Asheville (NC) News, October 27, 1859

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Capt. Brown, of Kansas motoriety, under the assumed name of Bill Smith, was one of the leaders.

Washington, D. C., October 18.—Yesterday, at noon, the whole communty were astounded at the report that a band of Abolitionists and negroes had taken the entire possession of the town of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, including the armory, arsenal, pay office and all other Government property. The telegraph wires were cut, and trains with the mails stopped, imprisoning and pressing into their service all the citizens and negroes found in the work shops and streets, and killing many.

Later in the day, the reports were fully confirmed by dispatches to the Government. Gov. Wise ordered out a regiment from Jefferson County, and two Richmond Companies. The Governor of Maryland had pushed forward two companies from Frederick, and several companies from Baltimore. The United States Government sent one hundred marines, with two twelve pound guns, and had ordered three companies of flying artillery from Old Point, Virginia.

The insurgents are said to number seven hundred and fifty men, and are fully armed; had fortified the bridge over the Potomac, and every approach on the land side.

About midnight, after a severe battle, the railroad employees, the Jefferson Regiment, and first division of Frederick troops entered the town, when the insurgents retreated to the Armory, which was barricaded and fortified .--Shortly after other trains arrived with companies from Baltimore and the maries. mediate surrender was demanded, but the insurgents refused. The marines forced the door, when there was rapid firing within and without, and three marines were shot. The armory was then carried at the point of the bayonet, and all the living insurgents were captured. The citizens and soldiers were much exasperated, and endeavored to shoot the ripters, but were prevented from doing so by the marines.

It now appears that the plan was concected and executed under the lead of Ossawatomie Brown, of Kansas infamy, accompanied by a set of fanatical Abolitionists from Ohio, Connecticut and Maine. About one year ago, Brown, under the name of Smith, hired a farm in the vicinity, where the gang rendezvoused.

Their object apparently was to procure arms and money from the armory, and induce a general stampede of the slaves in that section of country.

Several citizens were yesterday murdered in cold blood. Three marines were shot, three or four of the Frederick soldiers and a railroad conductor were killed, and two conductors severely wounded. Several railroad men were severely wounded.

The armory insurgents killed Anderson, of Connecticut, a leader, and a son of Brown.—
Brown himself was mortally wounded, besides several others killed and wounded not named.—
Had they not been prevented by the marines, the citizens would have made short work of the living.

The latest advices report that Brown is not dead, but may live to be hung.

All is quiet, and the Rangers, under the orders of the President, are now in pursuit of fugitives.

The United States District Attorney has gone up to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners. The arrangements made by Gov. Wise to prevent the spread of disaffection were complete and admirably executed. The Gov. arrived at the spot too late to participate in the attack. Seven infantry and two rifle and artillery companies, all with full ranks, besides several local companies, were under orders, and en route for Harper's Ferry, in less than four hours after the news was received by him.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19, 9 40 P. M.—All the prisoners have been committed to the Charlestown jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicated and tried in a few days. The arrangements about jurisdiction have been settled in this way:—the local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and meanwhile the U. S. authorities will proceed against them on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise stated to U. S. District Attorney Ould that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against that portion of prisoners left after the authorities of Virginia were done with them.