seized and Imprisoned the President of the United States.—The reporter of The Sun yesterday morning conversed with a gentleman of veracity, direct from Harper's Ferry. He stated that "old Brown" and his confederates were overheard in their ravings on Tuesday night previous, giving vent to their overcharged brains. Their ejaculations were overheard from the quarters where Brown and Stevens were confined. Brown was heard to say that, in the event of their success, the insurgents contempted the capture of Washington, the seizure of the federal government, and the imprisonment of the President and his cabinet. The schemes of the revolution was in the confidence of five of the revolutionary spirits of the southern and eight of the northern States.

It is a fact worthy of notice that all the spears captured by the United States are one foot longer than the musket and bayonet of the army, and their use, it is evident, was to be mainly employed in keeping the United States soldiers at bay.

THE COMPILER.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

D. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1859.

Startling News!

The intelligence of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry has startled the entire country, and is fast waking up the people to a sense of the danger which Abolition agitation and Republican bluster are leading to.

We have no space for comment, the particulars of the affair occupying all our available space. Next week we shall give more, including the constitution of Brown's "provisional government," &c. Let the people read and reflect.

Rumor Contradicted.

The rumor that Mr. BUCHANAN had notified FORNEY of his intention to prosecute him for stating in the *Press* that Senator BRODERICK, who fell recently in a duel with Judge TERRY, in California, was the victim of a conspiracy against his life, at the head of which stood the President, is contradicted by authority. The rumor doubtless had its origin in the feeling which must have animated every honorable breast when the fiendish charge was made, that the editor of the *Press* ought to be consigned to the penitentiary for the balance of his life.

☞The means employed by the Opposition to carry this county are, now that the election is over, gradually coming to light. MONEY was the leading instrument—the all in all upon which the enemies of the Democratic party counted so confidently for success. In quite a number of the districts, men who before were known to have hardly a pair of dimes to chink against each other, were "flush" about election time, and dispensed "the needful" as freely as though they had a mint to back them. Dozens of such instances have been related to us, and to this means mainly were the Opposition indebted for the vote they polled on Tuesday week. It becomes the people of the county at the very next opportunity, to place the seal of condemnation upon so base and despicable a resort.

☞Last Monday's *Sentinel*, in speaking of Mr. MUSSELMAN's election to the Directorship of the Poor, says:

"We feel that his entrance to the Board will, unless he be paralyzed by his colleagues, issue in the correction of the abuses which exist in the management of the Poor-house establishment."

What abuses? let us ask in the name of all that's fair and candid. The high character sustained by the gentlemen who have the present management of that institution demands that the *Sentinel* makes good its grave though sly-put charges, and we therefore ask for the authority upon which that journal bases them. It has gone quite far enough in its base assaults upon conscientious, efficient and economical Democratic officers, who have the public interests alone at heart in all their public acts, and we are resolved to bring it square up to the mark. The establishment, the farm, and all connected with it, have been managed with singular success for the several past years, and those having them in hand deserve the thanks of the tax-payers, rather than the reckless *flings* of the *Sentinel*. Let us have the specifications of "abuse," Mr. *Sentinel*, or forever hold your peace.

"Samuel Durboraw is sustained and re-endorsed."—*Sentinel.*

☞A year ago Mr. Durboraw was elected to the Legislature by a majority of 144! On Tuesday a-week, after almost unheard-of personal effort, day and night, on his own part and that of the leaders—after setting aside two hundred dollars for electioneering "thunder"—after the turning of all the heaviest of the Opposition batteries upon his opponent, from the stump and in their presses—Samuel Durboraw escaped defeat by barely *eleven* votes! This may be a "re-endorsement," but it certainly is not a complimentary one—not one fit to be boasted of.

☞The *Sentinel* has for weeks been trying to out-lie the *Star*, and it has certainly "come up even," if not gone a trifle ahead.

In the last issue the falsehood is persisted in that the *Compiler* "vindictively" libelled Samuel Durboraw. The charge comes with an ill grace from a journal which pursued Mr. Durboraw's opponent with hound-like keenness, especially when *it is known* to the editor of that journal and the deep-dyed Know Nothings who have become his constant advisers, that every vote we gave of Mr. Durboraw's is to be found recorded in the *Journal of the House of Representatives*, THE PRINTED HISTORY OF THE SESSION!

We still offer to wager one hundred dollars upon the correctness of our statement of every vote of Mr. Durboraw, and will give the free use of our copy of the Journal to make the decision from. So confident are we of the entire truth of every position we took in regard to him.

☞The last *Sentinel* says that the people of this county have been "*for a while misled.*" Since proscriptive and tyrannical Know Nothingism started here, the county has generally elected Democratic officers, thus defeating the "purposes, aims and objects," of that dark order—and in doing this the *Sentinel* declares the people allowed themselves to be "*misled.*" Say on, Mr. *Sentinel*, make clean breast of your badness for midnight Sam-just, if it does come late. Presently you'll feel easier.

The Republican Press on the Insurrection.

It is not surprising that such fanatics as BROWN, the leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, should undertake to incite civil war, when the leading Republican newspapers betray so much sympathy with the cause in which he failed. These newspapers present him more in the light of a martyr than a criminal.

The New York *Tribune*, while it pretends to "regret this outbreak," says of the insurgents:

"But remembering that, if their fault was grievous, grievously have they answered it, we will not, by one reproachful word, disturb the bloody shrouds wherein John Brown and his compatriots are sleeping. They dared and died for what they felt to be right, though in a manner which seems to us fatally wrong. Let their epitaphs remain unwritten until the not distant day when no slave shall clank his chains in the shades of Monticello or by the graves of Mount Vernon."

The only difference between the *Tribune* and Brown appears to be in point of courage—the *Tribune* preaches doctrines which Brown undertook to apply practically. That paper would have the epitaphs of men who contemplated the wholesale murder of men, woman, and children, unwritten until the abolition of slavery, when, we suppose, it anticipates the erection of a monument to those glorious martyrs to the sacred cause of liberty. "Not one reproachful word" for men who engaged in the most atrocious enterprise that civilized beings could undertake. Here is encouragement for others to embark in the same cause, with the assurance that if they fall their names are sure of Republican canonization.

Suppose that SEWARD, with his intense Abolition-Republican views, had filled the Presidency last week, what would have been the result? In the language of the Washington *Constitution*, "he must either have been false to all his own professions, or false to the constitution and laws of the land. With such a man in the Presidential chair to stimulate by his example and teachings the spirit of rebellion and treason, and to withhold from the support of the law the strong arm of the military, what would there be left but anarchy, blood and revolution?"

And yet with such dangers menacing the peace of the Union, there are men here who cannot see the imminent risk of elevating a sectional party to power or the possibility of goading into retaliation our fellow countrymen across the line, who have been thus outraged.

☞Four or five years ago, when the *Compiler* exposed the, existence and objects of Know Nothingism, the *Star* managers hooted at all we said, and pronounced our "stories" as ridiculous as false. But the "truth of history" sustained us. Now a new organization of secret Know Nothingism is springing up, the "*Johnny Cross*" order—we give the public warning of it—and the *Star* again, at its old game, "*don't know anything about*" it! Of course, not—because the managers are *sworn* not to "know anything about" it *publicly!* The people will believe as they please, however, just as they did in regard to the *Star's* "don't knows" of four or five years ago.

☞The boldness of the *Sentinel* almost exceeds belief. *Now* it professes great sympathy for Col. KUHN, but before the election it spared no effort to contribute to his defeat. Immediately upon his nomination by the Democratic Convention, that journal referred to him as "an old line Whig *and a Catholic*," although in referring to other of the Democratic candidates their religion was not once mentioned. Why single him out for *a thrust* because of his mode of worship? For no other purpose than to give the cue to the Know Nothings, that they should defeat him at all hazards, as the Opposition were sworn to do. And yet the *Sentinel* has the "stop thief" impudence to attempt to saddle Col. Kuhn's defeat upon "Democratic leaders." A more cool or unprincipled dodge has not been heard of since the days of Iago himself.

☞The *Star* managers have been brought to their knees. Conscious of the entire falsehood of their assertion, *previous* to the election, that Capt. DIEHL had given $50 towards the building of a church to "bribe" voters, they still gave currency to lie; but now, when forced to the test, they "presume" their statement "INCORRECT!" Were ever political tricksters more humiliatingly *caught?* Hereafter when the *Star* managers charge officers with falsehood, we ask an honest public to remember the admission they now make, that they BELIED Capt. Diehl.

☞Confident politicians have never been more sorely disappointed than are the Opposition managers with the result in this county. We discover now, that they had given it out, before the election, at Philadelphia and other points over the State, that they would *certainly*—"WITHOUT FAIL"—carry their *whole* ticket by from 200 to 300 majority!—that there was nothing to prevent it!—they had *everything fixed!*—the wires were laid, and the men stationed to pull them—and so on—and so on! And yet, *the Democracy have the popular vote, and* FOUR *of the seven county officers!*

Is it in good taste for the Opposition to "illuminate" over such a result! But with them be it—if they can stand it, the unconquered and unpurchasable Democracy can, surely.

☞The death of Hon. John Y. Mason, our minister to the Court of St. Cloud, is announced. Mr. Mason, it appears, died suddenly of apoplexy, an affection of which he had a serious visitation a year or so ago, but had so far recovered as in the meantime to give full attention to the duties of his important mission. He was a native of Virginia, in which State he had held high trusts, and was appointed Minister to France by President Pierce, which post he has held ever since. He had previously, under the administration of President Polk, been Secretary of the Navy, succeeding the Hon. George Bancroft, in September, 18[illegible], when that distinguished gentleman resigned the post. During Mr. Mason's sojourn in France, where he had been accompanied by his family, all Americans visiting the capital have testified to his efficient courtesies, while his diplomatic services have generally been regarded as able and befitting a representative of the United States.

Fire at Carlisle Barracks.—Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 18.—A large new stable attached to the U. S. barracks, at this place, was destroyed by fire last night, with fifteen horses and a quantity of feed.

☞Lady Franklin has spent all her fortune in Arctic researches. She is in the south of France, in ill health.

Local Affairs.

Snow.

On Saturday last snow fell here at a rapid rate, and gave "all out-doors" a decidedly wintery appearance. It melted, however, as it fell, and the "tinkling bells" were allowed to remain in their summer's hiding places.

Military Display and Festival.

Arrangements are being made for a grand military display to come off at Hanover in about four weeks. The arrangements contemplate the presence of a number of military celebrities, and the companies from York and this place are expected to participate. It is proposed to have a battalion parade, and in the evening a grand civil and military soiree and festival.

☞Mr. JACOB LOTT, of Adams township, placed on our table, the other day, a mammoth Beet, weighing six pounds and three quarters, and measuring one foot eleven inches in circumference.—Who can beat it?

☞We are requested to announce that Messrs. COVER & KUHN will still supply their customers with all kinds of Liquors—wholesale and retail.

☞COOK, one of the leaders in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, is reported to have been at Chambersburg on Friday last. He got safely away, however. Parties are now in pursuit of him.

☞The Eastern Synod of the Ger. Reformed church in the United States, opened its annual session on Tuesday, in Harrisburg, Pa. A large number of delegates are in attendance, and business of special importance will claim the attention of this body.

Communicated.

"Grand Illumination!"

MR. EDITOR:—We are soon to witness in our immediate neighborhood a grand illumination and hearken to the pseudo-bash prepared by the intelligent pigmios and giants of Gettysburg, mixed and mingled as the seething cauldron in Macbeth, with

Toe of niggers, wool of same,
Head of Irish, Dutchman's cane;
Blood from Harper's Ferry, fresh—
For Banner district, what a dish?

Why all these fanatical demonstrations of burlesqued patriotism? Oh, sirs, the America-Republican party has achieved a victory. They are brim-full of ecstacy at the result.—There must be an out-let, or an explosion may result. Then, in the name of the Commonwealth, let it be so. But, a