

The principal 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 Kansas, then made his name familiarly notorious to the whole country.

Captain Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near Harper's Ferry for some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the Canal.

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.

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.

From 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.

This was the condition of things at daylight, about which time Capt. Cook with two white men, and accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge and struck up the mountain road toward Pennsylvania.

As the day advanced, and the news spread around, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A guerilla warfare commenced, chiefly led by a man named Chambers whose house commanded the Army yard.

The insurrectionists at this time finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the Army grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

and marching down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists who retreated rapidly down toward the Armory.

The murder of Mr. Beckham excited the people, and the cry was immediately made to bring out the prisoner Thompson. He was brought out on the bridge and shot down; from the bridge he fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining he was again riddled with balls.

At this time a general charge was made down the street from the bridge towards the Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and the Ferry people. From behind the Armory wall, a fusillade was kept up and returned by the insurrectionists from the armory buildings.

A guerilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of three of the insurgents and the wounding of a fourth. One 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.

During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah 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 is 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.

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 Col. Lee, deputed by the War Department to take command. The reporters found the bridge in possession of the military, and entered the besieged and beleaguered town without difficulty.

The lawn in front of the engine house after the assault, presented a dreadful sight. Lying on it were two bodies of men killed the previous day and found inside the house; three wounded men, one just at the last gasp of life, two others groaning in pain.

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There was no finding any bed, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its earliest gleams 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 of fall off, according to the courage of the observers, 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 on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

Shortly after seven o'clock, Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, of the 1st Cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the besieged, Samuel Strider, esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Capt. Cook. Lieut. Stuart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence, and trial by law.

At this moment the interest of the scene was intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting off escape in every direction. The marines divided in two squads, were ready for a dash at the door. Finally, Lieut. Stuart, having exhausted all argument with the determined Capt. Brown, walked slowly from the door.

When the insurgents were brought out—some dead, others wounded—they were greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from immediate execution. The crowd, nearly every man of which had a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of "shoot them," "shoot them," rang from every side.

A short time after he was brought out he revived and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had done only what was right. He replied to questions substantially as follows: Q. Are you Captain Brown, of Kansas? A. I am sometimes called so.

Q. Did you expect aid from the North? A. No; there was none connected with the movement but those who came with me. Q. Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point? A. I did not wish to do it, but you forced me to do it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Captain 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.

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 afterwards 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 Army Paymaster. The most important papers found in his possession were taken in charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the government.

Captain John Brown, the commander and instigator of this most singular project, has been known by the name of "Osawatimie 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 Osawatimie, in one of which his son Frederick Brown was killed.

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

Beside 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 Iowa, and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pittsburgh, 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.

Several 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.

The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists, all testify to their lenient treatment. They were neither tied nor insulted, and beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used. Captain Brown was always courteous to them, and at times assured them they should not be injured.

During the morning, armed men continued to pour into Harper's Ferry, in all sorts of costume and with every variety of arms. Over two hundred men came in on horseback, 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 expression not at all commendable.

During Tuesday morning, one of Colonel Washington's negroes came in and reported that Cook was in the mountains only three miles off. About the same time some shots were said to have been fired from the Maryland hills, and a rapid fusillade was returned from Harper's Ferry. The Independent Greys, of Baltimore, immediately started on a scouting expedition, and in two hours returned with two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition, found at Capt. Brown's house.

The Greys pursued Cook so closely that they secured part of his arms, but with his more perfect knowledge of the localities he was enabled to evade capture. On their arrival at the Ferry with the enemy's spoils, they were greeted with hearty cheers. The wagons were driven into the Armory yard and given into the custody of the Government. As everybody else, however, who could lay his hand on a Sharpe's rifle considered it legitimate spoil, why should not the Greys have a claim on their valuable capture.

The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob the Paymaster's department at the Armory. A large amount of money was there, but it was untouched. Perfect order having been restored, the military, with the exception of the United States marines, who remained in charge of the prisoners, left in the various trains for home. An immense train brought the Baltimore troops, accompanied by the Frederick troops from the junction, home, with that freedom from accident or detention that is a great characteristic of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

PAPERS FOUND ON BROWN.—The Government have received the papers found on the person and in the valise of Osawatimie Brown. From all we have been able to gather with reference to their character, these papers disclose that he kept a daily journal, in which he set forth the details of his transactions; which show his purchase of arms in large quantities, and ammunition and stores of all kinds necessary to the success of an extensive insurrection—field spy-glasses, picks and shovels for throwing up temporary fortifications, calls, or boat-whistle whistles 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 Philadelphia—some of them were found in his valise. We understand that the names

of various persons in different States embraced in the papers found, as mentioned in regard to his plans and movements. From the tenor of his papers it is not to be doubted that the conspiracy of which he was the head and front had an extensive organization in various States.

There is said to be nothing in the papers found showing that negroes or others participated in the fact in the conspiracy.

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

There can now be no doubt that his aim was to erow a general servile insurrection.—Wash. Star of yesterday afternoon.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THEM? We apprehend that the President has directed through Mr. Ould, that the rioters captured at Harper's Ferry shall be as soon as possible delivered over to the civil authorities in Virginia for trial, together with all the testimony in the hands of the United States authorities, civil and military. It is understood that the facts involved do not warrant holding them on a charge of high treason against the United States, under which charge it was generally believed yesterday that Mr. Ould had been instructed to send them to trial.—Wash. Star of yesterday afternoon.