

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

PRINTING IN DRY COLORS.

Having purchased the right of this county for printing in Dry Colors, we inform our friends and enemies that we are now prepared to accommodate all with the most beautiful Posters, Bills, Cards, Circulars, &c. Call at the "Globe Job Office" and examine specimens.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in Delegate meeting, at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of August next, at 1 1/2 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party.

New Advertisements.

- Stray Cattle.
Cancers' Notice.
Camp Meeting at Black's Grove.
Camp Meeting at Pleasant Grove.
Large Copper Kettles at Brown's store.
Notice to School Teachers, by J. D. Walsh.
J. Weichbaum, Optician and Oculist, will be here during the first week of August Court.
We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Farmers, Attention!"

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

The Military of the State are in trouble—they will read the letter of EDWIN C. WILSON, Adjutant General, in another column.

FOR BROAD TOP CITY.—Visitors to Broad Top City will notice, by advertisement in another column, that a car will run to that place on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, of each week.

The Franklin High School, at Martinsburg, Blair county, will open on the first of October next. Col. JOHN C. EVERHAAR has been elected President of the Board of Directors. An excellent selection.

We understand that the manufacture of the best quality of Coke has been commenced at R. HAKE POWELL'S mines on Broad Top. It is pronounced by good judges to be the very article for foundries, runouts, or for any purposes coke is used.

CONGRESS.—The Democratic Delegate Convention of Somerset has instructed in favor of Judge KEMMEL, of that county, for Congress. The Democrats of Cambria have instructed in favor of C. L. PERSING, Esq., of Johnstown. The only other gentlemen we hear named for the Democratic nomination, are JESSE R. CRAWFORD and THAD. BANKS, of Hollidaysburg.

ANOTHER NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—On Saturday last a new military company, the "Montgomery Guards," was organized at the mines, on Broad Top, in presence of Gen. R. C. MACILL, and elected their officers, EDWARD M'HOUGH, Captain. There was sixty-three able-bodied men signed the constitution and by-laws at this, the company's first meeting. "In time of peace prepare for war."

We also learn that the "Union Guards," of Petersburg, JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Captain, have received their uniforms and will be out to-day, in full uniform, for drill.

The "American Guards," Capt. M'ATEER, of the ancient borough, are making arrangements to appear in full uniform in a short time.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—The English Consulate, at Leipsic, furnishes the following figures of the emigration from Germany, during the year 1857:

Table with columns for destination (Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre) and years (1848-1852). Total emigration for 1857 is 118,990.

This was a considerable increase on the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. For the last ten years the figures have been:

Table showing annual emigration figures from 1848 to 1852, with a total of 1,187,098 and an annual average of 118,708.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A crude idea may be formed of the magnitude of the Central Railroad company, by a glance at a few figures taken from the last annual report:

Table with columns for Length of road, Length of second track laid, sideling and branches, and Shops located at Philadelphia, Parkersburg, Columbia, Harrisburg, Mifflin, Altoona, Conemaugh and Pittsburg.

Total tons moved on the road for one year extends considerably over 1,000,000 tons. Total freight receipts, \$3,216,413 00. Total passenger and other sources, \$4,859,669 00.

The New Democratic Test—The English "Finality."

A story is told of a sailor who, while witnessing the performances of a juggler, was blown through the roof of the house by the explosion of the juggler's combustible materials, and landed unhurt in an adjoining garden. Getting up, and rubbing his eyes, thinking his sudden change of situation was but one of the juggler's tricks, he exclaimed, "I wonder what the devil the fellow will be at next!"

So may every Democrat who has been suddenly thrown out of the Democratic party by one or another of the Lecompton explosions, exclaim, "I wonder what will be done next?"

The first great Democratic test that was made on the Kansas question was, that "all who were in favor of a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, and only those, were in the party."

This was the party Democratic "test" up to the time that John Calhoun decided that it should not be submitted to the people.

Then a new test was got up, and all those who were in favor of submitting it to a vote of the people, and only they, were out of the party—no man was to be considered in the Democratic party who dared to suggest the propriety of adhering to the former test, and allowing the people of Kansas in any way to accept or reject the Lecompton Constitution. Well, hardly had the party been fairly put through this full "half wheel" manoeuvre, at the command of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, and got fairly into line, in the new front, when lo, and behold! Mr. English introduced a new move, and, presto, the orders were "quarter wheel back," and a new line was to be formed, as they say out West, of "sort" of submission of the Constitution to the people, and a "sort of not" submission.

This new line, called the "finality," is now the "test" of Democratic fealty. Such is the order of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, and all who do not obey are to be executed without benefit of clergy by all the executive officers of the General Government. "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?"—Yes! this is the doctrine laid down by those who profess to speak for the Administration and the Democratic party. This is the doctrine announced at the Democratic meeting in Independence Square on the 5th of July, drawn up and written out, as we have heard, by three of the members of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, who were in this city just previous to that day; and whether written by them or not, it was, we know, in exact accordance with their expressions to many Democrats, and it has never been retracted by the Washington Union. And what is the language thus authentically announced as the new test of Democracy? Why, that "any Democrat desirous of remaining in fellowship with the party must submit to the party's irreversible decision, (on the Kansas question), and to accept it as a finality."

This is the new "test"—the "English finality"—and all who do not bow obsequiously to this cannot remain in fellowship with the party. And for what reason is it that the Democratic party is to adopt this new drill, this backward "English quarter wheel," as the test of Democracy? We are told by these same Cabinet ministers, speaking thro' the resolutions read in Independence Square, "that, inasmuch as the terms and modes of settlement (the English finality) have been assumed and endorsed by a Democratic President and Cabinet; by a Democratic Senate, on a strict party vote, (not true); by a Democratic House, with scarce half a dozen Democratic votes in the negative; and by the strong utterance of the party organizations in almost every State in the Union; and in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party."

Such is the new test, and such the reason gives for its adoption.

Now let us look this "finality" right in the face and see what it is, and what it is likely to be in future. It is an agreement on the part of the United States that there are people enough in the Territory of Kansas to entitle it to be accepted as a State in the Union, if the people there will agree to accept the Lecompton Constitution, making it a slave State; but if they will not accept this Constitution they cannot be admitted under any other until some future indefinite period of time, when the Territory shall be peopled by another and largely increased class of citizens.—This is the finality. Now suppose the present people of Kansas choose to reject this finality—this Lecompton Constitution, because of its slavery provisions, and immediately thereafter, through and by the same process that this Lecompton Constitution was made, make another Constitution—the same, if you please, with the slavery provisions left out—which Constitution shall be submitted to and approved by a large majority (three or five to one) of the bona fide citizens of the Territory, and shall present this Constitution at the next session of Congress or to the next Congress, with their application to be received into the Union as a State under it—what then? Will not the acceptance of the "finality" close the doors of Congress against their application? and what will be the reasons given by the "finality" for rejecting or refusing their application?—Not that there are not people enough in Kansas to entitle it to admission—that would be absurd after they had all voted that it should come into the Union with its present or a less population. Not that their claims for land were extravagant—for the same claims may

be in the new Constitution that were in the ordinance attached to Lecompton, and offered by the "finalities." What, then, will be the reasons assigned for their refusal to admit it? Will they say it is because the people of the Territory have approved of the new Constitution by their votes at the polls, and that this is contrary to "the principles of the Democratic party," and is not "republican?" Or will they say that, inasmuch as the provisions authorizing slavery in the Lecompton Constitution are not in the new one, it is therefore not Democratic, nor republican, and consequently cannot be admitted?

On which of these two grounds of refusal will the finalities go before the people of the United States in the next Presidential election, or the election now going on for members of the next Congress? That the people of the Territory voting for and against the adoption of the Constitution is anti-Democratic or anti-republican? or that the rejection of slavery is anti-Democratic or anti-republican? One or the other, or both, are the only reasons that can be given for the refusal to admit Kansas into the Union, should she ask admission at the next session of Congress, or of the next Congress; and whether such be the reasons given or not, they will be forced upon the "finality Democratic party" whenever it shall present itself before the people for their votes. What the result of such issues throughout the whole non-slaveholding States will be needs no prophet to foresee or foretell.

This is our view of the future of the "finality." Will the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States sit down quietly and suffer for the "finality" to thus prostrate them to the earth for what its authors or acceptors say, in these same resolutions in Independence Square, "is a really unimportant subject?" or will they not rather rise above the whole of these miserable contrivances to ignore the great principles of the Democratic party that were so signally triumphant in the elections of General Pierce and James Buchanan, and re-assert them as those of the party now and hereafter? These, and these only—the time-honored and time-approved principles of the party—the equality of the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States, and the great and fundamental doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty"—these, then, are the tests of Democracy—the only true tests of the Democratic faith.

Tried by those tests the English finality cannot be accepted by any true Democrat, and least of all by any one who desires the success of his party. On the contrary, it will be repudiated by them all as an incubus upon it, paralyzing its powers, which it is their duty to the party to shake off as soon as possible. But it may be asked, how is it to be shaken off? Easily. By electing members of Congress who will do justice to Kansas—who will admit her into the Union as soon as she requests it and presents a Constitution approved by her people. This the English finality refuses—this the Democracy must do or it will not only be defeated, but disgraced and destroyed. It will not do to say "the Kansas question is settled," and that those who deny this are agitators, enemies of the Democratic party, and allies of the "Black Republicans." The question of popular sovereignty, though partially strangled by the English finality, is not dead—it only sleeps—and gathering strength from the attempts to strangle it, will soon again be the great question before Congress and the country. If the Democratic party be true to itself and act wisely, it will be bound by no finality that does not fully and freely acknowledge this great principle by admitting Kansas as soon as she presents an approved Constitution, and asks admission. This will be doing justice to Kansas, and justice to the principles of the Democratic party, and will settle the Kansas question as it only can be settled.

Is the question settled? We say not, and the future will prove it is not. Shall it be settled speedily—before the next Presidential election? We say yes! and point out the way to do it. Who, then, are the agitators?—Those who keep Kansas out of the Union? or those who would bring her in? Is the slavery question settled? We say not, if Kansas shall be refused admittance with a non-slaveholding Constitution, if she made one, after having been offered admittance with a slaveholding one. Can it be settled? We say yes! by the admission of Kansas with a free Constitution, if she make one, on the same terms it was offered to her under a slave Constitution.

Why, then, cannot the Administration, or whoever manages the Lecompton-English finality lines of the Democratic party, order another move in the same direction of the Englishmen—another "quarter wheel back?" This will bring the whole party in the same line—in the line occupied by the present Administration when it came into power—the line of the Cincinnati platform—the line of true Democracy. This will unite the party, and will go far to insure its future success.—It will settle the Kansas and slavery question by the admission of Kansas on fair conditions—it will establish forever the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

On these conditions we are ready to let the dead bury their dead—to let bygones be bygones—to drop all tests but that of fidelity in the future to these great principles. This is our "finality."—The Press.

Farmers will read advertisement headed "Farmers attention! The best article in the world for raising Wheat is LEINAU'S Super Phosphate of Lime."

"Professionalizing Educators."

NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS OF THE PEOPLE.—Wherever human society requires an agency to serve its great ends and purposes, there creative genius supplies the demands of necessity and leaves the machinery to be regulated by society itself. So it has been in commerce, in engineering, and in education. Thus it has been with the art of printing and the general diffusion of knowledge.—This power of necessity is as mandatory if not as positive in its results, as a law of nature. No sooner did civilization require a general distribution of learning, than did the power of letters begin to record the thoughts, feelings, discoveries, and actions of men.—Slowly and faintly, at first, was the process carried on, but creative genius improves on herself, and keeps pace with all the developments of our race. These messengers sent out by the printing press are the natural vehicles of thought, subject to the regulation of society itself, and as much the property of it, as the air we breathe, the shower, and the sunshine. The benefits arising from this means of intercommunication will depend upon the fidelity of those agents that society employs. These processes for distributing knowledge belong to the whole race of man; and they have a more extensive application than any other agency whatever. All that is valuable in science, religion and law,—all the incidents of history, the advancement of arts and civilization—all the developments of genius seek this medium of communication.—A great and good man dies—a nation is born to inherit the principles of liberty—a pestilence sweeps over the land—or earthquakes shock it; and these messengers bear the news to the hovel and to the hall—to the cottage and to the cot. From poetry up to eloquence, every form of composition that can give birth to genius, or add lustre to letters, enter this means of communication to throw a restraining grace over the actions of men. Neither does the mission of this agency end here. So universal, and so powerful is it, that it is the very watchtower of human liberty. From it, we observe the grenadier running at the sound of the tocsin to maintain his civic rights—the engineer laying the boundaries of commonwealths—the learned civilian dictating terms of equity and justice—the hand of industry compelling the earth to yield up its treasures, and the minister teaching the people how to live and how to die. This all-shaping, all-controlling hand of human energy must be the educator of public opinion. In its true mission it will "protect the rights of individuals against the oppression of tyrants upon the one hand, and a more powerful tyranny of a perverted public opinion upon the other."

But alas! how often do the devotees of learning, of law and of morals, fail to leave unsullied the track of their exalted mission! Nay, worse. How often is the mission itself appropriated, and consigned to the worst of purposes. As educators of the people our newspapers speak for themselves. Bearing their high office with the dignity of heraldry, they are the most welcome visitors at every fireside. But when we turn our attention to that portion of the press, devoted to clubs and combinations of men,—God in Heaven! what a phantasmagoria of wrong and licentiousness, of imbecility and wickedness,—of unchaste and scurrilous creations,—of naked heroes and witless scribblers, does the reality present! Indeed, when we look at it, what a motley mass of political poltroons—of ill-bred aspirants itching for notoriety—of immoral scape-goats croaking about morality; in fine, what a libel upon civilization itself, does this wicked legion present! And above all, what means do we often observe employed to accomplish the worst of purposes. Observe what willing tools to cliques and combinations of irresponsible men these messengers of society often become. Plots are laid, schemes formed, miscreants are marshaled and lies are published, repeated and affirmed a thousand times in evidence! No sooner is the attack made than every whelp in the club hurries to yelp around the curish contest.—The better thinking people grow sick and tired of such inhuman categories; but vitiated tastes enough can always be found to uphold and applaud such scoundrelism.—"However perverse the undertakings of some men, others can always be found weak and wicked enough to form a counterpart in the design." This is the intelligence spread by this class of educators. Every trick that a depraved ingenuity can invent, every falsehood that treachery and deception can provide, is published and palmed off to deceive and delude the simple and credulous. "Those who poison wells generally do so by stealth and at midnight;" but these miscreants spend their small poison in the most public manner and then raise a complacent cry over the ruin they have wrought. They raise the deceptive cry of "Poor people," "Tax-payers," "Injured people," or some other hypocritical chant as the chorus, and burden of their harangues. [To be continued.]

ALBERT OWEN.

A TOAST WORTH READING.—At a dinner given by the military of Richmond to the military of New York, at the recent re-interment of President Monroe's remains, the following toast was drunk:

Woman—The joy and torment of man's life—the Alpha and Omega of his existence—the main spring of all his actions—the tyrant from whom there is no appeal, whose slightest caprice is law, whose subjects are slaves, yet whose thralldom we desire to last forever.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, at Unity. (For the Huntingdon Globe.)

Mr. Lewis:—Permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of your young readers to a certain organization, some five miles from Huntingdon, which has been established and is controlled entirely by young men. It is styled the "Young Men's Temperance Association, of Unity." Its meetings are held in the Unity (Presbyterian) Church. Being present at the meeting of this association on Saturday evening, 17th inst., I was highly delighted in witnessing the zeal and interest manifested by those young volunteers in the noble cause of Temperance—a cause, which, elsewhere, seems either to lie dormant, or to be entirely abandoned. These young men are directing their expanding energies in a channel of usefulness, and if they persevere, will undoubtedly establish for themselves a high standard of moral character, which will tell favorably on the community around them, and which, in subsequent life, shall be of more value to them than thousands of gold and silver. It is now more than a year since they formed this association. During this time they have encountered and surmounted many difficulties, yet their zeal is unabated, and their numbers steadily increasing. The young ladies, too, forget not to lend the weight of their influence to this laudable enterprise. This shows that they are alive to the interests of their own sex. For what have they not at stake? and where is there a more appropriate field for the exercise of female influence, one in which may be secured so many mutual advantages?

A Temperance celebration is contemplated by this Society, to be held sometime in August. May your young readers, under whose notice this article may come, consider the mighty influence which they may wield for good, and then, "go and do likewise."

Huntingdon, July 22, '58. VISITOR.

Fashions—Now and Then.

An old gentleman furnishes the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin with the following interesting reminiscences of fashion: "In 1798 the ladies each wore a single hoop, which was as large as the lower one now worn. The hoop was worn as high as the hips, and below it depended a train, often five or six yards long, that was carried by waiting-maids or boys. The old gentleman recollects seeing Mrs. Robert Morris walk along Broadway, New York, in company with Aaron Burr, while her train was borne by six French maids, women, richly dressed, and with turbans on their heads. The women all wore stays, and shoes with heels two or three inches high—immense silver buckles being on the shoes. Silk dresses were not then common, and muslin ones worn were admired according to the size of the flowers on them—roses as large as one's hat being considered most elegant and tasteful. At that time, enormous head-dresses were worn, towering far above the head of the wearer. The head-gear for the street was a sort of cap, which was placed upon the top of the head-dress, with a curtain of crape at the sides and back, which hung down to the shoulders."

A Better Time.

The Boston Transcript says: "There can be little doubt that those who have bravely withstood the gale without lowering their colors, will shortly see better times and brighter skies. The stagnation existing for the last ten months, in its depressing effects, has prevented production in the great sources of wealth until recently. As a consequence, consumption never stopping, a market has been gradually forming. 'It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good.' The wrecks that dot the ocean of trade are so many beacons of safety to after adventurers, not only in the advantages afforded by example, but from the fact that the pecuniary destruction of every individual carried down by the vortex, decreases the disengaged rivalship of trade. With the enlarged home demand, the diminution of the means of supply, and the easy terms upon which capital can be obtained, why should not the coming season be one of profit to large classes of traders, and to many descriptions of manufacturers?"

To the Volunteers of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 22, 1858.

I have received many letters making inquiries as to the payment of Volunteers visiting the Encampment ordered at Williamsport, September 7, 1858, and it being impossible to answer all of these communications, I deem it proper to make this public reply. The 6th article, sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of our Commonwealth, requires its "freemen to be armed and disciplined for its defence," and in obedience to that injunction, our Legislatures from time to time, have passed laws regulating the Militia, the last law bearing date April 21, 1858.

Our Militia System, for many causes, has failed heretofore to accomplish the purpose, at least of discipline. The law of last winter was passed with especial reference to that design, and as an inducement to our able bodied citizens—farmers, mechanics and laborers—to form themselves into companies uniformed and equipped in a proper manner, provided a payment to them of one dollar and fifty cents per day, (not to exceed six days) as some equivalent for the time consumed in schooling themselves in military tactics. The Legislatures wisely provided for the proper payment of these and other military expenses, by authorizing and requiring a military tax to be assessed and collected throughout the State, and appropriated especially to the military fund, so much thereof as should be necessary to be used for military purposes, and directed the surplus left to be paid into the State Treasury. No other fund can be touched for the payment of the volunteer militia but this one; and the surplus, after it reaches the Treasury, cannot be touched for the payment of any Division or Brigade military expenses. The State Treasury is relieved from any burden or liability in these matters.

Every county in the State is constituted a Brigade, and the militia tax raised in each is applied to the payment of its military expenses, and if the military taxes paid are less than the expenses, the volunteers of that Brigade must then remain unpaid to that amount. There is established in every Brigade a Board of Auditors, composed of military men, who are required to audit the military expenses of their respective brigades, and are authorized to draw an order on the County Treasurer for such as shall meet their approval, to be paid out of the military fund, if any, in the Treasurer's hands. Military companies attending Camp "Susquehanna" in September next, are entitled to daily pay for their attendance, which will be paid out of the military fund of the brigade to which they respectively belong, but should there be no fund in the particular brigade to pay the same, then the companies will remain unpaid, but if the collectors are faithful in their duties, each brigade will have a fund more than sufficient for this and their ordinary expenses.

The rules and regulations from my office are now in the hands of the State Printer, and will soon be ready for publication. I make the following extract from them, as applicable to the present subject, viz: MILITARY EXPENSES.

"The military fund in the State Treasury is responsible for no military expenses except those of the Adjutant General, General Staff, military storekeepers, repairs of arsenal and repairs of arms, &c. If the military fund in any county is not sufficient for the payment of the expenses of the brigade, the county treasurer will make a pro rata division among the several claimants. No officer whatever, in any division or brigade, has any authority to make expenses which shall in any event be chargeable to the State. The county treasurers will be careful and observe the law, in making payments, and are directed—

- 1. To pay no military expenses unless on the order of the Board of Auditors, as directed by act of Assembly of April 21, 1858.
2. The salaries of Brigade Inspectors will not be paid until the close of the military year, being the last day in December in each year; if paid before, and the said Inspectors have not made their proper returns to this office, the treasurers do so at their own risk.—The law requires this salary not to be paid until notice is given to treasurers by the Adjutant General.

The Brigade Board of Auditors will observe a proper economy in the expenses of their brigade, and pass no bills that are in any way exorbitant. All military officers are enjoined to take especial care that the proper assessments are made, and all the military taxes collected. All collectors and treasurers will be held to strict account, under the law in relation to the collection of military fines and taxes." The Encampment at Williamsport will be large and respectable, and it is desired by this department that as many companies as possible be punctually in attendance at that time. It is a "Camp of Instruction," and many able military men from this and other States will be there to impart instruction and give to the volunteers assembled the benefit of their knowledge and experience.

However much we may regret their absence, yet those who cannot bear the additional expense are not expected to be in camp—but all who can do so conveniently should have military pride enough to attend promptly where duty calls them. A sufficient number of excellent tents will be provided for the accommodation of all, and the Quartermaster General will assign quarters to all companies immediately on their arrival in camp. In closing this communication, I am pleased to state that the Commonwealth is likely to receive a handsome surplus from the military fund, which will find its way into the sinking fund, and assist in paying the debt that hangs so heavily on our people. Respectfully, EDWIN C. WILSON, Adjutant General.

MARYLAND SLAVERY TROUBLE.—Since the demonstrations made by anti-slavery friends of Jas. L. Bowers, the pro-slavery residents of Kent Co., Md., have held a meeting, as we learn from the Baltimore American, at which they request all anti-slavery people to leave the country, and also: "That in such a contest there can be no neutrality; he that is not for us must be regarded as against us, and we therefore deem it proper—and we pledge ourselves accordingly—not to traffic or deal with any man in the country, who will not openly and plainly, without limitation or modification, express his detestation of everything like tampering with our slaves, assist or induce them to abscond, nor with any one who shall express a desire or willingness to see violence committed on those who assist in causing such offenders to leave the country."

Jews and the Savior.—The London Record says: It has become a fashionable practice with modern Judaism to disown, and that in the strongest terms, all feeling of hostility to the Christian religion. A letter recently appeared in one of the daily papers, in which the writer, a Jew, protests against the common belief that Jews must necessarily be the opponents of Christianity. He maintains that, so far from this being the case, the Jews are enjoined by their most venerated authorities highly to reverence the name of Jesus Christ, who was one of the greatest agents employed by God in preparing the way for the coming of the true Messiah!

One of the most estimable citizens of Spencer, Mass., Erastus Sanderson, was instantly killed on Wednesday last, while at work in his mill, by the bursting of the main drum.