

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

THE GLOBE. Circulation—the largest in the county. HUNTINGDON, 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...

United States Senator. SIMON CAMERON, a year ago, if half what the opposition then said of him was true, was the greatest political scamp living...

LEBO and WAGONSLELLER, of Schuylkill, and MENEAL, of York, are the names of the Democratic TRAITORS who voted for Simon Cameron...

Speaking of this matter, a contemporary 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...”

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

FORRESTER'S PLAYMATE—A Magazine for Boys and Girls—begins its sixth volume in January, 1857. It is edited by MARK FORRESTER, the well-known writer for the young...

The PLAYMATE has been denominated by an eminent writer, as “the best YOUTH'S MAGAZINE 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 children 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.

LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE; and thirteen other choice Nouvelles of the Heart; by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HEWITT, author of “Linda,” “Rena,” “Planter's Northern Bride,” “Marcus Warland,” “Robert Graham,” etc., 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. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of our County Superintendent.

The Governor's Message.

On our outside to-day will be found the message of JAMES POLLOCK, at length. Of the Governor and his message, the able editor of the Pennsylvania 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 large majority, obtained through his pledged devotion to two fanaticisms—Know Nothingism and Abolitionism.

When POLLOCK was elected, great were the anticipations of his devoted supporters, in reference to the overwhelming influence his mighty intellect would exercise over the National 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 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 laugh at the idle fears which were evoked to strengthen POLLOCK; but what influence has he exerted to secure that result? The phantom conjured up to frighten weak-minded people, has been exercised it is true, not by any act of POLLOCK's, but simply by the re-ascendancy of common sense.

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 laugh at the idle fears which were evoked to strengthen POLLOCK; but what influence has he exerted to secure that result? The phantom conjured up to frighten weak-minded people, has been exercised it is true, not by any act of POLLOCK's, but simply by the re-ascendancy of common sense.

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 utterly folly and absurdity of such a movement, is universally acknowledged at this moment. The sense of the nation is emphatically against it.

Notwithstanding the ludicrousness of the Governor's former exploits in National politics, he favors the nation with his views on national affairs in his present message. As the great prototype of the Governor, the Angel Gabriel, after figuring among us for a time, by inciting riots in our cities and attempting to kindle into consuming fires the flames of bigotry, finally ended his career by going to a West India Island and rousing ill-blood among the negroes and urging them on to devastation—so POLLOCK has at last apparently turned his back almost entirely upon poor SAM, and directed all his mighty energies into the channels of Black Republicanism.

being from the same section of the Union did not establish sectionalism in the ticket. The Senator cited the fact that Mr. Calhoun was upon the same ticket with Gen. Jackson, and he said, there was no charge of sectionalism 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 else—which would be purely national; and so I could select one from the South which would be purely sectional against the South. Why, sir, suppose Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, were nominated for the presidency, and Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, for the vice-presidency, does any one doubt that such a ticket would be a sectional ticket?

But, sir, the object of the Senator in introducing this point was to complain of the want of liberality in the South. “Why,” said he, “your Southern people will not permit Northern men to go there and express their honest sentiments. Why then do you get up and make us drive them out?”

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 leave the fate of any or all of the applications in doubt. The financial condition of the State is, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The Governor has called his arithmetical powers into requisition, and after an “unerring calculation,” arrives at the conclusion that if the present rates of taxation are not diminished, and our future expenditures do not exceed the ordinary expenditures of last year, by 1879, twenty-three years hence, we will be enabled to pay our whole State debt.

We do not see so much wisdom in selling the public works, particularly if it is to be done at a sacrifice, as former propositions have contemplated. The Governor, in his Message, seems anxious to give the most unfavorable account of the value of these works. 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.

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 he sustains the rights of the South, under the Constitution, and as co-equal States, having common privileges in common Territories, still his speech contains not one harsh expression that the most fastidious construction 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.

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 expires 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.”

There are other points in the Senator's speech to which I will reply briefly. He and others have denied that there was anything of sectionalism in the late contest; and their denial is based, if I understand them correctly, on the ground that the mere fact of their candidates for President and Vice

being from the same section of the Union did not establish sectionalism in the ticket. The Senator cited the fact that Mr. Calhoun was upon the same ticket with Gen. Jackson, and he said, there was no charge of sectionalism 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 else—which would be purely national; and so I could select one from the South which would be purely sectional against the South. Why, sir, suppose Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, were nominated for the presidency, and Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, for the vice-presidency, does any one doubt that such a ticket would be a sectional ticket?

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 the heaviest charges that we have stifled debate or attacked the freedom of speech is not true, and those who make it know it is not true.

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, or in any way whatever commit any violence? 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 and speak to me as a private citizen. It is not what 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 masters' 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 all 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; I would not advise it; on the contrary, I believe that any insurrections, any acts of violence 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 heard or have repeated what I have heard in writing from a man whom gentlemen of my respectability and honor. He told me that he 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 stand up in the face of the Senate and on any point insist that the Senator has spoken falsely. It is not my duty to do so. I will have no question of that sort with the Senator from Massachusetts or any one else; but if he desires to know upon what authority I made the statement, I am prepared here, or upon a private call, to produce the evidence.

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 them.—Evening Argus.

CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION IN THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—At the last Protestant Conference at Dresden—in which the Protestant communions of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and many other German States were represented—the necessity of re-establishing private confession and absolution was agreed upon. The decisions of the Conference are contained in twenty-three articles, among which are the following:—“To ensure success in re-establishing the use of regular confession and absolution, a commencement must be made by the restoration of private absolution and the restoration of the practice of refusing absolution.”

It having been stated that Walker was supplied with an “Infernal Machine” for destroying 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 grand stone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one-ounce balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated 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.

A New “Infernal Machine” for War Purposes.

It having been stated that Walker was supplied with an “Infernal Machine” for destroying 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.

The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England, experimenting before the Admiralty, and great many old Generals, of all countries, have evinced much interest, and have written him letters expressive of their wonder and astonishment. One distinguished Polish general 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 £20,000 sterling, if he can adapt 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 cannon balls, 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 advantage of being at a distance and out of danger of the enemy's gun.

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 line of the Caspian, and that their destination was Persia. There is nothing new in the rumor that the government of St. Petersburg is determined not to see the Shah presided by a British force, and that the present occasion is considered as 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.

It is rumored that Germany will interfere in behalf of Prussia. Soon then Europe will be again the theatre of war's dark drama.—It is probable that England and Prussia may form an alliance against Russia and Persia, with France, perhaps, on the side of the latter powers. Then why may not Hungary awaken from her sleep of agony? Why may not Poland leap from her grave, and even Ireland shout the dawn of her jubilee? While the great nations are thus struggling with each other for the mastery, these long oppressed people may throw off their shackles and be free again. Kossuth, Mazzini, Menchi or still live to lead on the cause of their countrymen.

But however this may be, the day is now 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 self was complete, and those present who had been caught in the trap slipped away as quick as possible.—Cathole Democrat.

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 dead came to his or her death. All being in readiness for 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 removed from the grave and opened with great care, and the remains, which were well wrapped in cloths, taken out. The excitement had now 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 self was complete, and those present who had been caught in the trap slipped away as quick as possible.—Cathole Democrat.

The Newburyport Herald says a double marriage of one couple took place in that city on Christmas day. The gentleman was a Catholic, and the lady an Episcopalian.—They were first united according to the forms of the Episcopal Church, and afterwards according to the Catholic usage. Incredible it is not wisdom, but the worst kind of folly. It is folly, because it causes ignorance and mistake, with all the consequences of these; and it is very bad, as being accompanied with dissimulation, obstinacy, rudeness, uncharitableness, and the like bad dispositions; from which crudelity itself, the other extreme sort of folly, is exempt.—Barrow.