

THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION

QUIET RESTORED.

STORMING OF THE ARMORY.

THE BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE.

OLD BROWN AND SON SHOT.

Fifteen of Twenty-two Insurgents Killed.

SOME OF THE ASSAILANTS SHOT

MARINES AND MILITIA IN THE FIGHT.

Graphic History of the Outbreak.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18—2 a. m.

The Government are taking precedence to the press despatches.

We understand that Col. Lee telegraphed that it would not be necessary to bring on troops from Fort Monroe, and asks that they be detained at Fort McHenry.

All moters now living are barricaded in the engine house in the Armory enclosure. A number of citizens are imprisoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

Several companies of Virginia troops are on the ground. They have placed a guard in the village. The Marines have charge of the Armory.

Several citizens have been killed and several rioters are killed also.

The town has been taken possession of by companies of Charlestown, Shephardston, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are entrenched in the Armory. They held Mr. Washington and Mr. Langenfeld as prisoners. The insurgents are commanded by Capt. Brown of Kansas notoriety. They numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes. Several of them were shot; two men of the Martinsburg company were shot dead while charging on the Armory.

A portion of the insurgents have left under the command of Cook, with a large party of slaves, and are supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

Allen Evans, one of the insurgents, is now dying here, shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia be made Free States.

Colonel Shriver, of Frederick, just had an interview with Brown in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed his intention of defending 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, which they still hold.

Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed.

Fountain Breckham, railroad agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shephardston troops in their charge on the bridge.

Capt. Cook, who is second in the command of the insurgents, is said to be posted in the school-house, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The Armory was taken possession of about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. It had been so quietly done that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Col. Lee has arrived, and thinks there are abundant troops here to capture the rioters. It seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes. Capt. Brown had been about here and rented a farm four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. Cook has also lived about here, and one time taught school. All the other white men are unknown; they are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with Brown in Kansas.

It is reported, but not certain, that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government funds. No attempt was made to pillage the town or assault females. Capt. Brown claims easy terms on account of his moderation.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—3 a. m.

The battle was fought mainly by the railroad tuncamen from Martinsburg, led by Capt. Alberta. Evan Dorsey, conductor, was killed, and conductors Bowman and Hallett wounded. No damage was done to the railroad or bridge. It is thought that the rioters will be hung as soon as they are captured in the morning.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—6 a. m.

Preparations are making for an attack on the Armory. The soldiers are all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet. The rioters have still the following persons in their possession: Armistead Ball, Chief Draughtsman at the Armory; Benj. Mills, Master of the Armory; John P. Dangerfield, Paymaster; Clark Lewis Washington, a farmer, and prominent citizen; John Allstadt, farmer, and his son, 16 years old. The three last named were seized on their farms, several miles from the Ferry.

George Turner, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citizens in this vicinity, was shot yesterday while coming into the town. He died during the night.

Three of the rioters are lying dead in the streets, three are lying dead in the river, and several are said to be lying within the Armory enclosure.

The following is a list of killed among the citizens and soldiers, as far as ascertained: Fountain Breckham, Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station; Joseph Barnley of Harper's Ferry; Evan Dorsey and George Richardson of Martinsburg.

Another rioter, a negro named Lewis Leary, has just died. He confessed to the particulars of the plot, which he says was concocted by Brown at a fair held in Ohio two months ago.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, and say, that if not protected by the soldiers at present here, they will hang all they capture.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—8 a. m.

The Armory has been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. Shatt approached with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused to surrender. The marines advanced to the charge, and endeavored to break the door with sledge-hammers, but it resisted their efforts.

A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired bravely, and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The Marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amid 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's death and the former in a dying state. He lies in the Armory enclosure, talking freely. He says he is old Osawatamie Brown, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his whole object was to free the slaves, and justify 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.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

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

Gen. Stuart, through Governor 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 Monroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18—noon.

Soon after the storming of the Armory, four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure.

Capt. Brown and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurgents are un wounded; their names are Edwin Coppich, a white man from Iowa, and Shields Green, colored, from Iowa.

The party originally consisted of 22 persons, of whom 15 are killed, 2 mortally wounded, 2 are here unhurt, and 3 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 has 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.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

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. Stuart 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. Osawatamie Brown, the leader of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the Arsenal, together with other prisoners, all escaped unhurt.

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

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs 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.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—p. m.

The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Martinsburg this morning for this city. Travel is now resumed on the road, and the trains are running regularly.

Osawatamie Brown's wounds are not considered mortal. One of the rioters killed was named Stuart Taylor. J. C. Anderson, one of the ringleaders, who stopped Conductor Phelps yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. He was a fine-looking man, with a flowing white beard. Some of the Maryland Volunteers are in pursuit of Capt. Cook's party. A negro named Green, from Harrisburg, and who was conspicuous in the fugitive-slave riot in that city some years ago, was among the insurgents.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

It is apprehended, in view of the fact that the President has authorized the military to pursue the insurgents into other States if necessary, that there may be difficulty across the Pennsylvania or Ohio lines.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18—2 p. m.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. Lee, that Mr. Ould, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial.

A train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President, at the request of Gov. Wise.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—p. m.

An eye-witness who has just returned from Harper's Ferry describes the scene there as follows:

"The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charleston 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 here, 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 accouterments off, 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 pockets 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 United States.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with Minnie rifles and posted in the Rifle Armory, were expelled by the Charleston 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 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 afterward; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent, wounded and captured, died in a few moments after, in the arms of our informant; he was shot through the breast and stomach. He declared that there were only 19 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 limp 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 being 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.

