## THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

## wuntingdon, Pa.

Wednesday, January 14, 1857.

To Delinquents!---Pay up. All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient-at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards .-There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another, asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done .-We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

## United States Senator.

Sinon Cameron, Tog but a year ago, if half what the opposition then said of him was true, was the greatest political scamp living-was on yesterday elevated by them to the office of United States Senator, for the term of six years. He received the united vote of the Republicans and Americans of both Houses, and with the assistance of three Democrats-at least elected as such-two from Schuylkill, and one from York-was elected on the first ballot by one majority over John W. Forney, the Democratic caucus candidate, and the scattering votes. Some few of the opposition are jubilant over this result, but we cannot believe that the right thinking portion of that party will endorse the conduct of their representatives. The three traitors who assisted the opposition, will go down, down, and be spit upon by every true Democrat, and then in turn, be elevated by the opposition to posts of honor, over the heads of old, tried, and honorable members of their party.

The vote on the first ballot stood-Cameron 67, Forney 58, Foster 7 and Wilkins 1.

LEBO and WAGONSELLER, of Schuylkill, and MENEAR, of York, are the names of the Democratic TRAITORS who voted for Simon Cameron. These base creatures were in the Democratic Caucus that nominated John W. Forney.

Speaking of this matter, a cotemporary remarks-"We cannot find words strong enough to express our indignation against the traitors who profess to be Democrats, who voted for the man Cameron. They have sold themselves for sordid gold, and sunk so deep in the estimation of all honorable men that nothing will rescue them from their degraded position; they have fallen so low that nothing short of perdition will stop them. The traitors' names should be shrouded in black through all futurity.

We recommend our friends throughout the State to hold indignation meetings, and burn the wretches in effigy."

FA FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE—A Magazine for Boys and Girls-begins its sixth volume in January, 1857. It is edited by MARK For-RESTER, the well-known writer for the young, who, the reading community will bear in mind, is connected with no other periodical.

The Playmate has been denominated by an eminent writer, as "the BEST Youths' MAGA-ZINE PUBLISHED.". The publishers mean to keep it so. Its embellishments are new, and the reading matter almost wholly original.

An entire number might be filled with the commendatory notices of the press. The Family Gazette says:--"No parent who cares a button for his children's welfare, can spend a dollar more profitably than in subscribing for the Playmate."

But we prefer to let the Magazine tell its own story. Those parents who have any choice about what their children read, should subscribe for it. If it does not sustain itself, after a trial, no recommendation of others would be of any benefit.

TERMS. The Playmate is published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance. To clubs. 75 cents per copy. Letters enclosing money may be sent at the Publishers' risk, if directed to William Guild & Co., 156 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions for the PLAYMATE will be received at this office.

Love After Marriage; and thirteen other choice Nouvellettes of the Heart: by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "Linda." "Rena," "Planter's Northern Bride," "Marcus Warland," "Robert Graham," etc.,

complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

This work is now in press, and will be issued on Saturday, January 31st, and will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Cheap Book and Publishing Establishment of T. B. PE-TERSON, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of our County Superintendent.

The Governor's Message.

the Governor and his message, the able editor of the Pennsylvanian remarks:

For a long time past the question, "have we a Governor among us," might well have been asked, if any active demonstration of the existence of such an individual had been necessary to establish that fact. Two years ago Mr. Pollock was borne into power by a devotion to two fanaticisms-Know Nothingism and Abolitionism. After a short career of madness and folly, in which he rendered himself as ridiculous as circumstances could by any possibility permit, he retreated into obscurity to watch the contest waging between the rival wings which had supported him,and Fremont, his trepidation was extremely great. On the one hand he had sworn allegiance to San, according to the most stringent obligations and most binding oaths, exacted by the once powerful American order. On the other hand, he had piteously whined about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and bound himself hand and foot to WILMOT. Jounston, and the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania. Like the ass between the two bundles of hay, he gazed wistfully, yet fearfully at both-now inclining to the one and anon to the other-until at last the happy expedient was devised, specially for the benefit of Por-LOCK and other "half-and-half" politicians of the same school, of voting for them both! and thus supporting at the same time, and by the same vote, both a national and a sectional Presidential candidate!

When Pollock was elected, great were the

tional Councils. The terrible danger of a full dominion of the Pope over the people of Pennsylvania, a re-establishment of all the terrors of the Inquisition, and the destruction of Protestantism, were only to be averted by the election of the mighty champion of anti-Catholicism, the immaculate Pollock! The Angel Gabriel was a great man in that day, and sounded his horn of alarm through the nation, but he merely prepared the way for his potent follower and fellow demagogue, the illustrious Pollock! Then, too, the Naturalization Laws were to be re-modeled, and no "foreigners" were to be appointed to office. A mighty impulse was to be given to genu-Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, cratic administrations had ever attempted,which was to revolutionize the history of the receiving and disbursing agents of the State. severer punishment shall be inflicted on State and gild with new glories the future of to shrink back in awe from the contemplation of any new "aggressions," at the mere wave of the wand of the mighty Pollock!

The immaculate, the illustrious, the great, the patriotic, the mighty Pollock, whose confiding supporters were taught to form of his Administration these mighty expectations, has now been in power two years. What extraordinary results has he achieved? The politico-religious clamor against a proscribed sect, has died away, and all sensible men he exerted to secure that result? The phanpeople, has been exercised it is true, not by any act of Pollock's, but simply by the reascendancy of common sense. It is probably true that in the distribution of his patronage he has preferred to commit moral perjury, by violating his oath to support the Constitution, which forbids the establishment of religious tests for office, rather than to violate that Know Nothing oath by which he swore to establish such a test, and that hence no Catholics, and no adopted citizens, have received appointments from him. But how much advantage has been realized to the people of the State, and to the interests of the State, by his adherence to such a policy? How much has he added to the welfare and prosperity of Pennsylvania, by giving a few petty places to one class of men instead of giving them to another?

Then, as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise restriction, which was the great practical feature of Pollock's national policy on the slavery question, so far as it had any feature at all, how much has he contributed to that end? The utter felly and absurdity of such a movement, is universally acknowledged at this moment. The sense of the nation is emphatically against it. Not only did the Democratic platform condemn such a restoration, but the National Know Nothing platform, and FILLMORE himself, were equally emphatic against a restorationof the Missouri restriction, so that two-thirds of the American people have pronounced against Pollock's policy, and he himself east half a vote against it by voting for the half FILLMORE, half FREMONT, union electoral tick-

Notwithstanding the ludicrousness of the

On our outside to-day will be found the national affairs in his present message. As not establish sectionalism in the ticket. The message of James Pollock, at length. Of the great prototype of the Governor, the Antempting to kindle into consuming fires the flames of bigotry, finally ended his career by going to a West India Island and rousing illblood among the negroes and urging them on to devastation-so Pollock has at last apparently turned his back almost entirely upon large majority, obtained through his pledged | poor Sam, and directed all his mighty ener-

gies into the channels of Black Republicanism. The religious proscriptive feature of sir, suppose Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Know-Nothingism, he entirely ignores. He is heartily ashamed of any such an unconstitutional crusade against the most sacred rights of a portion of the American people, but in some nine or ten lines of his message, he As the contest waxed fierce between FILLMORE | gingerly announces the only vestige of the mighty creed of Know Nothingism that he is not utterly ashamed to avow! To Black Republicanism he devotes several long paragraphs, (which are a weak rehash of old editorials of the New York Tribune, and a sentence or two of SUMNER's speech,) that would have been much more appropriate and welltimed six months ago than now.

The valiant Governor, not to be outdone in bravery by any Knight who ever aimed his lance at a wind-mill, has had the wonderful posed to the re-establishment of the Slave Trade. Considering that the whole Ameriwith only some half dozen exceptions, and that Congress, by a vote almost unanimous, have declared against this proposition, and that there is in all probability not a single individual in the United States who deems anticipations of his deluded supporters, in the revival of the Slave Trade as even a posreference to the overwhelming influence his sible contingency, it is deeply interesting and the people of Pennsylvania to know that our sagacious Governor is also opposed to that proposition.

On questions of State policy the Governor favors us with very few novel, striking, or important ideas. He dismisses the Bank question in a short paragraph, which will said he, "your Southern people will not per-leave the fate of any or all of the applications mit Northern men to go there and express in doubt.

The financial condition of the State is, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The Gov- friends come to the South to utter national ernor has called his arithmetical powers into sentiments they will be heard with attention requisition, and after an "unerring calculation," arrives at the conclusion that if the present rates of taxation are not diminished, ine "Americanism," and the heroic parts of and our future expenditures do not exceed the nate if they escape the fury of an outraged ordinary expenditures of last year, by 1879, great Pollock! "Foreign influence" was no the recommendation of the message urging longer to rule, but some vast and beneficent the practice of strict economy, the avoidance be expressed in our midst. If the Senator policy,-far different from anything Demo- of new schemes of internal improvement by shall ever come to Mississippi and say there the State, and a rigid accountability of the

the nation, was to be inaugurated by the pa- the public works, particularly if it is to be triotic Pollock! The "slave-power" was to done at a sacrifice, as former propositions be "checked," the Missouri Compromise to have contemplated. The Governor, in his be restored, the "Star Spangled Banner" of Message, seems anxious to give the most un- or in any way whatever commit any viofreedom to wave over all the Territories of | favorable account of the value of these works. the United States, and the people of the South | If they are to be sold, we are not aware that | the interests of the State are particularly well served by announcing in advance that they are worthless. The amount received for them would not be apt to be much increased by the dissemination of such ideas. It must be recollected, however, that a large amount has been expended in new improvements during the past year. The receipts from the public works during the year were \$2,006,-015 66—the ordinary expenditures \$1,135, 004 00-making the net revenue over ordistrengthen Pollock; but what influence has | five per cent., represents a capital of over \$17,500,000. Under such circumstances, we tom conjured up to frighten weak-minded | do not perceive how the State would be much | benefitted, financially, by selling these improvements for some eight or ten millions of dollars; but, as the Governor is great at making calculations, perhaps he can figure out the problem satisfactorily.

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi.

The recent speech delivered by the able Senator from Mississippi, on the "President's Message," which we have already noticed, is, without exception, the most able and unanswerable in argument, in construction, in diction, in constitutional reasoning, in power of language and noble sentiments; and while desires to know upon what authority I made he sustains the rights of the South, under the the statement, I am prepared here, or upon Constitution, and as co-equal States, having | a private call, to produce the evidence. common privileges in common Territories. still his speech contains not one harsh expression that the most fastidious constructionist could take offence. His language is severe but courteous. It can only sting those who recognize a higher law-and must make a strong appeal to the sober judgment of all our people. Always recognizing Mr. Brown them. - Evening Argus. as one of our most able Statesmen, we have yet to add that his last speech is pre-eminently superior to any previously made by him.

We regret our columns will not permit us to publish his speech in full, and reluctantly have to content ourselves by giving a short extract from a portion of it, in which he clearly removes every vestige of the charge that the Democratic party was ever sectional, and completely answers all the charges of súch a nature:-

There are other points in the Scnator's thing of sectionalism in the late contest; and their denial is based, if I understand them Governor's former exploits in National poli- of their candidates for President and Vice and brilliant qualities.

tics, he favors the nation with his views on being from the same section of the Union did Senator cited the fact that Mr. Calhoun was upon the same ticket with Gen. Jackson, and gel Gabriel, after figuring among us for a vet he said, there was no charge of sectionaltime, by inciting riots in our cities and at ism then. Let me say to the Senator, none but the feeblest mind could ever have pretended that the mere fact of both candidates being from the same section afforded evidence

of sectionalism. I can select a ticket from Vermont and Massachusetts to-day-and surely it would be as hard to get it there as anywhere elsewhich would be purely national; and so could select one from the South which would be purely sectional as against the South. Why, were nominated for the presidency, and Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, for the vicepresidency, does any one doubt that such a icket would be a sectional ticket? It would be a ticket hostile to the South, although both the nominees reside in slaveholding States. Surely I need not say to the Senator, that it is the sentiment of the party, and of its candidates, that constitute its sectionality, and not the residence of one or both of ts nominees.

Are your sentiments national? Were not the sentiments which you avowed in the late canvass confined exclusively to the favor of one section? Were they not hostility to the other? Does not the country so recognize them? The Senator himself, in the progress of his speech, and while uttering his complaint that we of the South did not tolerate speakers who entertain his opinion, gave us the best evidence of the sectionalism of his party. nance at a wind-mill, has had the wonderful "Why" said he, "did we not have advocates courage to announce that he is decidedly opin the South?" "Because," he answered, "you would not let the friends of our ticket speak there." Why did we not let them Trade: Considering that the whole Amerispeak? Was it because they were national can press of all parties and of all sections, in their sentiments? Was it because they came to advocate sentiments equally acceptable to the North and to the South, equally favorable to the one section as to the other? No, sir, the Senator knows this was not the reason. The Senator knew perfectly well that the reason why orators of his party were not allowed to speak in the South was simply in 1814, when he gave it as a fief to one of this: that they came to speak against our institutions, against our domestic safety-at mighty intellect would exercise over the Na- highly important to the State Legislature and least against what we believe to be our domestic peace, safety, and quietude; and of 1848 Neufchatel openly repudiated the claims The charge that we have stifled debate or attacked the freedom of speech is not true, and those who make it know it is not true.

But, sir, the object of the Senator in introducing this point was to complain of the want of liberality in the South. "Why" their honest sentiments. When they do go, you get up mobs and drive them out." Let me say to the Senator, that when he or his and listened to with deference. But when they come to preach such sentiments as a Senator on this floor has been heard to utter within the last week they may deem it fortupeople. When any man, whether he be a speech, to say that such sentiments shall not what I understand he has said recently in this city he will be ejected, if, indeed, no We do not see so much wisdom in selling him.

Mr. Wilson.-Do I understand the Senator from Mississippi to state that I have said in this city anything of that kind; that I would advise the slaves to cut their masters' throats,

Mr. Brown .- . I undertake to say, not what the Senator has said, but what I understand he has said from gentlemen who come to me avouched as men of character-namely, that he did say, in a public hotel in this city, in the last five days, that the slaves had a right to kill their masters and that he would not advise them not to cut their master's throats.

Mr. Wilson.-Mr. President, I desire to say here now, that in this city or out of this city I never harbored a thought of that character, and never gave it utterance-never at any time, or upon any occasion. If I could speak to the slaves of the South. I would utter no voice of that character; I would advise no violence whatever. I do not believe in it; laugh at the idle fears which were evoked to nary expenditures, \$871,011 66, which, at I would not advise it; on the contrary, I believe that any insurrections, any acts of vio- fathers suffered and bled, and died, but left lence on their part, can only end in one way,

and that is in their own injury.

Mr. Brown.—Mr. President, I certainly shall make no question as to the veracity of the Senator. I have repeated what I have in behalf of Prussia. Soon then Europe will heard. I have repeated what I have in writing from a man whom gentlemen of the very highest character assure me is a man of respectability and honor. He told me that with France, perhaps, on the side of the lathe heard the Senator say so; and he asserts likewise, that there were other witnesses present, whose names he gave me. If the Senator denies the charge, of course his denial ends the controversy. I am not to Ireland shout the dawn of her jubilee?stand up in the face of the Senate and on any proof insist that a Senator has spoken falsely. It is not my duty to do so. I will have no question of that sort with the Senator from and befree again. Kossuth, Mazzini, Meagh. Massachusetts or any one else; but if he

Mark, how courteous yet properly Mr. Brown answers the denial of Mr. Wilson, and how the latter does not accept the challenge and request him to produce the witnesses. Mr. Brown, has since then published letters from the gentlemen who were present when the remarks attributed to Mr. Wilson were made, and he has not yet replied to

SUPREME COURT.—A Democratic exchange says: "A candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is to be nominated by the next State Convention—Chief Justice Lewis' term expiring next fall. If the Judge desires to remain on the Bench, we think the Convention would do well to re-nominate him. His great ability and experience are undoubted, and we think the Supreme Court would be likely to lose more than it would gain, in character and reputation, by the withdrawal

of Judge Lewis from the Bench." We cordially endorse this commendation of Judge Lewis. It is doubtful whether any speech to which I will reply briefly. He Judge in the whole Country displays more and others have denied that there was any- untiring industry, energy and devotion to Judicial duties; and he has deservedly won correctly, on the ground that the mere fact endowing face as a Jurist, by his high talents in the name of the Father, and of the Son, itself, the other extreme sort of folly, is ex-

From the Pittsburgh Umon. Switzerland.

In the broad desert of European despotism Switzerland rises as a bright and beautiful oasis-green and fresh in the midst of barrenness and decay—a pleasing relief and a grateful resting place for the wandering lover of liberty. Long ages the germ of freedom was planted in her deep valleys, and her high hills sheltered it from the dread sirocco of tyranny. The seed took fast hold upon her rocks, and sprouted, strengthened, grew and flourished, until it stood up proudly defying the fury of the angry storm. Monarchs writhed and chafed to see the young Republic prosper, but it was encircled by a barrier that protected it from their rage. Almost under the very shadow of thrones and scep- only two men. Every machine is calculated tres, the brave Swiss built up and preserved the temple of liberty, and cherished its hallowed principles. Amidst their wild gorges and craggy hills they worship the spirit that animated the heroic Tell, and made his great name and his noble deeds immortal. Americans always look upon Switzerland with a keen and peculiar sympathy. Amongst all the races of men there is none so drawn to astonishment. One distinguished Polish Genour hearts by feelings of mutuality and love. We feel as if they are our brethren, posses-sing the same glorious institutions, guided by the same holy purposes, and working out the same high destiny. We always feel a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Swiss Republic; knowing that what-ever weakens it, clouds the hopes of oppressed humanity. And just now, when it is threatened by a combination of monarchies, our hearts should throb with anxious solicitude, for to us alone can Switzerland look for encouragement and sympathy. The Canton of Neufchatel had for many

years maintained an independent government, administered by a Diet of its own. When the reigning family of Neufchatel became extinct, the Diet met to choose the successor, and from a number of candidates, the Grand Duke of Prussia was chosen. Thus the King of Prussia came to hold a kind of nominal jurisdiction, without any absolute authority, until driven out by the power of Napoleon his marshals. But that same year the Canton, claiming its independence, applied and was admitted to the Swiss confederacy. In this we simply claimed to be the best judges. of those who professed to have some right by feudal tenure. From that time she proclaimed and exercised the right of self sovereignty in spite of the frowns and mutterings of Prussia. But now after this lapse of time Prussia seems to be marshaling her forces for an attack upon Switzerland-to wrest from her the Canton of Neufchatel, and destrov the magic of her unity, and, if possible, crush the spirit of freedom which nestles in her mountainous retreats. This is the cause of the quarrel; a brave and gallant people refuse to bow the knee and acknowledge the sway of royalty-refuse to surrender their inborn rights to the keeping of a king. It remains to be seen what course the other powers of Europe will take-whether England will make an offering of her sense of justice upon the altar of her ambition, and will hush the promptings of her better nature Senator or a private citizen, comes to tell our by a matrimonial alliance of expediency with

> But whether aided or compelled to stand up single handed against all their foes, the Swiss will prove the strength that slumbers in the arms of Freemen. The world knows no better soldiers upon any battle field. But when called to defend the liberty of their native land it will awaken tenfold more zeal, and nerve them with the power of furies .-The old potentates who sit on their easy thrones and buy up or force men into their armies to fight their battles, have no concention of the indomitable character of a free people, who spontaneously and cheerfully rush to the standard of their country swearing, that it shall wave in triumph, or become their shrouds. Then soldiers feel that the cause is their own, that they strike for their homesteads and their families, and not merely to gratify the whim or serve the selfish purposes of a tyrant ruler. In such a cause, war is a holy thing and soldiers are true priests. It is far nobler and grander than a conflict between thousands of hired butchers who riot in blood to earn their pittance and serve their owners. If war must come to Switzerland and for this cause, it will be a glorious thing to see her passes all Thermopyles and her sons all Spartans. It will carry us back to the memorable, the immortal struggle of '76, when for a like cause our us the priceless heritage, which we and the Swiss enjoy, and which God will not suffer

> Prussia, or all Europe to violate. It is rumored that Germany will interfere be again the theatre of war's dark drama .-It is probable that England and Prussia may form alliances against Russia and Persia. ter powers. Then why may not Hungary waken from her sleep of agony? Why may not Italy rise from her lethargy? Why may not Poland leap from her grave; and even While the great nations are thus struggling with each other for the mastery, these long oppressed people may throw off their shackles er still live to lead on the co countrymen.

> But however this may be, the every friend of freedom and huma ascend for Switzerland. Upon her lofty peaks the beacon of liberty blazes as a signal of hope and of a safe asylum to the ship wrecked and tempest tossed on the sea of revolution. Let that fire be never quenched! But as her heroic and patriotic sons gather around to defend and preserve it, let them feel that their sister Republic looks to them with fervent hope and earnest sympathy.

BOS CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH .- At the last Protestant Conference at Dresden-in which the Protestant communions of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and many other German States were represented—the necessity of re-establishing private confession and absolution was ence are contained in twenty-three articles, among which are the following:-"To enregular confession and absolution, a com- cording to the Catholic usage. mencement must be made by the introduction of private absolution and the restoration of the practice of refusing absolution." A statbeen agreed upon-the latter being pronouneed as follows: "Almighty God have mercy upon you, and by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ I absolve you from all your sins, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

A New "Infernal Machine" for War Pur-

It having been stated that Walker was supplied with a new 'Infernal Machine," for de stroying his foes, a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, makes known some of its peculiarities as follows:

A writer in your paper of the 21st inst., who signs himself "Anti-Walker," wishes to be informed about the "Infernal Machine" which Gen. Walker's friends have recently purchased for his army in Nicaragua. For his and the information of others, I will explain its efficiency and deadly instrumentality. In form it resembles a small grind-stone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one-ounce balls every minute, attended by to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled. The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England,

experimenting before the Admiralty, and a

great many old Generals, of all countries,

who evince much interest, and have written

him letters expressive of their wonder and

eral expresses himself to the inventor, "that

as soon as this deadly weapon becomes in use, wars and rumors of war must cease." The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends a ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British Government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling, if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a 64 pound shot.— This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister at London is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price; but he says to his friends, "I mean no other nation shall have it but England and my own country." Previous to his going to Europe, he offered the right to the American Government at Washington. Experiments were made with one ounce and seven pound carronades, before our Naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which proves all I have related above and to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the Commodores remarked, 'would sink a frigate in three minutes."-Such a constant discharge of balls, just as fast as they can be handled and rolled in, with the accuracy they can be directed, must inevitably destroy all before it, besides the great advantange of being at a distance and out of danger of the enemy's gun.

## From the London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 12. Another English and Russian War.

If the policy of her majesty's ministers is really settled and consistent, Herat cannot be suffered to remain in the hands of its present conquerors. It is well if we do not find ourselves in a few months once more at war. not alone with the Shah, but with the Shah's patron, the czar of Russia.. There is no doubt that the recent movements of Russian troops towards the south have reference to the probable collision which the Persian expedition may result in. The principal journal of Warsaw recently announced that the two corps d'armee were actually in motion along the played on the political stage by the wonderful patriots to be called in the field by the sed by a British force, and that the present occasion is considered most opportune for carrying out a design long since conceived by Russia-we should rather say for giving effect to a policy which has been pursued with more or less success for a quarter of a century. We are, it would seem, therefore, as they say, in for it. How far the reliance we have placed in Dost Mahomed may be justified remains to be seen. All we know is, that we have sent a large force upon a service the nature of which all well informed persons agree in representing as desperate. That we are nominally about to fight the nu-

merous army of the Shah, but, in reality, to

encounter that insidious power against which

we have so recently measured our strength

at a tolerable cost. England is not accus-

tomed to be baffled in any undertaking, and

we have no fears that she will be in this, but

we do fear that success in the present instance

will only be purchased at a sacrifice which it

is not agreeable to contemplate. Horrid Murder-A Sell .- On Sunday before last our quiet borough was thrown into a high state of excitement, in consequence of the discovery of a newly made grave near the College, which from indications evidently contained the remains of an infant, and all doubts that a foul murder had been committed, were removed when it was announced that the "smell" was very strong. Our worthy friend, the coroner, was summoned to the spot to ascertain "how and by what means the person lying here dead came to his or her death." All being in readiness to view the body, the work of disinterment commenced, a highly excited crowd standing around discussing the probabilities as to who was the murderer, all agreeing that the victim was some illegitimate offspring. After considerable labor the person who was digging came upon a box which contained the object of the search. By this time, it is said, (for we were not present,) the stench became so offensive to some of the by-standers that they were compelled to cover their noses with their handkerchiefs. The box was however re-

oved from the grave and opened with great , and the remains, which were well wrapin cloths, taken out. The excitement had w become intense, and the spectators were each struggling to see the corpse uncovered. This work was at last accomplished, but instead of the persons present discovering the body of a human being, the search brought forth a book, the property of one of the Professors of the College, for the study of which some of the students had no particular liking, which they had purloined from the Professor's room, and very carefully buried outside the campus. The sell was complete, and those present who had been caught in the trap slipped away as quick as possible. - Car-

The Newburyport Herald says a double marriage of one couple took place in that city on Christmas day. The gentleman was a agreed upon. The decisions of the Confer- Catholic, and the lady an Episcopalian.— They were first united according to the forms sure success in re-establishing the use of of the Episcopal Church, and afterwards ac-

lisle Democrat.

Incredulity is not wisdom, but the worst kind of folly. It is folly, because it ed form of confession and absolution has causes ignorance and mistake, with all the consequents of these; and it is very bad, as being accompanied with disingenuity, obstinacy, rudeness, uncharitableness, and the