THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

wuntingdom. Pa. Wednesday, December 7, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, SUBPOL ORDERS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES. NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS

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SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
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WARRANTS,
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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

MARNAGE CHRITICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Afray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the election of a State Delegate and Conferes to select a Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, be postponed until the first week of January Court next, and that this Convention adjourn to meet again at that time, and that the Chairman issue a call for the same at the proper time.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, passed by the Democratic County Convention in August last, the Delegates composing said Convention, are requested to reassemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of transacting the business therein set forth, and any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. HOUTZ, Chairman. D. HOUTZ, Chairman.

New Advertisements. Orphaus' Court Sale, by G. W. B. Sipes.

Three Auditor's Notices, by Theo. II. Cremer. Orphans' Court Sale, by Elijah Morrison and Jan W. Askins.

Read Lewis' list of School Books. He is constantly receiving additions to his already extensive stock.

Reminiscences and Speculations---The Past, Present, and Future---What the Buchanan Party have done, what they are doing, and what they design to do. We do not know whether we shall startle anybody by the declaration—we do not know in what estimation an honest opinion, based upon a somewhat extensive experience of political men and a close scrutiny of events as they have transpired since the inauguration of the Buchanan Administration, will be held by the Democracy of this State-but we take the responsibility of saying, with as much emphasis as we can lay upon it, that the course which the Administration and its officeholders and confidential supporters have determined to pursue, includes a deliberate design to give up Pennsylvania to the Republican-People's party in 1860.

We do not make this charge hastily. On the contrary, we have deliberated long upon the facts and circumstances on which it is based, and we are as fully convinced of its truth as we are of our own existence. The evidence upon which this conviction is founded is scattered broadcast through every step they have taken since the treachery of the President on the Lecompton question. In defiance of the plain principles of the party, they accepted then the infamous "test" proposed by the Administration, which they knew to be fatal to the interests of the Democracy of this State; and every movement which they have since made has worn the appearance of a premeditated design to rule the party with despotic power, or to demoralize, distract, disorganize and defeat it. They see plainly enough that they can not rule as they desire to, and they have determined to ruin. We have carefully observed the course of

Clique," led by President Buchanan's Viceroy, Collector Baker, and we are satisfied that they have no expectation of carrying Pennsylvania for the Democratic ticket. They know that on the Buchanan platform it can not be carried, and they have resolved that it shall be carried on no other. For this reason every effort to harmonize and re-organize the party, no matter from what quarter it comes, is invariably denounced by them and opposed with all the influence they can command.-Through the power of the Federal Government they hold in their hands the organization, such as it is, and they are determined to retain it, in order to better carry out their iniquitous policy, which seems to be to thin the ranks by "reading out" of them the most prominent, honorable, and influential Democrats who refuse to sanction their course, or submit to their insolence. In the first place, their denunciations embraced only the friends of Judge Douglas who opposed the Lecompton policy of the President-but they have latterly enlarged their sphere of operation, and commenced the process of excommunication against distinguished gentlemen in the Democratic party who have warmly supported Mr. Buchanan in all his measures, and have stood uncommitted as to his successor. At the Cincinnati platform. The pretence set in regard to those gentlemen arose from their | should any out-siders be in its way, they will the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, was a mere subterfuge—a blind to conceal from the uninitiated masses the real cause of their hostility. Time, however, had somewhat softened, and might have entirely healed the asperities to which their injustice on that occasion gave rise, if their recent conduct had not re-kindled the flame of discord. Not of Virginia, were nominated, when the House content with the mischief done by them on proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot. Sherthe occasion referred to, they have, at inter-vals, continued their assaults upon Governor ing twenty-two. Mr. Grow then withdrew Packer, and the friends of Douglas generally his name.

-and when the more sensible and liberal friends of the Administration in Philadelphia, who saw that the policy the "Clique" were pursuing was rapidly destroying the dies, and justly deserves the very liberal supparty, undertook to remonstrate with them, and advise a re-organization, embracing every mences with a brilliant number—three steel element of Democracy, this "CLIQUE," true plates, and twenty full page engravings of acrimony as they had shown towards the Terms:—One copy, one year, \$3; two copies, not be lost sight of by the delegates of the party in the next State Convention. Look at the action of the "Custom House Clique," and measure its length, or breadth, or depth of villainy, if imagination, or plummet and line can measure it. Since the last disastrous election, the more honest and consistent men of the party in Philadelphia-men who had never affiliated with the anti-Lecompton Democracy, but, on the contrary, had stood by the Administration in all its acts-such men as John G. Brenner, one of Mr. Buchanan's advisers and bosom friends, Lewis C. Cassidy, John N. Hutchinson, James C. Van Dyke, U. S. District Attorney, Hon. Charles Brown, ex-Mayor Vaux, Dr. McClintock, Wm. V. McGrath, Col. Richard R. Young, James F. Johnson, John Miller, George R. Berrell, P. Barry Hays, Dr. Brown, John McCarthy, Frank McCormick, Arthur J. Hughes, Capt. Alfred Day, Hiram B. Yeager, William J. Evans, Chas. Brady, and hosts of otherssuch men as these, we say, observing the destructive policy of the Federal office-holders, and the utterly demoralized condition to which it had reduced the party, deemed it their duty to take measures for its re-organization in order to save it, if possible, from the irretrievable ruin into which another defeat must plunge it. Instead of sustaining a movement so patriotic, wise, and necessary, the Federal office-holders arrayed all their

influence against it, and the Custom House organ, the Pennsylvanian, denounced the movers and the plan in a strain of bitter abuse-all of which shows, clearly enough, that they do not desire an effective organization of the Democratic party, and their determination to pursue such a course in the next State Convention, if they can manage to control it, as must bring certain defeat upon us at the next State election, and the Presidential election following it. What do these men, these tools of Federal power, care about the election of a Democratic Governor, or Congressman, or Members of the Legislature, or, U. S. Senator, or County Officers?-They are playing a selfish game; they are acting as they think, in a way best calculated to promote their personal interests. The Custom House has already announced, in a telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, the belief of the "Clique," that the State Convention will be under their control; or, what amounts to precisely the same thing, "will be guided Entirely by the present Administraon." To this end they are directing all their agents in their employ, they have already visited, with the design of persuading or corrupting them, several of the delegates already selected, and will, no doubt, pay their respects to most, if not all of those yet to be elected. Their programme is already marked out, their candidate for Governor selected, and all things satisfactorily arranged for an overwhelming defeat in 1860. the Federal office-holders in Philadelphia. generally known as the "Custom House

It will be their policy to send a corrupt delegation to Charleston who will have no scruples about selling their votes to the best advantage, if Mr. Buchanan cannot be nominated. Their hope is that Mr. Buchanan may succeed; and, failing in this, that his influence can nominate a candidate who may be elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. They hope that Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, California, and Oregon will join the Southern States in support of a Buchanan candidate and platform; at all events, they are willing to run this risk, with the chance of being retained in office four years more, rather than see Douglas or any other sound Popular Sovereignty Democrat nominated.

Depend upon it, this is their game!

[The above, which we copy from the editorial columns of that able and fearless Demoeratic paper, the Harrisburg State Sentinel, we fully endorse as expressing not only our own but the honest convictions of every observing Democrat in the Union. Will our party in this county be prepared to act understandingly at the proper time?—and for the success of the Democracy in '60?]

Colon, Post Master of this place, presented to us, on Monday last, a statement which he would have the people believe was a true statement of facts. We hope he may publish it in his organ, that we may have an the last State Convention they contented them- opportunity next week, to re-publish it, and selves with pouring out their wrath upon the fully convince the public that he is either ighead of Governor Packer, Judge Knox, and norant of what are his duties, or willfully other inflexible Democrats who had commit- neglects to give the mails and his office the ted the unpardonable crime of refusing to attention required of him by the Rules, Regapostatize from the principles laid down in ulations, and Instructions of the Department. Now, that the "ball is in motion," we shall up by them that the action of the Convention not hesitate to do Mr. C. full justice, and approval of the sale of the public works to not have us to blame if they get struck, as we were not the first to "put the ball in motion."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House met at twelve o'clock to-day, and two hundred and thirty members answered to their names.-For the Speakership, Phelps of Missouri, Sherman of Ohio. Davis of Indiana, Hickman and Grow of Pennsylvania, and Bocock man had sixty-six votes, Bocock eighty-six,

the commencement of a new volume, is before us. This book is a favorite with the la. port they give it. The present volume comto its design of "ruling or ruining," turned | fashions. Any of our advance paying subupon them and denounced them with as much scribers can have the book for \$2 per annum. friends of Douglas. This is true, and should \$5; three copies \$6; five copies and one to the getter-up of the club, \$10; Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year, \$3 50; Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year, \$4, 50.

MIFFLIN COUNTY .- We copy the following items from the Lewistown Gazette, of Decem-

"The excitement at Reedsville continues unabated, the hell-hound having again, after a brief respite, commenced his incendiary work. On Wednesday evening of last week about six o'clock, the cry of fire again resounded through the streets, and on hastening to the spot whence the flames issued, the stable occupied by Mr. Stroup and owned by Mr. Reed, was found to be enveloped with that destructive element. With its contents, consisting of 70 or 80 bushels of corn, a quan-

tity of hay, &c., it was soon consumed. On Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, fire was discovered in a stable near the Seceder Church, owned by Mrs. Lutz of this place, which was also burnt. Neither the stable nor its contents were of much value.

We regret to learn that a large barn on Judge Henry's farm, near Reedsville, (the one adjoining that formerly owned by Shem Zook, Esq.,) about a mile and a half from Reedsville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, during the absence of the family at a funeral, consuming all its contents, together with a horse.

It is reported that a young scoundrel who was suspected of knowing something about the Reedsville fires, was seen crossing the hill back of the barn shortly after the flames were seen. If this is correct, we think our Reedsville friends may congratulate themselves on having discovered the villainous author of their recent calamities."

The Excitement in Virginia.

[That our readers may have the full particulars of the excitement in Virginia, we give a continuation of the telegraph news from the dates given in our last.]

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 28—Evening.— On Saturday and Sunday the town was crowded with strangers and the military, and extensive preparations are making for the recertion of the additional military now approaching. All the churches have been taken ossession of to be used as barracks.

The sentinels are nightly firing at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narowly escaped their bullets.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentries were doubled, but no foes made their appearance. How they are expected to arrive is not stated, but as the country is being patrolled for twenty miles around, it must be by the under-ground railroad.

It is stated, on good authority, that Governor Wise has sent spies into Ohio and Penna sylvania, and that it is from their reports, rious excuses in palliation. that large bodies of men are arming, and efforts. Through the Marshals and hired moving towards Virginia, that the military forces here are being so largely augmen-

> About 700 additional troops have arrived here since Saturday, including two companies from Wheeling, so that we have now about 1,500 military under arms.

A letter from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, states that large bodies of armed men are moving towards Virginia across the North mountain, supposed to be on their way to Charlestown. These reports cause a con-

stant panic. All is quiet to-day, and preparations are making for the erection of the gallows for the execution of Brown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is said that the War Department was to-day called on for ammunition with reference to affairs at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 29.—Governor Wise has issued a proclamation, announcing that the State has taken possession of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and that on the first three days of December, it will be used entirely for military purposes.

He also warns the people of the State to remain at home on patrol duty, on the day of the execution, to protect their own prop-

Women and children will not be permitted to approach the scene of execution; and strangers are cautioned that there will be danger to them in approaching Charlestown, or near it, on that day; that if it is deemed necessary, martial law will be proclaimed and

Gen. Talliaferro has also issued a proclamation to-day, announcing that all strangers who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, will be promptly arrested; that all strangers approaching Charlestown by railroad or otherwise, under pretence of witnessing the execution of John Brown, will be met by the military and turned back or arrested. He also emphatically warns the people of the county to stay at home and protect their property, assuring them that information from reliable sources indicates that by so doing they will best consult their own

Several reporters of the Northern Press having arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday, were compelled by the military to return to

Baltimore. It is said that Brown stated to a gentleman yesterday that he had now no hope of a rescue, on account of the extent of the military preparations; but that his boys would never have permitted his execution if there was any prospect of an attempt proving suc-

The military now in Charlestown number over 1,500. Ševeral more companies will be here to-morrow, swelling the number to

Baltimore, Nov. 29.—Four companies of U. S. Artillery from Fort Monroe, will arrive here via the Norfolk boat to-morrow morning. Two of the companies will take a position at Fort McHenry, and the other two will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry, where they will be stationed in the Armory grounds. They will take with them guns and camp equipage, and remain until all the executions

Godey's Lady's Book.-January number, travel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The report that the cars are invaded and the passengers searched for arms, is entirely fabulous. Passengers are not taken for Harper's Ferry, unless they previously satisfy the President and officers of the Company that they have legitimate business there, and by an arrangement with the Governor of Vir-

ginia, they are furnished with passports. The four companies from Fort Monroe are all to go to Harper's Ferry in the morning, under the command of Col. Lee.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—Three passengers by the Western train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were taken out of the cars today, on their arrival at Harper's Ferry, by the military there, and imprisoned. The circumstances under which they were arrested, are as follows :

The parties are merchants of Cincinnati, and started for Baltimore at Grafton. They were heard to express themselves quite freely in relation to John Brown, expressing sympathy for him and his family. The conversation was overheard by a man, alleged to be a spy of Gov. Wise, who telegraphed to Harper's Ferry an account of the matter, with a description of the parties. When the cars reached there, the volunteers entered with loaded muskets, and carried the men away, notwithstanding that they earnestly protested their innocence.

These proceedings were, of course, beyond the control of the company, which cannot be held responsible. The company has only engaged to exercise, during the present week, proper surveillance, and refuse to carry persons who may be suspected of evil inten-

The company refuse to sell tickets for Charlestown till after the day of execution. Among the passengers to-day was the wife of John Brown. She had a permit from the

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 30 .- Large numbers of persons are coming in every hour .-

All is quiet. A strict watch is kept at the depot after

A special police has been organized to pass through every car before the passengers are allowed to come out. .

Hon. Mr. Edgerton, member of Congress from Ohio, is among the recent arrivals on a mission from Brown's son to obtain the body of his father. He was informed that no decision had been made as to the disposal of the body. He soon left for Harper's Ferry.— Gov. Wise is expected hourly with two hun-

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—The American's correspondent, at Charlestown, says there is no falling off in the number of wild stories of in-

Although martial law has not yet been proclaimed, there is a rigid military surveillance kept up, that subjects every one, even citizens, to great inconvenience. Even well known inhabitants cannot pass through the suburbs without arrest and examination.

On the arrival of the cars, two persons, who were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were sent, by an armed scort, across the Maryland line.

Four suspicious characters have been arrested since Wednesday, one of whom was supposed to be Coppie's brother. All have been detained for the present.

The Ohio merchants who were arrested at Harper's Ferry, were discharged after a short detention, there being no reasonable ground for suspicion.

Brown, it is said, admits of his participation in the Kansas massacre, but offers va-

The feeling produced here against him by Mrs. Doyle's letter is very great. The work of erecting the scaffold was com-

menced yesterday.

It is understood that members of the press will not be admitted inside of the line, so that

no report can be made of his speech, if Brown should make one.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—To-day, several persons who are Editors of Abolition newspapers published in the North, were ejected from the cars for Harper's Ferry. They had purchased tickets, and were very anxious to proceed, but were refused, on account of an arrangement entered into between Gov. Wise and the President of the road. They left in the Washington train, declaring they were bound to be in Charlestown to see the execution, and would reach there by the Orange and Alexandria railroad; whereupon the President of that road was informed, by telegraph, of the fact.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Dec. 1, 1859.

Mrs. Brown arrived here this morning, under an escort of nine cavalry. She traveled in a carriage from Harpers's Ferry, accompanied by Captain Moore, of the Montgomery Guards, now stationed at that point.— The Captain was on his way from Richmond yesterday to join his company at the Ferry, and while on his way from the Relay House, was informed by a citizen of the State, who was a passenger on board, that Mrs. Brown was in the cars, accompanied by two gentlemen and a lady.

Captain Moore, on getting to Harper's Ferry, took the whole party in charge, and tele-graphed to General Talliferro informing him f the arrival of the party. The General's instructions were to have them detained until

A detachment of nine cavalry was sent on this morning to conduct Mrs. Brown hither, and orders sent to Captain Moore to have the lady and two gentlemen who accompanied her, detained on their way to this town .-The Captain frequently referred to the sad fate of her husband, but she was in no way moved by this reference; she seemed rather to regard him in the light of a martyr. General Taliaferro, before Mrs. Brown en-

tered the cell, asked Brown what time he should require for an interview. He replied, "Two or three hours." "That," said the General, "is too long, for Mrs. Brown has to go to Harper's Ferry to-night." "Well, then," said Brown, "I want the favor from the State of Virginia."

The interview between Brown and his wife lasted from four o'clock in the afternoon until near eight o'clock in the eveniug, when Gen. Taliaferro informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off-Captain Moore, of the Mont-

gomery Guards, accompanying her.
The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one-rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was for a few moments quite overcome, but The military movements are all by special Brown was as firm as a rock, and she soon

by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailor, and a strict watch kept over them during the to the vicinity of the execution. time they were together.

At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure express sympathy with her under her afflic-

She resented the idea that Capt. Brown had done anything to deserve death, or to taint his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him, was as cruel as unjust. She regareded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him.— She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a most deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged.

The character of the interview may be idged to some extent from this conversation with Captain Moore, which took place pre-

vious to it. I learn from Captain Avis, the jailor, that the interview between the prisoner and his wife was characteristic of the man, and the direction given for the management and dis-tribution of his property, embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament. Gen. Taliaferro was present, and Captain

Brown urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to ascent, allowing them but four hours. On first meeting they kissed and affection-

ately embraced, and Mrs. Brown-shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing, for nearly five minutes, and he apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands, but ness. He then put the cap over his face and did not embrace, as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments

and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt. Avis, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind. They sat aside on a sofa, and after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, New York, on the farm belonging to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated, and if she could not obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to a boarding school.

He then gave directions and dictated to Sheriff Campbell a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and requests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spy-glass, and to another a watch, while a third was directed to take a tomb or monument that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and | minister on all property of his in this State, upon it. He directs that it shall remain wife and children. at North Elba as long as his family reside | BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW-PRIS-

To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of fifty dollars, and to each of his daughters a Bible to cost five dollars, to be purchased out of the money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost three dollars, shall be presented to each of his grandchildren, and that fifty dollars each be paid to three individuals, whom he named, if they can be found, and if not to their legal representa-

During the course of conversation. Mrs. Brown asked him if he had heard that Gerrit Smith had become insane and had been sent to the asylum at Utica? He replied that he had read of it in the papers and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the sub-

The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some effort while she was at Harper's Ferry for the recovery of their bodies, to which object she said Col. Barbour had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two Thompsons removed if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs and burn them altogether; that it would be much better and less expensive to thus gather up all their ashes together and take them to their last resting place.

Sheriff Campbell told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs. Brown objected to the proposition alto-

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally be murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer with her again, and that they would be reunited in Heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said that he desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold, from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul, than all the eloquence of the whole his voice not faltering in the least. While clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week, several letters, containing checks and drafts, had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. These he endorsed and made payable to his wife, Mary A. Brown, (one of them was for \$100 and one for \$50,) and handed them to her.

THE EXECUTION. The following embraces all the particulars

of the memorable event that seem worthy of

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.—Evening. At an early hour the town was in more trains, and do not interfere with the through recovered her composure. There was an im- than usual stir, even for the stirring times at Lewis' Book Store.

pression that the prisoner might possibly be that have fallen upon this neighborhood.—furnished with a weapon or with strychnine Soon the movements of the military drew all Soon the movements of the military drew all the citizens of the place and all others who had been able to gain admittance to the town

The prisoner was brought out of jail at eleven o'clock. Before leaving he bid adieu to all his fellow prisoners, and was affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook either feigned or real that was truly surprising. I learn from Capt. Moore that she rather repelled all attempt on his part to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He said he was led by him to helicate they were rife for insurrection, but he believe they were rife for insurrection, but he had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge and made but little reply to Brown. The prisoner then told the sheriff he was ready, when his arms were pinioned, and he walked to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. He wore a black slouch hat and the same clothes worn during his trial. As he came out he was taken under guard of the military. Six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. Tallaferro and his entire staff were deploying

in front of the jail. At the door of the jail an open wagon, with pine box in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him. He looked around and spoke to several persons whom he recognized. and walking down the steps, was assisted to enter the wagon, and took his seat on the box containing his coffin, along with Jailer Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved on as soon as he had taken his seat. flanked with two files of riflemen in close or-

On reaching the field the military had already full possession, and pickets were stationed at various points. The citizens were kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position except that assigned them —nearly a quarter of a mile from the scaffold. Through the determined persistence of Dr. Rawlins, of Frank Leslie's paper, the order excluding the press was partially rescinded, and the reporters were assigned a position near the General's staff.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Jailer Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, thanked them for their kindthe rope around his neck. Mr. Avis then asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me for I cannot see." The rope then being adjusted, and the military order given, the soldier's marched and contermarched, and took their position as if an enemy was in sight. Nearly ten minutes was thus occupied, the prisoner standing meanwhile. Mr. Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown replied, "no; but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary."

At fifteen minutes past eleven the trap fell. A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles was visible, and then all was

The body was several times examined, and his pulse did not cease beating for thirty-five minutes. It was then cut down and placed in the coffin, and conveyed under a military escort to the depot, and there put in a car to be conveyed to Harper's Ferry by a special train at four o'clock. The whole arrangements were carried out with a precision and military strictness that was most annoying. The general conviction is everywhere entertained that the rumors of intended rescue

were altogether an egregious hoax. This morning Capt. Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to adthe manner of his death, together with the with directions to pay over the proceeds of cause for which he had suffered, inscribed the sale of his weapons, if recovered, to his

Sheriff Campbell bid the prisoner farewell in his cell, and Brown returned his thanks to him for his kindness, and spoke of Captain Pate as a brave man. He was then conducted to the cells of his fellow-prisoners, desiring to take his leave of them. Entering the cell of Copeland and Green, he told them to stand up like men and not betray their friends. He handed each a quarter of a dollar, saying that he had no more use for money, and having said this, he bid them a final farewell.

Next he visited Cook and Coppie, who were chained together. Addressing Cook, he remarked, "You have made false statements." Cook asked, "What do you mean? Brown replied, "Why in stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry." Cook replied, "Did you not tell me in Pittsburg to come to Harper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made disclosures?" Capt. Brown, "No, sir! You know I protested against your coming." To this Cook only responded: "Captain Brown we remember differently." As he said this he dropped his head, and Brown, as if in contempt, turned away, and, addressing Coppie, said: "Coppie, you also made false state-ments, but I am glad to hear you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man." Brown also handed Coppie a quarter, and then shaking both by the hand, parted with them.

The prisoner was then taken to Stevens cell, and kindly interchanged with him a good bye. Stevens said :- "Good bye, Captain—I know you are going to a better land."

Brown replied:—"I know I am," and urged Stevens to bear up, and not betray his friends. He also gave Stevens a quarter, and then took leave of him. He did not visit Hazlett, as he always persisted in denying any knowl-

CAPT. BROWN ON HIS WAY TO EXECUTION. On his way to the scaffold, Mr. Sadler, the undertaker, remarked to Capt. Brown, "You are a game man, Captain." To which Capt. Brown replied: "Yes, I was so trained—it was one of the lessons of my mother; but it up, telling her that his spirit would soon be is hard to part from friends, though newly with her again, and that they would be remarked—"This is a beautiful country—I never had the pleasure of seeing it before." On reaching the field in which the gallows was erected, Brown said: Why are none but military allowed in the enclosure? I am sorry the citizens have

been kept out." As he reached the gallows he observed Wm. Hunter and Mayor Green standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen good-bye; on the scaffold Sheriff Campbell asked if he would take a handkerchief in his hand to drop as a signal when he was ready. He replied, "No-I do not want it; but do not detain me any longer than is actually necessa-

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