THE COMMERCEMENT OF THE PLOT—FIRST ATTACK ON THE INVALERS—SHOOTING A PRISONER—SHARP FUNITHS. COMMERCED—ARRIVAL OF THE DALITHORS BUILTING FOUND OF THE RESELS—THE DEAD AND MODIFIED—WITH OF ARMS—LATTERSTRONG GERRIT SHITHIAM OTHERS—RECEIT OF DESERVED ATTERSTRONG GERRIT SHITHIAM OTHERS—RECEIT OF DESERVED ATTERSTRONG SAC EC.

We obtaine to obcupt our columns, the design of the insane and atrocious attempt of the Abolitionists to gradie a service insurrection in Virginia and the North, by their desperate adventure at Harper's Ferry. The following is the most connected marriative of the affair, re-

their desperate automate a market of the affair we have seen.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday:

178 ORIGINATORS.

laye seen.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesdayi ris oninitatoss.

The principal originator of, the insurrection and the chief leader in its short but bloody existence was under the before the bearing the same familiarly notorious to the winds with the seenes of violence and border warts from the same familiarly notorious to the winds owner, captain Brown made his first appearance in the vicinity, of Haiper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by two sons, the whole party, assuming the hame of Smith. They inquired about land, in the vicinity, made investigations as to the probability of finding cores, and for sometime boarded at Saindy Hook, one fally east, of Harper's Ferry.

After an absence of some mouths that re-appeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown rented or beased a farm on the Maryland side, about four niles from Harper's Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embrisking in a movement so desperate and extraordinary, yet the development of the plot leaves in doubt that his statistic the Ferry and his lease of the farm yee's all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed was to be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

Capt. Brown's chief aid was John E. Cooke, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near Harper's Ferry for some years. Ho was first employed in tending a lock on the canal. He alterwards taught school on the Maryland side, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and unsymbility of the mine seen about the Ferry. All were brought by Capt Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

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and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURINGEMENT.

The first active movement in the insurfection, was made about half-past ten 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. He recognized Brown and Cooke among the men, and knowing them treated the matter as joke, but enforcing silence they conducted him to the Armory which he found already in their possession. He was retained till after daylight and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williams at midnight, found the bridge lights all out, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away and his pursuers stumbling over the track he escaped.

found the bridge lights all sout, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away and his pursures stumbling over the track 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 Forry. A party headed by Cooke prodeeded there, roused Col. Wand told him he was a prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage and horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cooke he immediately recognized him as a man which had called upon him some months previous, to whom liehad exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to General Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both heir-looms in the family. Refore leaving Cook invited Col. Washington to a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made his visit on Sunday night he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated, regretting the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. W. He, however, took, advantage of the knowledge he obtained by the former visit to carry off all the Colone's valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain until after the final defeat of the insurrection.

From Col. Washington's they proceeded, with him a prisoner in his earriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, all their-negroes within reach forced to join the movement, and they returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest sharm in the town, nor did the detention of Capt. Phely atain at the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, all their-negroes within reach forced to join the movement, and they returned to havenues, that the p

This was the condition of things at daylight, about hich thine Capt. Cooke with two white men, and accommined by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washigton's large wagon, went over the brige and struck up no mountain road towards Pennsylvania. It was then clieved that the large wagon was used to convey away ne l'aymaster's safe, containing \$17,000 in government unds, and also that it was filled with Minle rifles taken ut to supply other bands in the mountains who were to men down upon Hanper's Ferry in overwhelming force, hose suppositions both proved untrue as neither money or arms were disturbed.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT—SHOOTING A PRISONER.

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 on by a man named Chambers whose house commanded the Armory yard.—The colored man maned Hayward, railroad porter was shot early in the morning for rolising to join the movement. Next man shot was Joseph Burley, a citizen of Harper's Ferry. He was shot whilst standing in his own door. About this time also George Turiner, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into the town on horseback; carrying a gun, when he was shot from the Armory, reciving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

was a graduate of West Foun, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

The insurrectionist at this time finding a disposition to resist them had withdrawn nearly all within the Armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge. About noon the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. Robert W. Baylor, arrived, crossing the Potomac river some distance up, and marching down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down toward the Armory. In this movement one of the insurrectionists, named Wm. Thompson, was taken prisoner. The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. Fontaine Beckham, Mayor of the town and agent for the railroad company, in the breast, passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large clongated slag, making a dreadful wound. He, gled almost immediately. Mr. Beckham was without arms and was exposed only for a moment whilst approaching the water station. His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back into the engine-house, where his dead body was found the next day.

The nurder of Mr. Beckham excited the people and

the engine-house, where his dead body was found the next day.

The nurder 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.

appearance of life still remaining he was again riddled with balls.

SHAP FIGHTING COMENCED

At this time a general charge was made down the street, from the bridge towards the Armory gais, by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and the Ferry people. From belind the Armory wall a fusilade was kept up and returned by the insurrecticulets from the Armory buildings. Whilst this was going on, the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the Armory promas by the rear, made an attack from that end. This force was largely composed of the railroad employees gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburg; and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluckes hibbited during the day. Dashing on, faing and cheering, and gallantly led on by Captain Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were impriguated and released the whole of them. They were, however, but poorly armed, some with pistols and others with shot guns, and when they came within range of the engine house, where the clife of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharrie rides they were forced to full back suffering

gans, and when they came within range of the engine house, where the citie of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharp's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretry severely. Conductor Evan Dorsey, of Baltimore, was mortally wounded, and Conductor (eorge Richardson, received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. Murphy, of Harper's Ferry.

A guerilia warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of three of the insurfents, and the wounding of a lourth. One of them drawled out through a culyor leading into the Rotomea, and attempted to cross to the Marylang side, whicher while a view of escaping or of convoying information to Ronke's party, was not known. He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle, and the body was afterwards stripped of a portion of its clothing. In one of his nockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring that the hearer, Capt. Lebinan, held that command under Major Gen. Brown I A light mulation was sales since instantly. His pape was not known. His as sales for instantly. His pape was not known. His about the was one of the free negroes who capine with Captalling find almost instantly. His pape was not known. His body was left exposed in the street up to naon yes terday, exposed to every indigative that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this times tall, powerful man, named and the street up to naon yes terday, exposed to every indigative that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace.

press. He was captured and taken into the water that the after the insuffection had been quelled, was turn in a dying condition to the United States autho Another man was about in the Arsenal yard. During the afterior as a sharp little affair took in the Shenandor wild of the turn. The susures had been aftered to the turn.

During the attention a guary inthe quart rook place on the Shenandonk site, of its torn, he shoursectionists, had also seized Hall arith grots, and a party of their as salants found their as the salants found their as salants found their as the salar to the insurrectionism were tilled, but we found but one dead body, that of a nego, on that side of the city.—Night by this time had come on and active operations ceased. Guards were placed around the armory and every broken their to roy the salar salar

Art 10 o'colec ha Monde States, marines, arrived at Shady Rook, where they waited for the arrival of Cole. Long apportunity of the property of the state of the s

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. The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom, through the steadiness of the marines, escaped injury, ohaliged the ourrentlof feeling and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and executions. In the assault private Ruippert, one of the marines, received a ball in the stomach and was believed to be fatily wounded another received a slight flesh wound fatally wounded, another received a slight flesh wound

in the face.

The DEAD AND WOUNDED.

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. One of the dead was Capt. Brown's son Ottowa, the wounded man his son Yatseg, whilst the father himself lay upon the grass a gory speciacle, his lace and hair clotted with blood and a severe hayonet wound in his side.

CAPT. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

CAPT. RROWN'S STATEMENT.

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. Age pon Osawattainin Brown?

a. 1 am sometimes called so:
Q. Ase pon Osawattamie Brown?
A. I tried to do my duty there.
Q. What was your present object?
A. To free the slaves from bondage.
Q. Wore any other persons but those with you now connected with the movement?
A. No.

connected with the movement?

A. No.

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

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 merey, that he could have burned it and murplered its inhabitants, but did not. He had treated the pelsoners he had taken with countery, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst he was bearing a flag of truce, and seemed very anxious for the safety of the wounded son. Altogether his conversation bore the impress of a conviction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the war in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated, with all the respect of a prisoner of war. He seemed fully convinced that he had been badly treated, and had a right to complain.

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 had a right to right by the property of the principle of papers were found, paring which were the articles of agreement under whigh the insurrection its acted, and what purported to be a schedule for the establishment of "provisional government." In his pokets a gpusicle which was committed to the care of Dr. Murpby, the Armory Paymaster. The most important papers found in his possession were taken in charge by Col. Lee, on leahalf of the government. The following note, characteristic of the pursuits of the many felt into our passassion:

"Dr.Kas Sin,"—I have been disappointed in not ceasing vin here are his to the charge of vour frelebit."

Son:

\*\*Captain. Brown:

\*\*Prain Sin. — I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this to take gharge of your freight. They have been here now two weeks, and as I have undit to singerintend the pravidings for them with has imposed upon me no small task. Besides they are gretting discontented, and if not soon taken on sons of them with

d. His sall and brayery in this species of warfare was addisputed. On one occasion, when attacked by one

indrighted." Our öfte "occasion, when attacked by one himdred and fifty Missondring, with a party "of forty, here retressed to the, woods, kept them, at bay, and after a fight of the house, and tops two me thight, and one the field, and took away with them should thirty awanded. On another occasion, he had a conflict with the fingular provides of the control of th

convenience or more expensive or two designations of the control of the following Expensive of principals of control of the following Expensive of principals of the control of the contro

you."

Major Russell kindly admitted me to the room where Brown was lying, and I held the following conversation with him. I asked—

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"

"Myname is John Brown. I am well known. I have hen known as Old Brown of Kausse. I'm four little.

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"
"My name is John Brown. I am well known. I have been known as Old Brown of Kansas. I'm from Litch-field-county, Connecticut, and have lived at divers places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I'm 'dying too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, and am content to await my fate, hut I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man, and yosterday I could have killed whom I chose, but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man, had they not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and buput the town, but did not; I have treated the persons whom I toek as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am 63 years old."

\*\*Reporter.\*\*—"Whien did you first, conceive this more?"

\*\*Brown.\*\*—"While in Kansas. After my proporty was destroyed, one of my sons killed and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I also was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the mogroes."

\*\*Reporter.\*\*—"Where did you get all your rifes and the pikes which are here? Who furnished you with them?"

\*\*Brown.\*\*—"My own money. I did not receive aid from any man. Cooke is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded ingunning off slaves this time, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here long, but they (the cittzens) deceived me by proposing compromises which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

\*\*Brown complained that the crowd who were clamorous for his blood were treating him unkindly and unfairly, after the kindness and loniency he had shown the citzens and the town. He also said that he was fully convinced that he was dying in a righteous cause. It is not, however, probable that he will die until he has been tried by a jury.

\*\*Ed. Copic states that he is from Iowa. He made the acquainta

ever, probable that he will die until he has been tried by a jury.

Ed. Copie states that he is from Iowa. He made the acquaintance of Brown last winter in Iowa, where Rtown told him of this schone and asked him to join the expedition. Copie states as follows:—"We were to be well paid for our time and trouble. We never made a direct bargain as to how much we were to receive. Old man Brown was not to pay us, but I don't know who was. The riles wore furnished us by the Massachusetts Aid Society. They were first sent to Kansas, but the excitement having died away, they were of no use, and Brown got the rifes for this expedition. They were sent from Kansas to Chambersburg, Franklin county, they were then hauled from there to Brown's house by a man who lives in Greencastle. I don't know who made the pikes. I have said all the prayers I have to say, and am ready to die.

This man was in excellent spirits, perfectly unconcerned in regard to his fate, and said that he was "ready to swing, if the laws of the country ordered it."

The negro's name is Gains. He says he lived in Harrisburg, Pa,, and that Brown had induced him to come over to a Explant hand work for bins; that he did so, and was induced to go into the insurrection.

Gains is a bad follow and no truth in him. He told several palpable lies while telling his story.

OLD BROWN AND GOY. Wise, had with old Brown, the latter said, in reply to questions:

"I never had more than 22 mon 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 familiar 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 3,000 men at any time I wanted. Help was promised me from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and Cankds: "The blow was struc

ated it."

Old Brown here appeared quite exhausted, and leaned back in his bed, looking calmiy around: Gov. Wise told him he had better be preparing for death, to which Brown groopended 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.

might live fifteen years, would have a good deal to an swer for at last, and had better be preparing now too. Annexed are some of the papers found at the residence of Brown:

"Peterboro", June 4, '59.—Captain John Brown.—My dear friend!—I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearnoy. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded the letter to Washington.—But as Mr. Morton received last evening a letter from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home, viz. West Andover, I therefore write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son." I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Losses by endorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassments the last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do, in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for \$200. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife icing the in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in very high esteem.

I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kearney's hands. It will be a great shame if Whitman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney! How liberally be has centrabued to keep you in your Kansas work. Your friend.

"Callinguille, Count, June 10th, 1859—Friend Brown."—You famed.

"Callinguille, Count, June 10th, 1859—Friend Brown.

"Callinguille, Count, June 10th, 1859—Friend Brown."—Your favor of the 'Ith inst. was duly received, with the draft on New York for \$300. I have made arrangements to have the goods finished up as soon as possible. The only man I could think of in this vicinity, who is in a situation to do it, I have agreed with. But he would not agree to get them all out in less, time than eight weeks. Perhaps he can finish up one-half the number soon, if you desire it. But he has postitively agreed to have them all out in eight weeks. I find that So

Brown, on contract of 1857, one hundred and fifty dollars.

A. WATTERS TO CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

"MONEKA, K. T., March 29.—Dear Friend:—Your favor of the 10th instant was received last evening. We were gratified to hear from you and your success. We had followed you with anxious hearts from point to point on your perilous journey. Be pleased to let, us hear from you from time to time as you have opportunity.—We are all well, and laye lace, neither frightened for hurt, thqugh in constant portle of assassination or arrest Wile pro-leavery parry has defeated itself, more by thoir own stupidity than our smartness. We vote on the county seat in June. Send all the abultionist you can, Please continue that writing you began at my house. I am a member of the Historical Society of Kansas, and am appointed on the department of hiography. Please make a note of this, and set accordingly. Your truly, A. WATLES.".

"P. S.—Dr. Weaver killed himself. I presume you have heard, while hringing in guns from dissouri to four-dier his neighbors with. I was a providental interference for our protection, I have no doubt."

LETTER FROM 9. B. 70 CAPT. BROWN, IR.

Lyrish From G. S. 70 CAM. Shown, JR.

"CHAMBERSHER, Pa., Sept. 8, 1859.—Dear Brother,
Sister and others.—All is well with us." At present our
prospecting appears to be favorable, and some of us will
find employment in a few days. Tidd is here, God
speed you. Your brother.

O, S."

To his Breellaney the President of the United Star.

Everything is quiet. There are only live price, three wounded and two undurt. Six idizens has killed, and one marine. All the citiseus were killed side the limits of the United States torritory is view of the interest of the United States torritory is view of the marine was mortally wounded within it. It seen Col. Lee, but not flov. Wise: Only nineteen were ongaged in the matter, of whom are were free groes from the North. Brown has been living a miles from here in Maryland sides June last. The prices were searched to-day, and fifteen hundred part awa chundred guus. found, hesides flints, axes, base icothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says has to icothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says has to icothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says has to icothing. Act in the work of the price of the pri