

The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

TRACES OF CAPT. COOK.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 21.—Our community was considerably excited to-day by the appearance at noon of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be Cook. A gentleman from Quincey overtook the man on the road leading from Waynesborough to this place, and carried him some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town the man got out of the vehicle under pretense of taking another road. About an hour afterward the gentleman saw him upon one of our streets. He informed two others, who tracked him to a house at which Brown's men have boarded. Leaving one man as a guard, the other went for assistance, but before he returned the man escaped. At the rear of the house, passing through a garden. At the foot of the garden a blanket containing a Sharp's rifle, unloaded, was found, and the rifle is known to have been in Cook's possession.

Immediate pursuit was made by a number of men, but no trace could be discovered. The blanket was marked "E. H." and, together with the rifle, is now in Sheriff Brown's possession. The man has other weapons. Cook's wife and child are now, and have been for the past week, at the house through which the man passed, but she denied that he is her husband. The general impression, however, is that it was he. He had on a faded black frock coat, with outside pockets, light brown pants, very large, heavy boots, and a red-and-white striped calico shirt. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, sallow complexion, light hair, cut straight across behind, and light sandy beard and mustache. His general appearance was very rough and shabby. Parties are now in pursuit of him, and others will leave in the morning. It is supposed that other fugitives are in the neighborhood. Efforts are now being made to ferret them out, and if caught there will be no favor or protection extended to them by any of our citizens.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—Gov. Wise arrived today, and was received by Company F, which escorted him to the capitol. He addressed the throng from the steps of that building, stating that he had taken the responsibility of placing a guard at Harper's Ferry, and that he would distribute arms at accessible points throughout the state. The speech produced a great sensation.

An Ohio Negro.

The despatches say that a man named Kagi, one of the leaders, has been killed. This Kagi, some of our citizens will remember as hanging around here last Summer during the rescue excitement. He was a much younger man than Brown, and was in this city in Brown's company, and vainly endeavoring to get up sympathy for those who ran off slaves from Missouri into Canada. Kagi considered himself as an outlaw, and often spoke of the fact that there was a price set upon his head by the Governor of Missouri. He went heavily armed, as we are told, and seemed anxious to be looked upon as a martyr and an outlaw, whose hand justly was against every slaveholder. *Cleveland Herald.*

From the *Exchequer Democrat* of Oct. 21.

The Negro "Emperor" from Rochester. Among the names of the prisoners taken at Harper's Ferry, appears that of Emperor—a colored man from this state, but a native of South Carolina, who is said to have been a member of the so-called "Provisional Government." The whole name of this man is Shield Emperor, and no longer ago than last July, he was fighting in this city as a cleaner of old clothes. We have before us his card, in which it is stated that he "is prepared to do clothes cleaning in a manner to suit the most fastidious, and on cheaper terms than any one else." We believe Emperor was not long a resident of Rochester. Something over three years ago, it is said, he first made his appearance here in a character—not an assumed one—of a fugitive slave, and was sent over to Canada, where he resided some time. His business at that period was that of a table waiter and house servant.—Last spring or in the early part of the summer he came back to Rochester. At length "Ossawatimie Brown" in the course of his peregrinations about the country, visited this city, (we do not refer to the time when he made a speech at the Court House, but to a later visit) and made Emperor's acquaintance. The latter was of course, ignorant, though naturally intelligent, and being of a reckless disposition was easily made to adopt the views of Brown, who was at that time recruiting men for his Southern enterprise. The consequence was that Emperor followed his insane leader to Virginia, and will now probably atone for his folly with his life. He is a full blooded negro, about twenty five years of age, and has no family.

We have reason to believe that Brown has been hatching up his plot for a long time, and that he made overtures to various parties in this city to join in the insurrection which has just been extinguished in blood; but it is probable that no one but the unfortunate Emperor was found in Rochester, who could be induced to embark personally in the enterprise. There may have been many who wished its success, but felt that an attempt to revolutionize the government with such means as were at Brown's disposal, must result in a disastrous failure. In fact even those who were acquainted with the fact that a rising was contemplated, were taken by surprise when it happened. They seemed to have supposed that the attempt, if made at all, was to be made farther South, where negroes are plentier, and white men fewer; and the general impression was that the affair would never come to a head at all.

Brown is said to have represented himself as commissioned by the Almighty to deliver the African race from bondage in this country. He declared himself to have been impressed with that idea while a youth, and stated that his object in going to Kansas was to distinguish himself in such a manner as to establish in the minds of the colored people confidence in his ability as a leader in the field. His scheme was to carry on a sort of guerrilla warfare all the South, and to draw to his standard as many blacks and whites as possible, before opposing himself to a disciplined force. He was regarded as a madman, by the most intelligent colored men to whom his object was confided.

Disorderly Conduct—Arrest of Innocent Parties.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 20, 9 P. M.—The town and neighborhood are filled with persons of all descriptions, who are roaming about with government arms in their hands, some of whom are intoxicated and disorderly, arresting innocent parties without cause. Mr. G. W. Dilbard, of Charlottesville, Virginia, was arrested about two miles from town by some of these parties because he was a stranger to them, and had a spear in his hand. He was of course immediately released by the authorities of the town. B. C. Wynnan, of Madison Court-House, Va., a delegate to the Presbyterian Synod at Shepherdstown, Va., was also taken into custody, and released. The justices of the peace have made arrangements to have all the arms of the State and general government in the hands of such parties collected and restored.

A Mr. Moreton McGee, from Kansas, was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the insurgents, and upon questioning Brown as to the connection of McGee with him, he asked for his name. Upon being told that he was Moreton McGee, he broke forth in the most bitter denunciation of McGee as a pro-slavery man in Kansas. McGee was forthwith discharged. McGee then went out in pursuit of Cook, and brought in many of the captured arms.

Brown's Appearance—Gov. Wise's Opinion.

The reporter of the *Baltimore American*, gives the following sketch of the prisoners:

"After some little delay we were introduced into the room where Brown and Stevens lay. We found the former to be a six footer, although as he lay he had the appearance of being some six inches shorter than that. He has a rather peculiar shaped head, long gray hair, which at this time was matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused blood to flow freely, to the complete disfigurement of his face, which, like his hands, was begrimed with dirt, evidently the result of continued exposure to the smoke of powder. His eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp gray—such such an eye as I remember his brother Illibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation, hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibited. In the midst of enemies, whose home he had invaded; wounded and a prisoner, surrounded by a small army of officials, and a more desperate army of angry men; with the gallows staring him full in the face, he lay on the floor, and, in reply to every question, gave answers that betokened the spirit that animated him. The language of Gov. Wise well expresses his boldness when he said, 'He is the gamest man I ever saw.' I believe the worthy Executive had hardly expected to see a man so act in such a trying moment.

Stevens is a fine looking specimen of the genus homo. He is the only one of the lot that I have seen, excepting, of course, the negroes, who had not light hair. His hair and long beard are of a fine black; his face partakes of the handsome and noble; his eye, though restless, has a sharp brilliancy; and he, too, is a six-footer. A stout strong man whose condition, lying upon the floor, obedient to the lot to the commands of 'my captain,' as he called him; wounded with three or four gun-shot wounds, two in the head and one in the breast, certain or doubtful could not but pity. Several hearts grew sad at the recollection of his wife, far away; probably unaware of his sad situation, locking and longing for his return. He, too, showed a marvellous courage. Ever and anon groaning with excessive pain, he did not, however, forget himself for one instant, but calmly, although in such pain, listened to the conversation as it progressed, on at least one occasion correcting a remark of Brown's.

Both men seem prepared for death—they are to court it rather; perhaps under the idea that they will be acknowledged martyrs, but more possibly under the conviction of having performed a sacred duty. However much the writer hereof may differ from them, there must arise a feeling of respect for them in their bold rashness."

Crazy Schemes.

From the *Baltimore Sun*, Oct. 21.

The reporter of *The Sun* yesterday directed conversation 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 contemplated the capture of Washington, the seizure of the Federal Government, and the imprisonment of the President and his Cabinet. The schemers of the revolution were 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.

From the *Baltimore American*, 21st.

Removal of the Prisoners.

Shortly after dinner Thursday, Governor Wise and United States District Attorney Ould, having settled their arrangements with regard to the jurisdiction of Virginia and the National Government in holding the prisoners for trial, an order was issued for a special train to carry them to Charlestown, eight miles distant. They were accordingly brought out, and placed in the cars, Brown seeming much recuperated, but Stevens in a helpless condition. The other prisoners, consisting of Crippleck and two negroes, were chained, and the whole party left under charge of a squad of marines, and accompanied by Governor Wise.

Hundred Attack on a Farm House.

After the removal of the prisoners the excitement somewhat abated, though every man on the street, and many boys, were armed with loaded rifles. In the midst of this calm a large, heavy man, named Jesse Moore, with a broadbrim hat, and gun in hand, mounted on a white horse, came driving over the bridge at a furious rate, and passed up through the town, shouting with a scaturian voice—"To arms! to arms! to arms! They are murdering the women and children!" On he went, shouting at every step, until he reached the house of Mr. Dufferield, at which Colonel Lee was stopping.

By this time the whole town was in commotion, and he announced to Colonel Lee the startling intelligence that he had seen the shouts and screams of the women at Garrett's, the farm adjoining his, in Pleasant Valley, mingled with reports of revolvers and rifles, and that a deadly feud was going on there he was satisfied. He had also seen the negroes of Mr. Garrett, who is the largest slaveholder in the Valley, lying to the mountains, some of whom had passed through his barn yard. Notwithstanding his vehement earnestness, Col. Lee doubted the whole story, and put it down as one of the many hundred that had been floating through the town during the day. The people however proceeded to arm, and rifles were handed out of the Army in great numbers to those

who had no weapons. In the midst of this turmoil the whole population of Sandy Hook, men, women, and children, some of them without hats or bonnets, came pouring over the bridge, having ran a mile and a quarter at full speed, leaving their houses tenantless. It appeared that Mr. Moore, as he passed through this settlement, had also given the alarm, which had spread through the surrounding country, and there could not have been less than two hundred of these excited people rushing breathless towards the town.

This proved to be an entirely groundless alarm.

Officers of the Provisional Government.

Among the papers found, is one having reference to a meeting in Chatham, in Canada West, which Brown explained to Governor Wise. He says:—"The Convention was held at Chatham, Canada West, at which I was elected Commander-in-Chief. A man was elected President of the Government, but he declined to serve after he had been elected. Another was put in nomination, but his name was withdrawn. A third was proposed, but he would not permit his name to stand. Thereupon, I moved that the whole subject of the election of President be postponed, which was done. We elected a Secretary of State and of War and a Treasurer, but I decline to state who the parties were."

The Prisoners in Jail

The prisoners John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, Edwin Cople, Shields Green and John Copland, negro, are committed upon charges preferred by the oath of Henry A. Wise, Andrew Hunter and John W. McGinnis, and upon free admission and confession of said prisoners, that they and each of them did feloniously conspire with each other and with other parties unknown, to make an abolition insurrection and open war against the commonwealth of Virginia. They are also held upon a commitment issued on complaint of Mr. Washington. The indictment will contain counts charging the prisoners with inciting slaves to insurrection, murder and rebellion against the government.

The jail is well supplied with arms; among them are two boxes of Sharpe's rifles, taken by the Grays at Harper's Ferry. No apprehension is felt for the safety of the prisoners, either from Lynch law by the citizens or rescue by their friends, although there is a foolish rumor that ninety men are armed over in Maryland ready to release them from jail the first opportunity.

Old Brown and Stephens were lying on one bed in one room of the jail, and Cople and the negro Shields were lying in bed in another room, manacled together by the wrists. The negro Copland was sitting in a third room. The jail has very large and nicely kept rooms, and all the prisoners stated that they were treated very well by the jailer, Captain Harris, who was in charge of a volunteer company that attacked them at Harper's Ferry. The jailer recognized Stephens as having belonged to the Massachusetts regiment in Mexico at the time he was serving as an officer in the Virginia regiment.

Upon entering the cell of Old Brown he laid upon his back in the bed. A letter that he had just written lay open on the table. It was an application to some of his friends to be provided with counsel, and in which he spoke of some mitigating circumstances alleged in his case. Stephens lay upon his right side, groaning with pain. Brown exchanged civilities very courteously, and turning to the jailer inquired how many of his party were now in prison, and their names? He stated that he came here with nineteen parcels, including himself, five of whom were colored. He did not know who were with Cook, or whether he was dead or alive. He wanted the reporters, when he answered their questions, to state the facts that might tell in their favor as well as those against them, otherwise he would not give an answer.

From the *Baltimore Exchange.*

Important Papers.

STARTLING REVELATION—THE POINTS OF ATTACK. In a trunk, supposed to have belonged to Captain Brown, was found several small though elaborate maps of as many different States, bearing peculiar marks, which would seem to indicate that the points of attack, and the course of the insurrectionary movement through the South, had already been carefully determined upon by this well-organized and confident league of traitors. Certain counties in the seven States, of which only three maps were obtained, bear cross-marks, formed by a pen, and in several instances as if to command greater particularly of attention, or to suggest perhaps more available points of attack, circular lines are drawn around the crosses.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following districts in South Carolina (the furthest Atlantic State North of which any map has been found) are thus especially designated: Marlborough, marked with a cross; Darlington, the same; Sumter, a cross within a circle; Georgetown, with a cross and a single dash pointing southward; Charleston, near Monk's Corner, a cross and semi-circle; Colleton, between Scull Creek and the Edisto, a cross within a circle; Saint Luke, near Grahamville, a cross within a double circle; Orangeburg, on the Middlepen Branch, near Orangeburg, a cross within a circle; Barnwell, between Back and Turkey Creeks, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, a cross; Edgefield, near Horn's Creek, in the neighborhood of Williston, a cross; Abbeville, near Long Cane Creek, a cross.

IN GEORGIA.

In Georgia, the following counties are marked: Camden, near Burnt Fork, with a cross; and near Waynesville, in the same county, with a cross also; Glynn, near Bethel, a cross; McIntosh, near Jones' Creek, a cross; Liberty, near Taylor's Creek, a cross within a circle; Bryan, near Fort Argyle, a cross; Clatham, near Whitesville, a cross; Scriven, near Black Creek, a cross; Burke, near Beaver Dam, a cross within a circle; Columbia, near Whit Oak, a cross; Lincoln, on the Savannah River, a cross; Warner, near Mayfield, a cross; Taliferro, near Crawfordville, a cross; Greene, near Parks' Branch, a cross; Hancock, near Sparta, a cross; Putnam, near Kingstean, a cross; Milledgeville, near Green Hill, a cross; Jones, near Hillsboro', a cross; Monroe, near Forsyth, a cross; Upson, a cross; Crawford, near Hammacks, a cross; Talbott, near Davison, a cross; Harris, near Mulberry Grove, a cross; Troup, near Shiloh, a cross.

IN ALABAMA.

The following counties in Alabama are marked:—Russell, near Lexington, a cross; Macon, near Fort Bainbridge, a cross; Montgomery, near Mt. Meigs, a cross; Lowndes, near Mt. Willing, a cross; Augusta, near Kingston, a cross; Dallas, near Belts, a cross; Wilcox, near Allentown, a cross; Etowah, near Laurel Hill, a cross; Sumter, near Dausboro', a cross; Washington, near Barrytown, a cross.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

In this state the following counties are designated: Noxubee, near Marshallville, with a cross; Warren, near Warren town, a cross; Claiborne, near Bartonton, a cross; Jefferson, near Church Hill, a cross; cross; Franklin, near Malcolm, a cross; Adams, near Houston, a cross; Wilkinson, near Cold Spring, a cross; Washington, near Clear Creek, a cross; Bolivar, near Tillaloba, a cross.

In Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky, there were no counties marked.

The designated counties in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, form a continuous chain of districts, or route travel from Georgetown; and from Beaufort, South Carolina, along the Savannah river, to the Chattahoochee river, on the Western border of Georgia; from thence passing through convenient points on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers to the borders of Mississippi, from whence it continues with little interruption to the Red river. The maps, which are about 8 by 12 inches, are carefully and neatly pasted on stout cambric cloth. Upon the margin of each map is pasted the census returns of 1850, of its state; giving in detail the relative strength of the white and slave population of each county, and the proportion of females to the whole number of inhabitants. By reference to the counties marked, it will be perceived that in them the slave population vastly preponderates, and might therefore have been deemed a safer field of operation for the Abolition invaders.

The following is in the handwriting of Brown himself, and is entitled

VINDICATION OF THE INVASION, ETC.

The Denver truce was broken & 1st It was in accordance with my settled policy. 2d It was intended as a discriminating blow at Slavery 3 It was calculated to lessen the value of Slaves 4th It was (over and above all other motives) Right

Duty of all persons in regard to this matter: Criminality of neglect in this matter Euphone a case Ask for further support?"

We give *literatim et punctuatum* the following scrap written by Watson Brown, who was seriously wounded by one of the Martinsburgh men, and found on the floor of the engine house immediately after the storming:

"Fight on, fight ever, you Hell Hounds of the Lower Kingdom! Your day has come. Lower Your Black Flag, shoot your Dogs you Devils. Hell and forles I go in for Death."

In an envelope, addressed to "Capt. John Brown, care of Dr. S. G. Howe, Broomfield street," were a number of clippings from the New York Tribune, Cleveland Plaindealer and Rochester Union, referring to the Kansas exploits of "Ossawatimie" Brown. Scattered over the floor of the rooms were hundreds of copies of a pamphlet work entitled "Extracts from the manual of a Patriotic Volunteer on secret service, in regular and irregular war, being the attend science of obtaining and maintaining Liberty and Independence." By Hugh Forbes.—Certain passages in one of the copies in our possession, referring to the duties of rifleman, is penciled down the margin, and designated as if for future reference.