· The Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

its origin, progress, & suppression. 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 noto-rious to the whole country. Captain Brown first made his appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, ac-companied by his two sons, the whole party assuming the name of Smith. They inquired about land in the vicinity, made investigations as to the probability of finding ores. tions as to the probability of finding cres, and for some time they boarded at Sandy Hook, one mile cast of Harper's Ferry.—After an absence of some months, they re-appeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown rented or leased a furm on the Maryland side, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. They bought a 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, een frequently in and about Harper's Ferr but no suspicion seems to have existed that but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in a movement so desperate and 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 was to be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia. and Western Virginia

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. He afterwards taught school on the Maryland side, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is sup-posed that he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intellience, known to be anti-slavery, but 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 Capt. Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas. The first active movement in the insurrec-

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 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 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 retained till after daylight, and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williams at midnight, found the bridge lights out, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over the track, he escaped.

caped.

The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner, living ton, 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. 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 Cook, he immediately recognized him as a man who had called on him some months man who had called on 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 General Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both heir-looms in the family. Before 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 ne made his visit on Sunday night, he and ded 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 Colonel's valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain until after the finel defeat of the insurrecuntil after the final defeat of the insurrec-

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. Mr. Allstadt and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, all their negroes within reach forced to give the moreoners, and they required to the join the movement, and they 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 de-tention of Capt. Phelps' 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 immediately ensued, and the number of the insurrectionists at and the number of the insurrectionists at once magnified from fifty, which was proba-bly their greatest force, including the slaves forced to join, to from five to six hundred. In the meantime, a number of the workmen, knowing nothing of what had occurred, enknowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were instantly taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined. Among those thus entrapped, were Armistead Ball, Chief Pranghtsman of the Armory, lenj. Mills, Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. Daingerfield, Paymaster's Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine house, which afterwards became the chief fortness of the insurgents, and were not refortress of the insurgents, and were not re-leased until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a building fur-ther down the yard, and were rescued by the brilliant Zonave dash made by the railroad company's men, who came down from Martinsburg. This was the condition of things at day-

light, 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. It was then believed the the large wagon was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing \$17,000 in government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles taken out to supply other bands in the mountains who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions both proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed.

As the day advanced, and the news spread and taking with them Col. Washington's

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. to the insurrectionists. A guerilla warfare compenced, chiefly led on by a man named commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man named Haymory yard. The colored man named Haymord, railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing 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 Saml. P. Young, 849, was shot dead.—He was coming into the town on horse-back, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the carrying a gun, when he was shot from Armory, receiving 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 quali-

ties.

The insurrectionists 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 Gol. Robert W. Baylor, arrived, crossing the Potomac river some distance up

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 retreat-ed rapidly down toward the Armory. In this movement one of the insurrectionists, named Wm. Thompson, was taken prisoner. Shepherdstown troops next arrived, The marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. Fontaine Beekham, Mayor of the town and agent of the Railroad Company, in the breast, passing entirely through his body, the ball, a large elongated slug, making a dreadful wound. He died almost immediately. Mr. Beekham was without arms and was exposed only for a morent whilst annovaching the water station. ment whilst approaching the water station. His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine-house, where his dead body

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

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 foll into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining he was again riddled with balls.

At this time a general charge, was made.

At this time a general charge was made down the street from the bridge towards the Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shep-herdstown troops and the Ferry people.— From behind the Armory wall, a fusilade was kept up and returned by the insurrectionists from the armory buildings. Whilst this was going on, the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the Armory grounds by the rear, made an attack from that end. This force was largely appropriate of the wilroad enulyayes, gathertack 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 pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Captain Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were imprisoned. in which the Armory men were imprisoned and released the whole of them. They were and released the whole of them. They were however but poorly armed, some with pistols and others with shot guns, and when they care within range of the engine house, where the elice 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 pretty se-verely. Conductor Evan Dorsey of Baltiverely. Conductor Evan Dorsey of Balti-more was mortally wounded, and Conductor George 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 guerilla warfare was maintained during

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. He was shot whilst crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his 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 pockets was found a captain's combearer, Capt. Lehman, held that command under Major General Brown! A light mulatto was also shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through and through in the state of the command under Major General Brown! gate. The ball went through and through his throat, tearing away the great arteries, and killing him almost instantly. His name was not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with Captain Brown. His body was left exposed in the street up to body was left exposed in the street up to moon yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time a tall powerful man, named Aaron Stevens, came out from the Armory conducting some prisoners, it was said, and shot twice, once in the face, and once in the breast. He was captured, taken into the tavern, and after the insurrection had been quelled, was turned over in a dying condition

to the United States authorities. Another man was shot in the Arsenal yard.

During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the court. The incompatibules had also saiged 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 rencountre 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. Night by this time had come on and active operations ceased. Guards were placed around the Armory, and every precau-

tion taken to prevent escapes.
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, deputised by the War Department to take com-mand. The reporters found the bridge in mand. The reporters found the bridge in possession of the military, and entered the besieged and beleagured town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or the singing noise of a Sharp's rifle ball, warning them that it was advisable to keep out of range of the Armory. Their first visit was to the bedside of Aaron Stevens, the wounded prisoner. They found him a large exceedingly athletic man, a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room, filled with excited armed men, who more filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was, groaning with pain, but auswering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the foray in which he was engaged. He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Captain Brown. He had also served in the United States Army. The sole object of the attempt was to give the ne-groes freedom, and Captain Brown had rep-resented that as soon as they seized the Arresented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would soon flock to them, by thousands, and they would have force enough to accomplish their purposes. He believed that the freeing of the negroes was a proper purpose, one for which he would sperifige his life, but thought that Captain Roown had been greetly descived in relation Brown had been greetly deceived in relation to the movement. Its said preparations had been making for some months for the movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes. This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. They all agreed as to the number in the movement, and as to its objects, which

some of them called the work of philanthropy.

Lewis Leary, the negro shot at the rifle
mill, stated before he died that he enlisted
with Captain Brown for the insurrection at n fair held in Lorraine county, Ohio, and re-ceived money from him to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburg, Pa., and from there travelled across the country to Brown's farm.

The night passed without serious alarms but not without excitement. The marines marched over immediately after the arrival of marched over immediately after the arrival of Col, Lee, and were stationed within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine house. Qeasional shots were dired by the country volunteers—what for, was not understood; but there was only one return fire from the insurgants. The broken telegraph was soon repaired through the experions of Superintendents Westervelt and Talcott, who accompanied the expedition, and the announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the "press representatives" abundant employment.

There was no finding any bed, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its carliest gairpages were availed of to survey the scene. A visit to the different localities in which the corposes of the "insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep, close of file of, according to the courage of the observer," at the

"Malakoff" of the insurgents, was the es tablished 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. A dead stillness surrounded the building and armort that some and ded the building, and except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed centre door, or a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, given. Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer. Cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Ball and other citizens, who they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. The murder of the prisoners held, was thought by many to be determined upon, and then a fight to the doath as an ending of their desperate attempt. Whilst people thus looked and speculated, the door was thrown open and one of prisoners was sent out with a then a man might be seen peoping from the and one of prisoners was sent out with a flag of truce, and delivered what was sup-posed to be terms of capitulation. The continuance of the preparations for assaultshow-ed they were not accepted. 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 beseiged, Samuel Strider, esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Capt. Cook. Licut. Stuart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence, and trial by law. Capt. Brown refused all terms but those previously demanded, which were substantially: "That he should be permitted to march out with his men and arms, taking their prisoners with them; that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers were then at liberty to pursue and of course this was refused and Lieut. Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation though beyond car-shot was evidently very annual and the applicable the Lieutenry. earnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant and the courage of his aged flag bearer, won

warm praise.

At this moment the interest of the scene 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. Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Col. Harris and Lieut. Green advanced in two lines on each side the door. Two powerful fellows sprang between the lines and with heavy sledge hammers attempted to batter down the door. The door swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blows.—
Failing thus to obtain a breach, the marines were ordered to fall back, and twenty of them took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long and advancing at a run brought it with long and advancing at a run brought it with tremendous power against the door. At the second blow it gave way, one leaf falling in-ward in a slanting position. The marines immediately advanced to the breach, Major Russell and Lieut. Green leading. A ma-rine in the front fell; the firing from the in-terior was rapid and sharp, they fired with de-liberate aim, and for the moment the resis-tance was sprious and desperate enough to tance was serious and desperate enough to excite the spectators to something like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment the ma-

excite the spectators to something like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment the marines poured in, the firing ceased, and the work was done, whilst the cheers rang from every side, the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably. 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 swayed with tunultuous 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, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations. In the assault, private Ruppert, of the marines, received a ball in the stounch and year believed to be fatally stomach and was believed to be fatally wounded; another received a slight flesh

wound in the face. 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 grouning in pain. One of the dead was Cupt. Brown's son, Ottowa, the wounded man his son Watson, whilst the wounded man his son Watson, whilst the father himself laid upon the grass a gory spectacle, his face and hair clotted with blood and a severe bayonet wound in his 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 re-

he had done only what was right. He re-plied to questions substantially as follows: Q. Are you Captain Brown, of Kausas? A. I am sometimes called so.

Are you Osawattamie Brown? I tried to do my duty there.

Q. What was your present object?

A. To free the slaves from bondage. Q. Were any other persons but those with you now, 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 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.—
He had treated the prisoners he had taken with courtesy, 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 anxions for the safety of the wonnded son. Altogether his conversation bore the impress of a conviction that what-ever lie had done to free slaves was right,

ore the 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 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 eare of Dr. Murphy, the Armory Paymaster. The most important papers mory Paymaster. The most important papers found in his possession were taken in charge of by Col. Lee, on belialf of the government.

quite a notorioty 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 Osawattamie, in one of which his son Frederick Brown was killed. His skill and bravery in this species of warfare was undisputed.

The two sons who were engaged with him in the Harper's Ferry invasion, were also with him in his Kaneas fights, Ottowa Jones, especially, figured extensively with his father in Kansas, and his residence between Lawrence and Osawattamie 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 abdonen and not likely to live; Edwin Cop-

abdomen and not likely to live; Edwin Coppuck, who belongs to Iowa, and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pittsburg, 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.—Young Brown in answer to a question said that there were parties in the North connected with the movement—thus differing with his father on this point. Coppuck, the other white prisoner, is quite young, and seems less shrewd than the others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked, gave a reply which showed the influence Brown had over him. He said: "Ah! you gentlemen don't know Captain Brown, when he calls for us we never think of refusions." when he calls for us we never think of refus ing to come."
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.— But one instance in which a slave made a public appearance with arms in his hands, is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the town people, when he found he had a pike in his hand, used his "brief authority" to arrest the eitzen and have him taken to the Armory.

The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their leavent treatment.

tionists, 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. explained his purposes to them, and whilst he had the workmen in confinement, made an abolition speech to them. Colonel Washington speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the mary herve. The new manner during the assault, though he admitted during the night that escape was impossible, and he would have to die. When the door was broken down, one of his men cried out "I sur-render." The Captain immediately cried out, "There's one surronders—give him quarter," and at the same moment, fired his own rifle at the door. During the previous night he spoke freely with Colonel Washington and referred to his sons. He said he

night he spoke freely with Colonel Washington and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas and two here—he had not pressed them to join him in this expedition, but he did not regret their loss—they had "died in a glorious cause."

The position of the prisoners in the engine house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the final attack, was a very trying one. Without any of the incentives of combat, they had to risk the balls of their friends, but happily they all escaued. At friends, but happily they all escaped. At the moment when the doors were broken iu, the prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. Washington, threw up their hands, so that it might be seen they were not combatants.

During the morning, armed men contined 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 exhibited in the strongest manner, and the vindictive feeling existing found one mode of expression not at all commendable. The body of one of Brown's party shot in the river the provious day, was dislodged from the rock on which it fell and came floating down. As it passed down toward the bridge it was made the target for probably a hundred shots, and must have been thoroughly riddled with balls. riddled with balls.

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 Mary were said to have been tred from the Mary-land hills, and a rapid fusilade 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 ammu-nition, found at Capt. Brown's house. The arms consisted of boxes tilled with Sharp's rifles, pistols, &c., all bearing the marks of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass. There were also found a quantity of United States ammunition, large number of spears (sharp iron bowie-knives fixed on a pole, a terrible looking weapon) intended for the use of the negroes, with spades, pick-axes, shovels, and every thing that might be needed. Thus proving that the expedition was well provided, that a large party of mon were expected to be armed, and that abundant means had been provided to meet all expenses. How all those supplies were got up to his farm without attracting observation, is not known.—
They are supposed to have been brought though Pannentenia

through Pennsylvania.

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 Govern ment. As everyhody 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 to the junction, home, with that freedom from accident or detention that is a great characteristic of the Baltimore and Chio railroad.—Balt. Amer.

PARERS FOUND ON BROWN.—The Government invercecived the papers found on the person and in the value of Ossawattamie Brown. From all we have been able to gather with reference to their character, these papers disclose that he kept a duily journal, in which he set forth the details of his trausactions; which show his purchase of arms in large quantities, and aminunting and atores of all kinds necessary to the success of an extensive insurrection—field spy-glasses nicks and shovals for throwing up temporary picks and shovals for throwing un temporary fortifications, calls, or boatswain's 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 assem, bling his bands or warning then 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 valies. We understand that the names

Captain John Brown, the commander and stigator of this most singular project, has sen known by the name of "Osawattamie posted in regard to his plans and movement of the character he obtained to the character he obtained that the character has a constant and the character has a con instigator of this most singular project, has been known by the name of "Osawattamie Brown," in which character he obtained

found showing that negroes or others in ing at Harper's Ferry, or its vicinity, a participal extinction before the fact in Bross conspiracy.

Among other things embraced in Among other orings cantraced in batch of papers are said to be the many various persons upon whom he might of for aid in case of necessity. It is also to be apparent from them that he was to be apparent from them that he was to be apparent.

to be doubted that the conspiracy of a

he was the head and front had an exorganization in various States.

There is said to be nothing in the particular transfer or trans

ised instant extensive aid from abroad, which as the result proves, failed him. There can now be no doubt that his med aim was to create a general servile insertion .- Wash. Star of yesterday aftern

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THEN . II. apprehend that the President has directly through Mr. Ould, that the rioters captage at Harper's Ferry shall be as soon as less ble delivered over to the civil authorities. Virginia for trial, together with all the primony in the hands of the United States, throating given and military. It is, apprehend that the President has direct thorities, civil and military. It is add stood that the facts involved do not wars stood that the facts involved to hot war holding them on a charge of high tr-against the United States, under we charge it was generally believed ver-that Mr. Ould had been instructed to them to trial.—Wash. Star of yester