TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

one year,......\$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,......\$1 75 Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall

and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversa-bles, Single and Double Brocha, Waterlop, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of La-dies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas,

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

ets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, ware, Boots and Shoes, wood and willow-ware, which will be sold Cheap.
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metrophilar is the place to severe fashionable, and desirable

tropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

MEMS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS' AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER. BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete— very article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices— which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Preduce token in Exchange for Goods

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, Cheap Corner.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4. 1859.

## \$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS. Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to
call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets,
Vests. Pants, &c.

Vests. Pants, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.
GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that 1 can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great barrains. can accommodate what does ing out for great bargains.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for MOSES STROUS. Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

TOOBT. KING.

MERCHANT TAILOR

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store, Has just returned from the City with a splendid assort-

> CASSIMERES, and PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859-3m. BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CALF-SKINS AND LININGS,

LASTS AND FINDINGS.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened his new stock of
BOOTS and SHOES for men, women, boys, misses and
children. All kinds of styles for Ladies can be found at
his store, and the men will not find fault with his stock His old customers and the public generally, will please call and examine his extensive stock.

His stock of Calf-skins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade. LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859. H. ROMAN! IAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN! NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Roman's
Clothing
Store
for

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

HUNTINGDON, PA. A general Banking business done. Drafts on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c., constantly for sale. Money received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

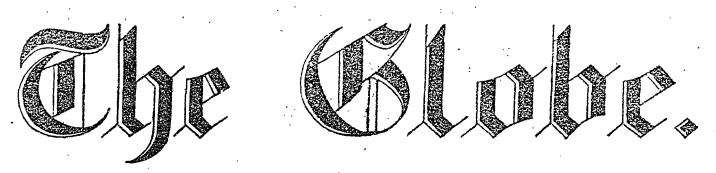
August 17, 1859.\*

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in TT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the largest and cheapest stock of Goods in town.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 7, 1859.

NO. 24.

OH, SING TO ME.

A Select Story.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON. Oh, sing to me, my own beloved, That sweet and simple strain, That I have treasured in my heart Throughout long years of pain! For its clear tones recall to me The joys of by-gone days, When hope's bright sun lit up the path Of happy childhood's ways; And, as I hear its soothing notes, My mind goes wandering back. And once again I tread with joy

Oh, would that we, my own beloved, Could woo again the shade Where, in the halcyon days of youth, Our wandering footsteps strayed! Oh, would that we could sit beside The dwarfish mountain streams, And mirror as in days of yore Our future golden dreams. But ah, alas! we only now Their memories can bring, And soothe the soul with melting tones Of songs we used to sing.

Sweet childhood's fairy track.

## Original.

ORATION,

DELIVERED BY S. T. DAVIS, OF COTTAGE, HUNTINGDGN COUN-TY, PA., AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL, SEPT. 2ND, 1859.

Subject—Science the Handmaid of Religion Great Philosophers have asserted that science is the handmaid of religion, and they may assert it with confidence, since they have abundant proof to substantiate its correctness. Nor need we be confined to the hypotheses of any particular man who has received the appellation of a Philosopher, neither to any particular branch, but to true science in general. To enter properly upon the discussion of this subject, it becomes necessary to learn what science is, and whence it is deduced .-Science is nothing else than a rational inquiry into the arrangements, designs, power and goodness of the Almighty, in order to trace out the scale of magnitude, perfection and grandeur which overwhelms the human understanding. It is deduced from the various operations and phenomena of nature in

the material world. For the purpose of illustration, let us consider some of the most prominent divisions in science. The geologist deduces science from the ground upon which he treads, the surrounding country, the mines, caves and caverns which he explores, and every new country in which he travels. He scales the rugged peaks of mountains, and gazes with rapture as the fiery volcano emits from its deep interior, streams of melted lava; he from nature's cabinet, fossil remains of an extinct creation-from the gigantic dinotheri-

um to the most diminutive shell. The Chemist converts the productions of the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms into new forms, and makes them subservient to civilized life. Again, the Astronomer, on imagination's airy pinions, takes his flight through Heaven's wide expanse, and watches with intense anxiety, the movements of resplendent orbs as they revolve around the "King of day"—all performing their respective circuits in stated periods of time.

By careful and unrelenting observation, the Astronomer has been enabled, step by step, to base upon the everlasting foundation of truth, a science; a science which has not only been the means of propagating and enlarging our views of those brilliant gems which bedeck and illumine the vault of heaven, but is one of the keys which unlocks divine revelation—an instrument in the hands of a wonder-working Providence, through which the children of men see clearly the benevolence, power and infinite wisdom of the "King Eternal and Invisible."

By tracing out the different branches of science, we find them the results of investigating the numerous displays of divine wisdom, the perfect adaptation and relation which they bear one to another, the complete structure of every plant that grows, and every in-sect that flies. What is likely to be the impression left upon that mind which is illuminated with the light of true science? The answer is unavoidable; it is evident the idea of a Deity is deeply impressed there, and his heart cannot but rest with confidence on Him who created and governs the Universe, that His almighty power, as manifested in all His works, is capable of rendering His creatures happy for all time. Under its powerful influence, the Deist has been made to tremble, and Atheists have been brought to their knees and made to acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being. It has been intimated that science assists man in interpreting divine revelation; if such be the case, it must evidently lend a helping hand towards the extension of the Christian religion.

The Bible must be interpreted precisely in the same manner as any other production, and requires previous and special preparation. No man can become a skillful physician unless he previously makes himself acquainted with the structure of the human body, the functions of the different organs of the system, and the laws and conditions upon which health depends. Neither can man interpret the true meaning and object of divine revelation to any extent, without a careful examination of the phenomena of nature. Revelation without the works of nature, or the works of nature without revelation, are not sufficient to give us a clear and satisfactory conception of God's will and the designed sphere of man. It cannot be denied that for purity, &c., that he could recommend to

But perhaps facts would more satisfactorily decide the different interpretations of the scriptures than reasoning. The ancients supposed that the heavens were spanned by a solid transparent arck, and that in this arch | blue Litmus paper in my pocket, I introduced | Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar

the formation of the firmament, the division of the waters, and also the account of the deluge, during which the windows of heaven are represented as being opened.

It is hardly necessary to state that meteorology has fully demonstrated that the ancient's interpretations of those passages of scripture, are preposterous, and that no such solid arch exists in mid-heaven, but that the earth is surrounded by a transparent atmos-

Again, until the science of astronomy began to be developed, no other principle was thought more obvious than that the earth was immovably fixed in the centre of the Universe, and that the heavenly orbs performed their revolutions regularly around it. And to substantiate their opinions, they could quote passages of scripture of the most conclusive character.

God is said to have "established the foundations of the earth so that they could not be removed forever." The inspired Psalmist

"He sets the moon in heaven thereby The seasons to discern, From him the sun his certain time Of going down doth learn."

But it has been clearly demonstrated by astronomy, that the earth is not a fixed planet, but revolves around the sun, and thus causes the apparent rising and setting of the heavenly bodies. And although the two venerable philosophers, Copernicus and Galileo, were shamefully forced to recant their doctrine on their knees, as being in direct opposition to the sacred scriptures, it is true.

Now, are we to suppose that the sacred writers meant to teach anything that was not strictly true? Certainly not, but they used language which was optically, although not physically correct; and if we but examine the writings of the sacred scriptures, and the sublime figures therein employed, we are almost led to believe that their authors anticipated the aid of science to assist the children of men in interpreting the true meaning and object of divine revelation.

Science has a basis as well as religion, and if they are but united, their foundations will become broader and stronger, and they will rear themselves into one great fabric to the glory of God.

Science in this world, may be compared to the little stream that trickles from the mountain spring—though impeded in its course, it presses boldly on, and increasing in size, it winds its way through the silent forest and over fearful precipices, till it swells into the majestic river, and is borne smoothly along, and at last mingles its placid waters with those of the mighty ocean—the great emporium of waters.

ation of nature, discover a few simple truths; if in our markets under the character of healthy great principle, and as they follow farther specified with the contract of the character of healthy great principle, and as they follow farther specified with the contract of the character of healthy beverages, with which Cocktails, Brandy specified with the contract of the character of healthy beverages, with which cocktails, Brandy specified with the character of healthy beverages. So with science; men in some simple operonward, new tributaries of truth come in on either side, and form a principle broader and stronger, and still more comprehensive.

And when the Christian Philosopher shall resume the study of science in a future world, he will be able to trace onward the ramifications of truth, till they unite into higher and higher principles, and become one in that centre of centres-the Divine Mind-the ocean from which all truths originally sprang, and to which it ultimately returns.

## Miscellaneous Rews.

Startling Facts!

The following startling delopments made by Dr. Hiram Cox, Inspector of Liquors in Ohio, in a letter to James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, will show the extent to which the adulterating and drugging of liquors is practised, and the devastation which these poisoned beverages is making among all classes of drinkers. We publish Dr. Cox's exposition for the benefit of community generally, and at the same time show up the villainy of the traffic which is robbing the pockets, desolating the homes, dethroning the reason, and killing the bodies and souls of thousands of the people of this country annually. Dr. Cox is the regular appointed Inspector of Liquors for the State of Ohio, and, therefore, the facts stated by him come to us in an official shape:---

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1859. Another evidence that the exposures which I have been making have had a salutary moral effect, is that there has not been onefourth as much liquor sold yearly since as there was previously; and another is, that a number of large liquor establishments have closed, their proprietors ruining many of their fellow-citizens who had become their sureties. A number of distilleries have closed in this vicinity. They have, as it is familiarly called, "burst their boilers."-One year previous to these breaks ups, one of our largest distillers and liquor merchants in the city, said to me, "Dr. Cox, your articles on the adulterations of liquors have taken more trade from Cincinnati and more money-at least \$100,000 per month-since they have been put in circulation. For God's sake, stop them, sir!—you will break me up. I have been to New York," he says, "to Boston, to Rochester, to Canada West, and have just returned; and wherever I stopped, there was nothing else talked of but the poisoned liquors of Cincinnati, and Dr. Cox's exposures; for God's sake, I say again

stop it!" Although the liquors are villainous in the extreme, there are other large cities equally as culpable. For example: A gentleman of our city, a druggist, that he might have pure liquor as a medicinal article, and that kind modern science has corrected the ungrounded opinions which the ancients adhered to with regard to the operations of nature.

But no large the country, soo, that he could recommend to his customers, went to New York and purchased two half-pipes of splendid "Seignette Brandy," one pale, the other dark. When passing one day, he called me in to see his "beautiful, pure brandy," just from New York! I stopped, looked at it, smelled at it, but before testing it, happening to have some there were windows or apertures, through which the rain descended, and they resorted then called for a polished spatula, put it into them to travel.

to the bible for the proof of their opinions, a tumbler containing, perhaps, half a gill, pointed out the description of the creation, and waited on it 15 minutes—at the expiration of which, the liquor was black as ink.— The spatula corroded, and when dried had a thick coating of rust, which, when wiped off, left a copper coat almost as thick as if it had been plated. I charged him on the spot, under penalty of the law, not to sell a drop of it; took samples of it to my office, and

the following is the result of the analysis:

1st sample, (dark,) 55 per cent. alcoholic spirits, by volume, and 41 per cent. by weight; specific gravity 0.945. The tests indicate Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Nitric Ether, Prussic Acid, Guinea Pepper, and an abundance of Fusil Oil, Base—common whis-

ky, not one drop of wine.

2d sample, (pale,) 54 per cent. alcoholic spirits by volume, 40 per cent. by weight; specific gravity 0.955. This article has the same adulterations as the first, but in greater abundance, with the addition of Catchue.—

Remark-Most villainous concoctions. As a matter of course, these articles of liquor could not be sold without a violation of the liquor law, consequently I condemned them. They were purchased on four months' time. The purchaser immediately notified the New York merchant of the character and quality of the goods, and directed him to send for them; but, instead of sending for them, he waited until the notes became due, and brought suit in our Court of Common Pleas. I analyzed the liquors in the presence of court and jury, showed them satisfactorily that they were the pernicious, poisonous and villainous liquors, which I had represented them to be, and the defendant gained his case triumphantly; and Mr. New York merchant vanished before I could get a State warrant, or he would now be learning an honest mode of making a living at one of

our State institutions in Columbus.

I was appointed to the office of Chemical Inspector on the 19th day of March, 1855.— Since then I have made upwards of 600 inspections of stores, and lots of liquor of every variety, and positively assert that 90 per cent. of all that I have analyzed were adulterated with the most pernicious and poisonous ingredients. The business of inspecting against the will of men who are only governed by motives of cupidity, I have found an up-hill business. I have had more lawing, more squabbling and quarreling with unprincipled things, bearing the shape and form of men made after God's image, since I have been engaged in the capacity of Inspector, than I had during half a century before.—You may think that I have heard it thunder some; well, so I have. I am 66 years old, but in all my recollection I have not heard thunder that had the same effect on my nervous system; nor anything else to affect my sympathetic nerves so much as the sad effects Smashes, Mint Juleps, &c., &c., are concocted, and which sent nineteen young men, all under 30 years old, and sons of some of our most respectable citizens, to a premature grave, during the winter previous to my appointment, some of whom had not been drinking three months! Not only young men, but many old men of our city, who were not considered drunkards, died, during the same winter, the horrible death of the drunkard, with the Delirium Tremens! These facts induced me to accept the un-

thankful appointment. Since my appointment I have, as a Physician to the Probate Court, examined upwards of four hundred insane cases, two thirds of which number became insane from drinking the poisonous liquors sold at the doggeries and taverns of our city and county. Many of them were boys of from 19 to 20 years of age, some of whom were laboring under a hereditary taint-and perhaps many of them the mental derangement would never have been developed had they not drank of these poisoned decoctions. One boy, 17 years of age, the principal support of a widowed mother and a little sister, was induced on the 4th day of July, 1855, to drink some beer, and from beer to the horrible rot-gut whisky, kept in the low doggeries of our city. They all got drunk, and the boy referred to, became hopelessly and incurably insane, and is yet in the insane asylum at Dayton. In examining the case, for the purpose of getting all the antecedents with it, I learned that the grandfather of the boy died insane. I think the probability is altogether in favor of the idea that insanity never would have been developed in this case, had not these poisoned admixtures acted as a powerful excitant cause. called at a grocery store one day, where liquor is also kept. A couple of Irishmen came in while I was there, and called for some whisky, and the first drank, and the tears flowed freely, while he at the same time caught his breath like one suffocated or strangling. When he could speak, he says to his companion, "Och, Michael, but this is warming to the stomach!" Michael drank and went through like contortions, with the remark, "Wouldn't it be foine in a cowld

frhosty morning?" After they drank, I asked the landlord to pour me out a little in a tumbler, in which dipped a slip of litmus paper, which was no sooner wet than it put on a scarlet hue. I went to my office, got my instruments and examined it. I found it had but 17 per cent. alcoholic spirits by weight, when it should have had 40 per cent. to be proof, and the difference in per centage made up by Sul-phuric Acid, Red Pepper, Pelitory, Caustic Potassa and Brucine, one of the salts of Nucis Vomiæ, commonly called Nux Vomica.-One pint of such liquor would kill the strongest man. I had the manufacturer indicted, but by such villainy he has become wealthy, and I never have, owing to some defect in the law, been able to bring that case to a final issue. Yours Respectfully, HIRAM COX, M. D.

It is understood that the physicians of Judge Douglas unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and also that Treason in the Pulpit.

We give below, extracts from a Sermon lately preached in Dover, New Hampshire, by the Rev. Edwin M. Wheelock. They will give the people of Pennsylvania to understand the treasonal spirit that exists among the Abolitionists of New England.

From the martyrdom of Brown dates a new era of the anti-slavery cause. To moral agitation will now be added physical—to argument action. The appeals of the North will now be applied to the terrors as well as to the conscience of this great barbarism. Other devoavoiding his error, and will carry on to its full results the work he has begun. Slave propagandism we have had long enough.—
We are likely now to have some liberty propagandism. I rejoice to see a man whose banner bears no uncertain sign. The North wants no more cornstalk generals, but a real general, one who is both platform and party in himself. If an honest expression of the North could be taken to-morrow John Brown would be the people's candidate for the next for helping one whom he chanced to find in need. John Brown did more. He went to to-morrow.

fanatic. But history will do the head of John | the happiness of others my own; so that re-Brown the same ample justice that even his enemies give to his heart. It is no impossible feat to plant a permanent armed insurrec-tion in Virginia. Within a few days march of Harper's Ferry, lies the great Dismal Swamp, whose interior depths are forever untrodden save by the feet of fugitive slaves. A few resolute white men, harbored in its deep recesses, raising the flag of slave revolt, would gather thousands to their standard, would con- to my feelings; and allow me to say a word vulse the whole State with panic, make servile war one of the inseparable felicities of slavery. Let us not forget that three hundred half armed Indians, housed in similar swamps in Florida, waged a seven years' war against the whole power of the United States, and were taken at last, not by warfare but by treachery and bribes.

It is a great mistake to term this act the beginning of bloodshed and civil war. Nevmind. I am not as yet, in the main at all er could there be a greater error. We have disappointed. I have been a good deal dishad bloodshed and civil war for the last ten years. The campaign began on the 7th of March, 1850. The dissolution of the Union dates from that day, and we have had no constitution since. On that day Daniel Webster | kept my own. Had Sampson kept to his dewas put to death; ah, and such a death !- | termination of not telling Delilan wherein And from that time to this there has not been his great strength lay, he would probably a month that has not seen the soil of freedom | have never have overturned the house. I did invaded and attacked, our citizens kidnapped, not tell Delilan, but I was not induced to imprisoned, or shot, or driven by thousands into Canada. \*

Ferry is the beginning of a civil war. That would be like saying that the capture of Yorktown was the beginning of the Revolutionary servant of whom I have just been writing, struggle. The meaning of that new sign is even I may (through infinite mercy in Jesus this: Freedom, for ten years weakly standing on the defensive, and for ten years defeated, has now became the assailant, and has now gained the victory. The Bunker Hill of our second revolution has been fought, and the second Warren has paid the glorious forfeit of

One such man makes total depravity impossible, and proves that American greatness died not with Washington. The gallows from which he ascends into heaven will be in our politics what the cross is in our religionthe sign and symbol of supreme self-devotedness, and from his sacrificial blood the temporal salvation of four millions of our pcoprison for obeying the sermon on the Mount. cified in Jerusalem—it is the last tribute which in pays to virtue. \* \*

my the remarks contain, we are at loss to know what is.

Rum is Not a Gift of God.

lest us-all his dispensations are for our good, and that only—and all his gifts are for our happiness while upon the earth.— Those mighty engines of human destruction, which damn our earth and obscure heaven, are of human origin and human invention. Rum, the great sire of them all, was conceived, concocted, and created by man, for nowhere in creation can it be found among the gifts of our Heavenly Father. We affirm that in all the worldnay in all the universe of God, there is not a lake, a river, a streamlet, or a fountain of thing in nature. Water, God has everywhere given, spread it all over the world, sent it down from the clouds, sent it bubbling up from the earth, made it journey in ceaseless activity in rills and great rivers towards the

ocean. He has, wherever men can live, given it to him at his very door, but intoxicating drinks he has provided nowhere on the face of the whole earth. That "gift," whether good or evil, is not the gift of God, but the invention of man—an invention that has destroyed more lives, desolated more homes,

Presidency, and he would receive a million votes. He had a live religion also. He believed that God spake to him in visions of the night. Yes, incredible as it may seem, this man actually believed in God. \* \* \* The picture of the Good Samaritan will live to all features are as the model of hymner available. future ages as the model of human excellence that He has again enabled me to hear your seek those who were lost, that he might save | See Bunyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite merthem. He a fanatic! He a madman! He cy grant us soon another meeting on the opa traitor! Yes, and the fanatics of this age posite shore. I have often passed under the are the star crowned leaders of the next. | rod of Him whom I call my Father; and cer-And the madmen of to-day are the heroes of | tainly no son ever needed it oftener; and yet \*

No, it is not true that the conflict at Harper's

in truth. ple shall yet spring. On the second day of connected with selfish sensuality—so femi-December he is to be strangled in a Southern nine in its development—dignified, and yet,

From the hands of the benevolent Being who sitteth upon the "circle of the universe," directing the destiny of the human family, we receive naught to injure or mo-

who was in 1817 an instructor of Mr. Brown. The Italics and small caps follow the original.

A Letter From Captain Brown The following letter communicated to the

Independent, was written by Captain John Brown to Rev. H. L. Vaill, of Litchfield, Ct., CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., )

Nov. 15, 1859,

Rev. H. L. Vaill—My Dear Steadfast
Friend—Your most kind and most welcome letter of the 8th instant, reached me in due I am very grateful for all the good feeling

you express, and also for the kind counsels you give, together with your prayers in my behalf: Allow me here to say, that notwithstanding "my soul is amongst lions," still I believe that "God in very deed is with me." You will not, therefore, feel surprised when I tell you that I am "joyful in all my tribulations;" that I do not feel condemned of Him whose judgment is just; nor of my own con-science. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chain or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been (though utterly unworthy) permitted to "suffer affliction with God's people," for preaching righteouness in the great congregation. I trust it will not all be lost. The jailer (in whose charge I am) and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind; and notwithstanding, he was one of the bravest of all who fought me, he is now being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but brave men are likely to be humane to a fallen foe. Cowards prove their courage by their ferocity. It may be done in that way with but little risk.

I wish I could write you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, clergymen among others. Christ, the great captain of liberty as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in my hand, ("the sword of the Spirit,") and I pray God to make me a faithful soldier, wherever he may send me,

words of cheering and comfort at a time when I, at least, am on the "brink of Jordon."-I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the secret of this somewhat early. It is the fashion now to call him a crazy It has been in making the prosperity and Maker with my breath."

Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends of my native land is very grateful

of comfort to them :-As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry I felt assured that in the worst event it would certainly PAY. I often expressed that belief, and act very contrary to my better judgment; and I have lost my two noble boys, and other

friends, if not my two eyes. But "God's will not mine be done." I feel a comfortable hope that, like that erring Christ) yet "die in faith." As to both the time and manner of my death-I have but very little trouble on that score; and am able

to be (as you exhort) "of good cheer." I send through you, my best wishes to Mrs. - and her son George, and to all dear friends. May the God of the poor and oppressed be the God and Savior of you all.-Farewell, till we meet again. Your friend JOHN BROWN.

A Sister's Love.

There are no purer feelings kindled upon the altar of human affections than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affections-so diswithal, so fond and devoted. Nothing can But to be hanged in Virgina is like being cru- alter it—nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its evolutions effect changes in the fortune, in the character, and in the If this is not treason, in the full sense of disposition of the brother—yet if he wants, the word, to say nothing of the rank blasphe- whose hand will so speedily stretch out as that of his sister? And if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy? Next to mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the ties of consanguinity for its sustenance, it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence. In the annals of crime, it is considered something anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of envy, hatred or revenge, in regard to that brother. In all affections of woman there is a devotedness which cannot be properly appreciated by man. In these regards where the passions are not at all necessary in increasing the strength of the affections, more sincere truth and pure feelintoxicating drinks. There is no such a lings may be expected than in such as are dependent upon each other for their duration as well as their felicities. A sister's love, in this respect, is peculiarly remarkable. There is no selfish gratification in its out-pourings; it lives from the natural impulse, and personal charms are not in the slightest degree necessary to its birth or duration.

WORTHY OF RECORD.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says, within the last two years the Pennsylvania railroad company have carried over two millions of passengers occasioned more sorrow and anguish, than upon their raod, and in all that number not war, pestilence and famine combined. It a single one has been killed in the cars. Acmay, by many, be thought a questionable cidents, to be sure, have happened, but they policy to deprive men of the use of it by legitimate chactment, but to call intoxicating or attempting to get on or off the cars while drinks the "Good gift of God," is an abuse in motion. To those who were seated in the