

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

STORMING OF THE ARMORY BY THE TROOPS.

Harper's Ferry, 18th—8 A. M. The marines forced their way through the broken door of the armory, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Capt. Brown and his son were both shot. The latter is dead, and the former in a dying state. He lies in the armory enclosure, talking freely. He says he is Old Ossawatimie Brown, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his whole object was to free the slaves, and justifies his action. He says that he had possession of the town, and could have murdered all the people, and that he has been murdered in return.

J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man killed yesterday was found within the armory.

Brown declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those accompanying him.

The prisoners are detained in custody within the armory enclosure.

Soon after the storming of the armory, four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure. Captain Brown and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded; their names are Edward Coppich, a white man, from Iowa, and Shields Greene, colored, from Iowa. The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two are here unhurt, and three went off with slaves on Monday morning.

Soon after the assault on the armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be from Cook and his party, who left on Monday morning. It was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage. A company of armed men have gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably one thousand armed men here. They have been pouring in all night from all parts of the surrounding country.

ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Baltimore, 19th. An eye witness, who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows:

The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown Guards, which crossed the Potomac river above Harper's Ferry, and reached a building where the insurgents were posted by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed and another was arrested. A man ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him. He partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away, and drew his pistols, but both snapped. He drew his bowie knife and cut his heavy accoutrements and plunged into the river. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind. The man turned round, 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 pocket was found a captain's commission to Capt. E. H. Leeman, from the Provisional Government. The commission was dated Oct. 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the U. S.

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 out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, 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 two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead; the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell short and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent, wounded and captured, died a few moments after, in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the heart and stomach. He declared that there was only nineteen whites engaged in the insurrection.

For nearly an hour a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, and many managed to jump away, wounded.

During the firing, the women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took courage and did good service in the way of preparing refreshments, and attending to the wounded. Our informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says all the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples; and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell; the wounded were cared for.

A body of forty mounted men left Baltimore this afternoon for Harper's Ferry, to pursue the rioters. It is reported that many have escaped and are scattered in the mountains.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphed to New York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed; all the outlaws are killed or arrested; all the freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains or property.

There is intense excitement in this city, and nothing is talked of but the insurrection.

Gen. Stuart, through Gov. Wise, has communicated an order to Gen. J. W. Watkins of this city to prepare, equip and mount immediately a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon.

Gov. Wise passed the relay house this morning, en route for the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Munroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

A CONNECTED STATEMENT OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

Baltimore, 18th—7 P. M. The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to their armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

The report of the American commences with a notice of the originators:

The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was undoubtedly Capt. John Brown, whose connection with scenes of violence in the border warfare in Kansas made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. Brown made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry.

After an absence of some months, the elder Brown reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of

picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was "Capt. Brown," or that he intended embarking in any movement so desperate or 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 would be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry some years. He was at first employed in tending a lock on the canal, and afterwards taught school on the Maryland side of the river; and after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with Brown, he retired to the Ferry and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be anti-slavery, but was 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 Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made at about half-past two o'clock on Sunday night. William Williamson, the watchman at Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across toward 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 detained till after daylight, and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williamson at midnight, found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over him, 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, and, rousing Col. Washington, told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. W. saw Cook, he immediately recognized him as the 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 George Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington—both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, Cook wanted Col. W. to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday, he alluded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and regretted the necessity which had made it his duty to visit Col. W. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he had obtained by his former visit, to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which Col. W. did not re-obtain till after the final defeat of the insurrection.

From Col. W.'s he proceeded with him as a prisoner in the 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 16, were taken prisoners, and all their negroes within reach forced to join in the movement. He then returned to the armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in the town, nor did the retention of Capt. Phelps's train at the upper end of the town attract attention.

It was not until the town thoroughly waked up and found 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 ensued, and the number of insurrectionists at once increased from fifty, which probably was their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join, to from five to six hundred.

In the meantime a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the armory and were successfully taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty prisoners confined in the armory. Among those thus entrapped were Armistead Ball, chief draftsman of the armory; Benjamin Mills, master of the armory, and J. E. P. Dangerfield, paymaster's clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building further down the yard and were rescued by a brilliant Zouave dash made by the railroad men, who came down from Martinsburg.

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

The following is a fragment of a letter found in Brown's pocket:

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

The foregoing occupies a page of fine note paper, straw tinted, is written in pencil, and not dated; and was evidently written by a person of education. The freight he had was, no doubt, that usually carried on the underground railroad.

COL. LEE'S REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, 18th. The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. Lee, dated 7 o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the engine house on the Arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to protect them until the wishes of the President could be ascertained. This proposition was made in order to save the lives of the prisoners who were in the possession of the insurgents. This message was sent through Lieut. Stewart of the 1st Cavalry.

The insurgents declined to surrender; whereupon, at a preconcerted signal from Lieut. Green, the detachment of marines, who were near by, forcibly broke into the engine house, killing two of the rioters and capturing the remainder. Two of the marines were wounded, one of them mortally. Ossawatimie Brown, the leader of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the Arsenal, together with the other prisoners, escaped unhurt.

The War Department has despatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort Mchenry, to remain there until they receive further orders.