THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Trial of John Brown, charged with Conspiracy, Treason and Murder.

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Interesting Correspondence from Harper's Ferry and Richmond.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRISONERS

Joshua R. Giddings' Address on Slavery and Old Brown's Plot,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 29, 1859.

The Court met at ten o'clock.

The JUDGE announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to be present at the commencement. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Cannon thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here, and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the understanding of only assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge the full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The COURT decided that the trial must go on. No more delays could be granted.

Mr. Hoyt objected to the receiving as evidence of the letter of John Brown to Hamilton Stevens; also to the autobiography of Brown written by himself, and both were withdrawn.

Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Hoyt, and cross-questioned by the prisoner lying on his bed, wrapped in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment of his prisoners.

At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown had treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that blood should have been shed by him in self-defence.

The defence closed their testimony at about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument.

Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case, and after the opening speech for the State the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

THE CAPTURED INSURGENT AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, PA., Oct. 29, 1859.

The prisoner is jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as Albert Hazlet, was before the Judge to-day upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was Wm. Harrison. Several residents of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the Brown party. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr. Copeland said he saw the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name.

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named Hazlet whom we can deliver on this requisition. We are satisfied this a most atrocious crime has been committed, and that the prisoner was there and participated, and therefore recommit him to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

THE BILL OF INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

The following is the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury:—

INDICTMENT.

Judicial Circuit of Virginia, Jefferson County, to wit—The jurors of the commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the county of Jefferson, duly empannelled and attending upon the Circuit Court of said county, upon their oaths do present that John Brown, late of Kansas, Shadrach, alias Aaron D. Stephens and Edwin Coppoc, white men, and Shields Green and John Copeland, free negroes, together with a certain evil minded and traitorous person or persons to the jurors unknown, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the false and malicious counsel of other evil and traitorous persons and the instigations of the devil, did, severally, on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth days of the month of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and on divers other days before and after that time, within the Commonwealth of Virginia and the county of Jefferson aforesaid, feloniously, in violation of this Court, with other confederates in the jurors unknown feloniously and traitorously make rebellion and levy war against the commonwealth of Virginia, and to effect, carry out and fulfil their said wicked and treasonable end and purpose did, then and there, as a band of organized traitors, and did then and there, and in and place within the county and State aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, known and called by the name of Harper's Ferry, and then and there did forcibly capture, make prisoners of and detain divers good and loyal citizens of said Commonwealth, to wit: Colonel W. Washington, John H. Alistadt, Archibald M. Kitzmiller, Benjamin J. Mills, John E. P. Daingerfield, Armstead Ball, Joseph A. Brisk, William Johnson, Levin Terrey, Fontaine Beckham, Luke Quinn, and Hayward Shepard, free negroes, and did then and there forcibly and feloniously take and carry away the said Colonel W. Washington, John H. Alistadt, Archibald M. Kitzmiller, Benjamin J. Mills, John E. P. Daingerfield, Armstead Ball, Joseph A. Brisk, William Johnson, Levin Terrey, Fontaine Beckham, together with Luke Quinn, a soldier of the United States, and Hayward Shepperd, a free negro, and did then and there, in violation of this Court, divers other good and loyal citizens of said Commonwealth, and did then and there feloniously and traitorously establish and set up, without authority of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, a government separate from and hostile to the existing government of said Commonwealth; and did then and there and place exercise divers offices under said usurped government, to wit: the said John Brown as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, the said Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, as Captain; the said Edwin Coppoc as Lieutenant, and the said Shields Green and John Copeland as soldiers; and did then and there require and compel obedience to said officers; and then and there did hold and profess allegiance and fealty to said usurped government; and, under color of the usurped authority aforesaid, did then and there resist forcibly and with warlike arms, the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and with firearms and wound and maim divers other good and loyal citizens of said Commonwealth, to the jurors unknown; attempting, with lawless and illegal authority, to uphold and maintain said constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for this purpose, and aim and purpose to overthrow and abolishing the constitution and laws of said Commonwealth, and establishing in the place thereof another and different government, and constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance thereof, and where feloniously and traitorously in military array, join in open battle and deadly warfare with the civil officers and soldiers in the lawful service of the said Commonwealth of Virginia; and did then and there shoot and discharge divers guns and pistols, charged with gunpowder and leaden bullets, against and upon divers parties of the militia and volunteers embodied and acting under the command of Colonel Robert W. Baylor, and of Colonel John Thomas Gibson, and other officers of said Commonwealth, with lawful authority to quell and subdue the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens and Edwin B. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc, Shields Green and John Copeland, and other rebels and traitors assembled, organized and acting with them as aforesaid, to the evil example of all others, the laws of said State, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Second Count—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc, Shields Green and John Copeland, severally, on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth days of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the said county of Jefferson and Commonwealth of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the malignant counsels of others, and the instigations of the devil, did unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously conspire with each other, and with John Henry Kagi, Charles Plummer Tidd, and others to the jurors unknown, to induce certain slaves, to wit—Jim, Sam, Mason and Calesby, a free negro, and a man from the property of Lewis W. Washington, and Henry, Levi, Ben, Jerry, Phil, George and Bill, the slaves and property of John H. Cook, and others to the jurors unknown, to rebel and make insurrection against their masters and owners, and against the government and the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and then and there did maliciously and feloniously advise and aid slaves and other slaves to the jurors unknown, to rebel and make insurrection against their masters and owners, and against the government, the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Third Count—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias D. Stephens, Edward Coppoc, Shields Green and John Copeland, severally, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of October, in the year of our Lord 1859, in the county of Jefferson and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, not having in and upon the bodies of Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, Fontaine Beckham, Luke Quinn, white persons, and Hayward Shepard, a free negro, and divers other citizens of the Commonwealth, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, Fontaine Beckham, Luke Quinn, and Hayward Shepard, then and there with the leaden bullets, so as aforesaid shot and discharged by them, severally and respectively, and of the firearms called Sharpe's rifles, aforesaid, feloniously weapons to the jurors unknown, so aforesaid, each one mortal wound, of which said mortal wounds they the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, Fontaine Beckham, Luke Quinn and Hayward Sheppard each died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc, Shield Green and John Copeland, then and there, in the manner aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Fourth Count—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, further present that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens and Edwin Coppoc and Shields Green and John Copeland, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in the county of Jefferson and Commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in and upon the bodies of certain Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, Fontaine Beckham, in the peace of the Commonwealth, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did make an assault, and the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, and Fontaine Beckham, then and there with gunpowder and leaden bullets, did then and there feloniously, wilfully and of their, and each of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Fifth Count—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, further present that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc and Shields Green, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, shot out of the Sharp's rifles aforesaid, then and there, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, and the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc, Shield Green, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, shot out of the Sharp's rifles aforesaid, then and there, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, each mortally, viz.—The said Thomas Boerly in and upon the left side; the said George W. Turner, in and upon the abdomen; and the said Fontaine Beckham in and upon the right breast, giving to the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, each one mortal wound, of which said mortal wounds they the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham then and there died; and that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc and Shields Green, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, shot out of the Sharp's rifles aforesaid, then and there, feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, each mortally, viz.—The said Thomas Boerly in and upon the left side; the said George W. Turner, in and upon the abdomen; and the said Fontaine Beckham in and upon the right breast, giving to the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, each one mortal wound, of which said mortal wounds they the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham then and there died; and that the said John Opland, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did assist, help, abet, comforting and assisting the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc and Shields Green and John Copeland, and other jurors aforesaid, in manner aforesaid to commit. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, do say that the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, alias Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppoc, Shields Green and John Copeland then and there them, the said Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner and Fontaine Beckham, in manner and form aforesaid did with the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of their, and each of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Sixth Count—Washington, John H. Alstadt, John E. P. Daingerfield, Alexander Kelly, Emanuel Spangler, Armstead M. Ball, Joseph A. Brisk, William Johnson, Levin Terrey, and Fontaine Beckham, free negroes, in open court this 25th day of October, 1859, to give evidence to the Grand Jury upon this bill of indictment.

Teste: ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

A true copy of said indictment.

Teste: ROBERT T. BROWN,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, in the State of Virginia.

Which bill of indictment the Grand Jury returned this 25th day of October, 1859.

A true bill. THOMAS RUTHERFORD, Foreman.

OCTOBER 26, 1859.

OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 27, 1859.

Excitement and Alarm of the People—Appearance of the Charlestown Volunteers—Dangers of the Road—More Disclosures—Preparations for the Execution—How Parties are Made Up in Virginia, &c.

We arrived here a few moments ago from Charlestown, having run the gauntlet of the road, despite the perils we anticipated from the rash and excited feelings of the militia patrols posted here and there along the line, as well as the cautions and warnings of our friends. The necessity of forwarding our despatches, and the impossibility of employing messengers, determined us to proceed in person to Harper's Ferry, and there make arrangements for sending down our despatches. In the present excited state of people's minds here, it is out of the question to get them to take any trouble even to earn the eternal dollar, if this *gold pro quo* involves any labor, or risk, or drawn them from the discussion of the all-absorbing subject—the rumors of a rescue of the men now on trial. Indeed, as we sit here; the only uneasiness we feel is that this great attempt should be made in our absence to night, and in the case that the absence of the Reporters must be inevitably deployed by the seekers of full and truthful reports. On this head, however, the conviction of the alarmists is the contrary notwithstanding, we have little fear.

You could hardly credit the extent of the credulity and the consequent suspicion of the "Virginians" of this place. Strangers are sharply scrutinized, and the proverbial politeness of the native Virginian is completely lost in the general suspicion all suspected. Even after one passes muster, it is necessary that he should be on his guard, for the most entrapping questions are "guessingly" put to him to elicit his opinion upon the "affair" and the "prisoners," and woe that a slip of the tongue would subject a fellow to a summary ejectment from the capital of Jefferson county. There are hundreds of Northern people here, and the Northern States are just barely tolerated in consequence of that neutrality and impartiality which is a well known and leading characteristic of these Southern institutions. I am credibly informed as an amusing *on dit* among the strong staff here, that one gentleman of the types who was sent from the State of Ohio upon the 17th, felt feeling incessantly "cut" it. It is rather amusing to see the hurried squad which turns out opposite the hotel of a morning, to see the "Ohio" pass, followed by an ununiformed chap pelpit capsin. One-fourth of them are sick and sorry they came, and their accoutrements are hung most carelessly over their military clothes, with pouch and waist belts. To add to the effect of this picture, a contraband wagon passes in the opposition presents, a cannon is placed in position in front of the Quoin House. From a statement I heard this morning by a gentleman who accompanied the "Volunteer of the Internal engine" with the aid of a small looking glass, it would be more dangerous to those who attempted to disclose the fact to these against whom it might be levelled.

But it is at night one is struck with the fierce excitement of the militia. Then every man can chance to meet with before the hotel and the telegraph office—the extent of our "reinforcements." Men armed with a Sharp's rifle and the fire in the bar room presents a circle of warriors similarly prepared for any emergency.

Under all these circumstances, when it was understood the two citizens going down to Harper's Ferry after dark, it was no wonder that our determination excited surprise. But nothing would deter us from the hazardous enterprise once we had secured a means of conveyance. And this was the great difficulty. At last, the landlord of the hotel procured us a horse and buggy, and as it was dark and very late, we began our journey toward the dark and threatening rain, but we hoped to reach Harper's Ferry in any event, and meet manifestations of what might be expected would break forth. Hoping this, and hoping that the rain would keep the militia within doors, and afterwards call on the survivors to bail, and with our ears strained to catch any challenge, we started. About a quarter of a mile from the town we were challenged, and stopped, upon which we at once promptly pulled up. In the dark we could not see the sentinel of the road, but a number of voices called out, "Who are you?" We demanded, which puzzled us a bit, having none, our sable John shouted out, "Redman's team," upon which we were ordered to "pass on." We pass on unchallenged, and inquiry then followed; and the announcement "Reporters of the Herald" obtained our permit to proceed, and a good night. We had proceeded a mile from the town when the storm burst forth, a fierce gale of wind with rain and sleet; and heavy thunder and lightning. It was very great sublimity to see the clouds, in the midnight darkness, upon which only a very feeble ray was thrown from a lantern alternately held aloft by each of us. When we reached Harper's Ferry, we were hailed by a person who inquired the news, and questioned us as to the truth of the rumors that were afloat of a rain of shooting stars and a rescue of the prisoners at Charlestown. One querist appeared very much excited; he was anxious that arms should be distributed, and averred that he was ready to shoot, and rise blunderbuss for the defence and security of this locality. He promised to see Mr. Faulkner about it in the morning. On we went again, despite the storm, and we reached the famous locality of Harper's Ferry. As we entered we were challenged by a sentinel, who demanded our business. If any there had been, having "guessed" it was their duty to keep out of the rain, and again our magic sesame of "Herald reporters" cleared the way. The storm was completely sentinelled at every point by militiamen, and several of the Fredericksburg company who had been stationed here, left for home, and the remainder were expected to follow in the morning.

A detachment of marines have been ordered down from Washington, and Colonel Lee, with the Virginia cadet militia have been specially posted along the Pennsylvania line. Here there is the greatest excitement, and twice we were challenged on our way to the telegraph office. The storm, we are told, had interfered with the communication, and our despatches would not be send, so we had to make arrangements with the agent.

Mr. H. Johnson, United States Marshal of Ohio, had an interview to-day with the prisoners, and it is understood that Stevens, Coppoc, and Green, made confessions implicating persons not heretofore mentioned in connection with the matter. Letters have also been discovered, which have been kept secret, which will implicate new developements, and show the great extent of this treason. Gov. Wise refuses to permit copies of these letters to be sent to the Herald.

The coming executions are already discussed. The prisoners, it is said, will be hung on a high gallows, within the jail yard, so that the public will not see the execution.

The mode of empanelling a jury in Virginia differs from that of New York. The venire consists of twenty-four men, selected by the Court as impartial jurors, having no bias or prejudice against the prisoner. They are then handed to the counsel for the defence, who have the privilege of erasing eight of the names. The jury to try the case in hand is selected from the remaining twenty-four names. At the selection of the venire by the Court the defence have the privilege of cross-examining the jurors as to their bias or prejudice, but not in other privilege of challenge than the erasure of eight of the names.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28, 1859.

Effect of the Harper's Ferry Affair on Political Movements—The Fall Trade, &c.

The Harper's Ferry transaction is the all-absorbing topic of interest, and fairs and politics alike are ignored for the time being; and such, I imagine, will be the case for some time to come. The people in the country regions of Virginia have not yet fairly recovered from the shock and appprehensions produced by so daring an enterprise, and they are fearful of the consequences of the attempt and termination of this extraordinary movement. "Old Brown" may be said to have given the deathblow to the Fair of the Virginia Central Agricultural Society. This was truly inauspicious, considering that this was the first exhibition of the society on their own hook, and still more so in view of the immense outlay to which the society was subjected during the past year, in the purchase and fitting up of their new fair grounds, &c.

A gentleman from Lexington, in this State, now in this city, informs me that the health of John Letcher is still in a precarious condition. His late attack of erysipelas was the most dangerous with which he had heretofore been seized, and he is still somewhat approachcrs of a return of it.

St. George Tucker, for many years clerk of the House of Delegates of this State, declines a re-election to the office. Already there are more than half a dozen candidates in the field for the position, among whom are editors, lawyers, and in fact representatives of every prominent profession. The salary is $500 a year.

I understand that Judge Hopkins, of Washington county, has represented his intention to run against Seventh Congressional district and now delegate elect to the Legislature will be a candidate for the Speakership in opposition to Oscar M. Crutchfield, Esq., who has occupied that position for many years. Colonel Hopkins, of Culpeper, a prominent member of the late House of Delegates, and a delegate elect to the next House, is also spoken of in connection with the Speakership. It is said that the prominature of this State in relation to the Harper's Ferry transaction is looked for with considerable interest. Governor Wise, it is reported, has received numerous letters which will no doubt elicit warm expressions of feeling respecting this matter, and a relict of the whole policy of the Union in the Southern States, and the relation of the Southern States in times still more violent and unequivocal. I thought not be surprised if a general organization and armament of militia companies in the Southern States, and in Virginia, would be the result. The feeling is violent in the extreme, and it will take many years to allay it.

The financial affairs of the Virginia Central is more favorable than it is known to have been since the first inauguration of her internal improvement system. She is not only paying her current expenses, interest upon her public debt, and make the required annual deposit of, I believe, one million dollars in her sinking fund, but she is discharging the principal of her public debt, which contracted a year or two ago by the issue of small scrip. She can now afford to pay seven millions of dollars more to her public debt without increasing the tax upon her citizens. It is said she is reaping large dividends from some of the public works, and the Richmond and Danville yields a profit for many years to come. There are many others of her works which will be thus yielding in gradual succession hereafter, and it is estimated that the yields from these sources will much more than pay the interest upon her public debt.

The fall trade in this city is opening very ever known in Richmond before. The increase each year seems to be in a regular ratio with the increasing facilities of travel and transportation afforded by the rapid completion of our public works. When the great Covington and Ohio Railroad is finished, and a connection thus established between the Atlantic and the Ohio, through the centre of the State, Richmond will become the centre of an immense trade, the advantages of which will necessarily be reflected upon her citizens and her public works.

It is in contemplation to check, by an act of the Legislature, correspondence with the Abolitionists of the Northern States, which has proved very mischievous. This practice is known to have produced evil consequences; and it is supposed that such a law will be passed as to prohibit correspondence of this character, and to limit the medium of white persons, who shall read them before delivered. The white overgrown children in negro churches are very generally taught to read the Bible, and the letters to that class are delivered, and this to avoid their being opened and read by the black owners. The overgrown announces from the pulpit on Sundays, after serving that he has a letter addressed to so and so, and its safe delivery is then secured. I know of many instances where I have permitted themselves to be used for similar purposes; and I am aware that henceforward they will be strictly looked after.

The remains of Judge Mason will arrive here to-morrow. Preparations are making to pay appropriate honors to the distinguished deceased.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 27, 1859.

Parade of the Military on the Fair Ground—Their Review by Governor Wise—Despatches from Harper's Ferry for Arms and Ammunition—Wise Refuses the Government Demand—Wise Telegraphs to Governor Wise, Detailing the Next Plan of Attack on Virginia—What Governor Wise will Recommend to the Legislature—Continued Action of the Border Slave States—A Zouave Company to be Organized in Richmond, &c.

The trains of yesterday evening and this morning brought a very large number of visitors to the fair, and to-day the fair ground presented quite a contrast to its appearance for the past days. The military presented a circle of the regiment of Virginia Volunteers, comprising, with one exception, all the companies in our city, would parade on the fair ground, made the scene peculiarly attractive; and the consequence was, an immense rush of persons to the ground. The visit of the military was delayed until four o'clock in the evening to avoid interruption to the regular business routine of the Fair. Moreover, Gov. Wise, who accompanied his staff, wished to review the military, and a great deal of business from attending before that hour, and then it was deemed necessary to take the railway cars for the fair ground, for the sake of greater despatch, and to afford time for the parade and review of the ground. The programme previous to the parade consisted of a grand exhibition of all the horses, an address by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, a ploughing match, and a cavalcade of horses in single and double harness.

At four o'clock precisely, the regiment, consisting of six companies, the State Guard, the Grays, Company F, the Montgomery Guard, the Blues and the German Rifles, descended from the cars at the entrance to the Fair ground, and marched into the horse track, where they formed into line. In a few minutes Governor Wise, with one of his aids, Colonel S. T. Bayley, arrived in a carriage at the judge's stand, and there proceeded with an escort, composed of the President of the Central Agricultural Society, the marshals, judges, and other prominent citizens of the State, to a position front of the line. At the sound of the signal from Colonel T. Ruggles, who commanded, the Governor, with his aid, reviewed the regiment—the band, meanwhile, playing appropriate airs. The appearance which this regiment presented was intense. Every man present felt as though he desired to shake hands with the Governor of Virginia. There were not a few felt a State pride in the grand display which the regiment had made. After the review, the Governor received a number of citizens and of gentlemen who accompanied him, and there witnessed with manifest pride and interest, a series of evolutions by the regiment. The regiment then concluded their day's duty, and in addition to office, had he witnessed such a grand display on the part of the regiment, and bore flattering testimony to the fine soldiers, beautiful and efficient drill of the several companies. Since the organization of the First Regiment there was no such turn out as they made to-day. The military company in the regiment numbered at least fifty muskets, and some eighty and ninety. The Harper's Ferry rebellion seems to have inspired a military spirit throughout the Old Dominion, which it is only in its inception. Before a month from this time I should not be surprised if the strength of the volunteer force of this State alone numbered fifteen thousand men or two thousand. Not only are the present companies being duly increased by new recruits, but other military companies are being organized which never had a first lieutenant, least, any non-in existence. A foreign war of five years duration could hardly beget such a military spirit as seems to have sprung up from this Harper's Ferry event. The State pride of Virginia is fully aroused, and there is in addition a peculiar sensitiveness upon the proximity of Harper's Ferry to Virginia, and the consequence sufficient of itself to give an impulse to the chivalrous spirit of the Old Dominion, and arouse it to the utmost pitch of enthusiasm, and to the drill of the soldiery.

Governor Wise received a despatch last night from the superintendent of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, requesting him to send on a supply of arms and ammunition to prepare for another apprehended attack. Wise received despatches from New York, informing him of the organization in that city of a force to aid Cooke and Hazlitt, upon their extradition to the State authorities of Virginia by the Governor of New York. Governor Wise believed the apprehensions of the superintendent of the arsenal as regards another attack, to be unfounded. He moreover, believed that the parties who may have formed the basis of the alarm, had reference to the rescue of Cooke and his associates, and not to another attack upon the arsenal. The Governor, he was apprehended. The Governor, however, forwarded on receipt of the telegraphic despatch, one hundred muskets and fifty pistols, and ammunition for the arsenal, and if the arsenal is not protected by the force now on hand, he will order off the First regiment of Virginia volunteers from this city to the Government of Harper's Ferry. It is determined that it shall not be a source of terror to the neighborhood and an instrument of death in the hands of the enemy. Governor Wise, however, thinks that a company (a federal institution) should have to telegraph to the Governor of the State for means to defend itself from further attacks. The Governor considered the attempt to be more and regarded as a strange anomaly. The first authentic information of another attempted foray will bring Wise himself to the scene of the attack, with the Chesterfield force of the State; and if it is deemed necessary, in order to put a final stop to this rebellion, he will scour the country, even to the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Governor is in daily receipt of numerous threatening letters of an anonymous character from different parts of the North. Many of them betray a degree of fanaticism, mixed with a degree of Yankee cunning. Some have proposed to exist even among two different nations. Some of them threaten vengeance upon Virginia if she ventures to hang Brown. Some of them are confederates with other details the plan of attack fixed upon for the future.

I have been permitted to copy the following specimen of these revolutionary documents, which I give *verbatim, verisatim, et literatim*:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1859.

FRIEND GOVERNOR:—I take my pen, up to tell you whole some truths. Although they come to you anonymously, you wholesome not be offended, for I speak to you with open your eyes a little. You and the Southern people must not lay it to your souls, Governor, that there is no more Christ in us now and determined as Old Brown. Yes, yes and South, when the proper time arives. I will hear tell you something why the Kansas Boys are not more Christ like. I don't doubt his courage, but some of the best men who have been with him doubted his discretion—he was too rash. I tell you the truth, Governor, in Kansas he would face a hundred men himself. We want and have got men with the coolness and forethought of a Washington, and the determination of a Marion or a Cartabaldi—names that the mountains of Virginia will be familiar with before teen years. As was believed by a Washington, and a Marion, and a Cartabaldi, in the Revolutionary hardy, I suppose he had twelve Christmas week, and the Revolution of Africa. Yes, Governor, there, Governor, with fifty as brave fellows as ever pulled a trigger; all white men who have seen service somewhere. You Southerners have been so long used to the habit of coming up hear to get up crowds to go on this and that filibuster expedition. If you should reap the harvest you sow, you will find it is a crop you will not grumble. You may make out as well as you did in your Kansas frauds and foileys. Oh, Governor, that was a bad business. Old Brown had two hundred white men with him, he could have restocked to the nearest with all the arms and ammunition he wanted, held them until reinforcements arived, and they would have arrived by hundreds if he could have made a stand long enough to do it. Yes, Governor, I know more, I know your week points and will improve on them. In traveling Western Virginia, a few years since, I was struck with the mountains of Virginia. Yes, mountains to carry on a guerrile warfare by slaves wishing liberty. I have seen the mountains of Switzerland and Italy, but they are perfect Cockneys to those of Africa. Yes, mountains of Virginia be yet the home of the last bands of a freedom loving population. That can be. That must be. The system of slavery is that Southern, yes millions of acres' should be held idle by a handful of lazy drones, while the white population are driven off. Yes, in the Revolution of Independence must be fought over again South. A different class of men are now going to enter the field. Now it will not be the Quakers and the Quaking abolitionists, who would turn pale at a chicken's blood. It will be men who have seen and smelt blood. You have seen a few specimens of what Northern men don't trust them; I would as leave trust one of your cowardly Southerners as to trust one of your half blood house niggers. My word for it, Governor, Old Brown's ghost will turn pale if you talk of shedding their relations blood down South. One thing more, Governor; hurry up that Division of the Union, that the Virginia mountaineers may settle the southern line of the Northern Free Confederacy.

There is no signature, and the presumption is, from the style of the letter, that it is from a Philadelphia Quaker.

It is the intention of Governor Wise to recommend to the next Legislature the establishment of depots for arms and ammunitions at convenient points along the line of the Southern States, contiguous to Mason and Dixon's line. The recommendation will embrace other measures of safety, which, no doubt, will be strictly carried out.

It is contemplated, also, to form a more perfect union of the border States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, for mutual defence, and to form a cordon of a chain of defence against aboition forays. It is intimated that these States will demand protection of the general government, and in case of a refusal, they will form a Union of their own, every citizen of these States who may be treated as Col. Washington and Mr. Alstadt have been, they will take half a dozen of the Northern Free Confederacy, and hang them, if the government of this country does not get into the hands of some firm man who will undertake to suppress these aggressive and lawless proceedings, and repel these attacks of the character recently witnessed at Harper's Ferry.

I understand it is determined to organize a company in this city on the Zouave principle. They will be trained up to every species of drill which has made the Zouave the symbol of a perfect military machine. The gymnasium is to be gotten up for their special benefit, and every facility afforded them that money can secure. The organization of Virginia volunteers, within more will be one solid body of soldiers, armed and equipped for active service.

CARD FROM A "K. G. C."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

150 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

A correspondent, in a letter of this date, has noticed inter from the fact "that a prominent member of the mysterious K. G. C. is often seen in consultation with a well known abolitionist, who, it is alleged, was in some manner concerned in the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry," that I have, in the Herald of Sunday last, "expressed his conflict movement," and that Old Brown's party is merely a "sequel" of that "mysterious" organization. I have not, and never have, been a "prominent" or "conspicuous member" alluded to by your correspondent is myself, as I may have been seen in "consultation" with a gentleman who was recently arrested in Virginia, and charged with the late outbreak in Virginia—a charge from which he has promptly vindicated himself by showing that his author was actually in Canada.

The organization referred to has no connection or sympathy with the traitor Brown, and its members I firmly believe would be first among the first to hang up the traitor his aiders and abettors to what they so richly deserve—a halter. I desire, therefore, to state that the insinuations of your correspondent are false, if not malicious.

CHARLES BICKLEY.

GERRIT SMITH AND HIS SLAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A "Marylander" asserts in to-day's HERALD that Mr. Gerrit Smith and Mr. Birney had "both married Missesses Fitzughs, sisters of Colonel Fitzhugh, of Maryland," and he infers that they must be slaveholders, because they have done with the large lot of negroes that Colonel Fitzhugh emancipated.

Colonel Fitzhugh left Hagerstown about fifty years ago and moved near Geneseo in this State. He liberated all his slaves, though many lived and died in his family, not wishing to leave him. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Birney were not sisters but daughters of Colonel Fitzhugh. The first married a lady in the daughter of President Backus, of Hamilton College. Mr. Birney was from Jamaica, Ky., and inherited many slaves from his father, whom he liberated in Ohio. The present Mrs. Birney and Mrs. Smith never inherited negroes.