THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

wuntingdon, Pa.

Wednesday, January 28, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.

POST OFFICE, HUNTINGDON, PA., }
January 22d, 1857.

WM. BREWSTER, Esq.day, you publish over your name, charges against me as Post Master, which you say you know to be true and most of which you say you can prove,—the whole of which, (with the exception of the "order" to the Post Mas-ter at Coffee Run,) I pronounce BASE, MA-LICIOUS FALSEHOODS, and challenge you to meet me before our fellow citizens with the

proof to sustain your charges.

I propose that we select a Committee of twelve respectable gentlemen,—seven to be named by you, and five by me,—said Committee to sit with open doors at the Court House on any evening you may name, after at least three days notice shall be given of said meeting, in the "Journal" and "Globe." That evidence on both sides be submitted to said Committee-and if the Committee report that the evidence sustains your charges, I agree to pay to each member of said Committee Ten Dollars, and costs of witnesses. If your charges are not sustained by the Committee, you to pay to said members of the Committee the said amount and costs of witnesses. The report of Committee to be pub lished in the "Journal" and "Globe."

I name for said Committee:-Hon. JAMES GWIN, THOMAS FISHER, CHARLES H. MILLER, Jacob Miller and Alex. Port, Esq. WILLIAM LEWIS.

We the undersigned, did by request of Mr. William Lewis, on the 23d day of January, 1857, present the above proposition in person to Mr. Wm. Brewster, and after reading it himself, he refused to accede.

JACOB MILLER, ALEXANDER PORT.

That we have repeatedly "stretched the law," in our efforts to accommodate, and furnish the subscribers to the 'Journal,' 'American' and 'Globe' with their papers regularly every week, we do not, and never have denied and WM. Brewster should be the last person to complain, for, had we adhered strictly to the law, the "Journals" during the severe weather last winter, before and after he reported us to the Department as guilty of detaining his papers, would not have reached the persons they were intended for once a month. And because we saw proper to assist the "American" publishers in circulating their issue of the week previous to the election, which had been brought to the office too late for the regular weekly mail, the beast of the "Journal" would make it appear that we are deserving of punishment for doing that which injured no one, but enabled subscribers to get their papers more regular than they other-

The motives Wm. Brewster ascribes to us in giving the order on Coffee Run Office, we believe he knows to be FALSE; if he does not, we can convince him, or any man of ordinary

P. S.—By a card published in the Journal of this morning, over the name of William Brewster, the public are informed that he could not accept our proposition because we proposed to investigate but one or two of the charges he made in his last paper! The following are the most important charges he made, all of which we pronounce false, and which he will be required to prove, if he ever accepts our proposition.

That we have neglected our duties; extorted unjust fees: that the "Journal" was invariably sent to the post office the evening before the 'Globe' was struck off; that the "Journal" was detained by us during the winter of merely detaining or delaying newspapers (the Journal) in our office, but of taking them out of other offices and suppressing them; that the papers 'suppressed' at the Coffee Run office were the Journals issued on Monday previous to the election; that we sent an order to the Coffee Run office to suppress the Journals; that through our agency numbers of patriotic citizens were defrauded of their votes; and that so corrupt is the head of the during that war. post office department, and so strong the political and religious sympathy of postmaster general James Campbell for us that these wrongs must go unwhipt of justice while we occupy the place we have disgraced, and may at any time repeat the transgression."

We demand that Wm. Brewster make publicly all the "well-founded charges he is willing to sustain against us as post-master."-They should appear in the columns of his paper as conspicuous as those he has already made. If we have no objections to his charges appearing in a public journal, he certainly should not. So give the public a column more of the "same kind."

Doings at Harrisburg.

We do not notice any thing of particular interest in the proceedings of the Legislature. Petitions are being presented for new banks. iron and other companies, and almost every other kind of "institutions" nameable.

kept the members from arriving at Harrisburg-consequently Mr. Magraw, the present Treasurer, will remain for another year.-Lucky man-glad of it—the office could not be filled by a more honorable or competant gentleman.

"JACKSON'S HOTEL" FOR RENT.—We invite the attention of persons wishing to go into the business of keeping a first class Hotel, to an advertisement in another column.

The Quarter Sessions. The following cases were disposed of at the

Commonwealth vs. Michael Brannin.-Indictment, larceny. Verdict, guilty. Fined \$5 and costs, and be imprisoned in county ail 3 months.

Com. vs. Wm. Cook-Indictment, assault and battery. Guilty, fined \$5 and costs and be imprisoned in county jail two weeks.

Com. vs. Geo. Gordy-Indictment, larceny. Plead guilty. Imprisonment in Penitentiary eighteen months.

Com. vs. Patrick Smith-Indictment for murder. Verdict, guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of four years in the Western Penitentiary.

Com. vs. W. S. Lilly and Cornelius Dougherty-Indictment, larceny. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced each to pay a fine of \$1 and costs, and undergo eighteen months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Com. vs. John Johnston and Chas. Brown-Indictment, larceny. Guilty in two cases .-Sentence deferred.

There were several other criminal cases of minor importance disposed of.

WARNING TO BOYS .- The Lewistown True Democrat says:—On New Year's day a party of boys were skating on the river, and when over heated and fatigued, some of them very imprudently laid down on the ice to rest .-The consequence was a sudden chill, which brought on a painful disease, and in one case, that of James Ross, son of Capt. Wm. Ross, ended in death. Another boy, WM. McKEE, and a third whose name we could not learn, have been lying in a very precarious situation; but, we believe, will likely recover.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—Within the last week nine Senators have been chosen to the Senate of the United States and before the end of the present session of Congress nine more will probably be chosen to fill full or partially expired terms. Of the nine just chosen, four are democrats and five republicans. The probable political complexion of the Senate on the 4th of March next, if all the vacancies are filled as expected, will be as follows: Democrats 37; Republicans 20;

"It is admitted on all hands, that affairs in Kansas never looked brighter, since the organization of the Territory, than at present. In fact, there has never, at any time, been wanting anything bat fair play to insure the success of freedom and prosperity there."

Would the reader believe it?—we have copied the foregoing, word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma, from a leading editorial of that rabidest of all rabid freesoil papers in New England, the old Worcester Spy! Five times over we have read it, and at every reading have pinched our nose to be sure we were not asleep and dreaming. It is an open, plain, unequivocal—we had almost added has been raised against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, on account of its repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was a mere sham and a miserable humbug.—Providence Post.

Convention of Soldiers.

A National Convention of the Soldiers of 1812 was held in Washington city on the 8th inst., at which Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, presided. The Convention was largely attended, ten States being represented. The delegation from Pennsylvania numbered eighty. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That both justice and precedent require of Congress the passage of a general nal" was detained by us during the winter of pension bill, based upon fair principles, for '55-'56; that we have been guilty of official rascality; that we have been guilty of not ors of the war of 1812, and the widows and minor children of such as are dead; and that if the present Congress shall not be able to act upon this deeply and interesting subject, we pledge ourselves to bring the question to the polls in future elections.

That if Congress shall not be able to do justice to the soldiers and sailors of 1812, and their widows and minor children at the present session, we will open the next campaign with renewed vigor and higher hopes under the incoming Administration, the honored head of which served as a private soldier

Now and Then.

Before the election the cry was-elect Buchanan and Kansas will come in as a slave State; the slave trade will be revived; the South will domineer over the North; Slaveholders will rule the nation, and the last spark of freedom will be quenched and our republican government be turned into a despotism. And thousands were actually made to believe all this, and to look upon the Democratic party as a sort of a Car of Juggernaut whose wheels, if not stopped, would crush out humanity and roll over the bones and mangled flesh of our fellow creatures with creaks of savage delight! But how changed the tune! The effort to revive the slave trade has been signally rebuked; Republicans tell us that Kansas will come in as a free State, and that Mr. Buchanan will keep an eye on the interests of the North as well as the South, and endeavor "to bring back the government The election for State Treasurer did not to what it was under Washington and Jeffercome off on Monday a week-snow drifts son!" How long will honest men be duped and led astray by the corrupt and designing.

The New York Mirror says :- "The fashionable amusement of garroting, importture of life in New York this winter. The epidemic can only be checked (as it has been to some extent in London) by the practice of wearing arms at night. An open dirk carried in the hand or concealed in the sleeve of the coat, is probably the best weapon of defence." of their infamous doctrines, which are in-

From the Phila, Argus. An Appeal for the Union.

Fellow-countrymen, who among you are watching the times? There are clouds gath- knows no other sentiment than his country watching the times? There are clouds gathering over our blessed country, that may ere long break with fearful violence, and like the iry to supply the places of the patriots who lightnings from heaven, rend every vestige have just fallen into the grave! do this, and of our Union in twain. Every day's experience seems to denote that we are fast verging to the brink of destruction. That love of you are worthy descendants of the mighty fallen, and worthy to enjoy the blessings your nation is heaping upon you; fail, and you deserve eternal disgrace and banishment. country which animated the breasts of our forefathers, and is always so sacredly cherished by ourselves, is fast fading away, and there is rising up in its stead the most ventions and its people. How can a country be sustained when a great portion of its subjects a part of her crew, whose business it is to protect her from danger, are continually endeavoring to wreck her? How can we expect to steer clear of adversity, when we find an organized band of traitors among us, constantly inciting a poor ignorant race of negroes to blow our white brothere's brains and specified for him. The prescription reads of lemon and syrup of squills." The medical terms we do not give, nor the quantities of the mixture. The prescription was taken to the apothecary store of Mr. Ernst Leffer, on the corner of Lombard and Eden streets, who made the mixture. protect her from danger, are continually engroes, to blow our white brethren's brains | who made the mixture.

This organization is not confined to our country, but it extends three thousand miles, across the Atlantic, to an insignificant island called Great Britain. Great indeed! What has made her great? Blood and plunder .--She grows great by sucking the life's blood out of other nations. She is found with her insidious schemes all over the world. She robes herself in the garb of philanthropy and civilization, and when she has fully ingratiated herself into the bosom of her victim, she plunges her sword of blood into its vital elenents, slakes her thirsty cravings in the hellish success she has achieved, and all for what? That she may be Great Britain! Millions upon millions is she spending at this day to promote our destruction, and, unfortunately for ourselves, she finds too many willing subjects among us to aid her in her cursed mission. The time was when we had little to fear as to the probability of a dissolution of this Union, but a change has to keep place. this Union, but a change has taken place.— We had a band of noble patriots whose wisdom and guidance could hurl back the tide of treason in its incipiency, whose councils we looked upon, and heard as the notes of Heaven, sounding caution in our ears, but alas! the Websters, the Calhouns, the Jacksons, the Clays, the mighty have been gathered to their great Father, and now our country is bleeding from the wounds of the enemy. She is weeping for her lost Patriots, and crying aloud for their successors in this terrible crisis; but they come not! To whom, then, are we to look, to stay this mighty spirit of rebellion that almost rocks our temple of liberty from its foundation? Whither shall we go to find the master spirits we have just lost? Men whose minds were not warped by local prejudices. Where are the descendants of these noble Pillars that supported and sustained their country in every emergency-these great spirits, who never wavered but always rescued us from England's black demon of hate that sought to devour us? Have they taken all their golden virtues and bright examples with them to the

The time was when men deemed it almost sacrilege to discuss the possibility of a dissolution of the Union; but now, it is the ruling common sense, in five minutes, that they are manly—confession that all the clamor that subject of the hearthstone. Such a continfalse. bable—the bounding strides the traitors are making; the eager rapacity with which they snatch at every poisonous element to inocuof preparation for our destruction! Ah! the great men of the Nation are dead, and scarcely has their funeral knell fell upon our ears, ere we find ourselves singing the mournful dirge of preparation for the death of our country. Oh! God, is she to die, too? Is America to die? she who has been the guiding star that has reflected a blaze of liberty all over the world? She who has shown for eighty-one years that man is capable of selfgovernment? Is she to seal her experience with a lie after her bright example of prosperity? after all the glorious and gigantic strides she has made in the advancement of arts and sciences, in civilization and Christianity, and in the blessings she has established for the whole human race? Have not her beacon lights shone with a radiance that animated and inspired the serfs of Europe to resist oppression at home, to break the chains of bondage that held them in serfdom, and fly to us to enjoy pure and unalloyed freedom? Is this bright light to be extinguished for the pretended purpose of benefitting a miserable ungifted race of Ethiopians? Is this country, with its twenty millions of white inhabitants, experimenting and enjoying the principles of free government, bounding along in its career with unprecedented success, to be sacrificed at one blow for the sake of freeing three millions of negroes, whom God himself has not endowed with faculties to govern themselves, much less a country? Are we to abolish slavery if it cost the sacrifice of this country and millions of intellectual white men? Who, in God's name, is ready to free them under such circumstances, and yet we have always hired spies and miscreants among us whose chief work is to roll back the cause of liberty by inciting the people by these in-fernal doctrines. Do not these black philanthropists profess a horror for slavery because they say it degrades the condition of man, but would they not abolish it if they had the power, through a deluge of white men's blood? Would this elevate the condition of man?— Surely not, but it shows the hypocrisy of their schemes. Fellow countrymen, be not deceived by these false appeals to your sympathy; it is the stratagem of the semi-demons, who desire the downfall of your country, for while they invite you to free a well cared for race of slaves, they would murder their white masters in cold blood, and bury them beneath the ruins of their country; aye, these mock miscreants would wax fat in exultation at the crumbling pillows of our nation as they fell, one by one, into the abyss of eternal oblivion. Who is ready for such a sacrifice? who is ready to part with his nation, free and glorious as it is, and hand it over to the keeping of a band of traitors who would submit to England's emissaries, who are going about our fair land poisoning every stream of social ed from London, is going to be a leading fea- intercourse that bind us together? Ponder well, young men, before you join these fac-

wardly filled with treason and corruption!-A crisis is at hand, and you are expected to show your attachment with a tenacity that

The Fatal Mistake. The Baltimore Sun, of a late date says:-A most lamentable result occurred from the there is rising up in its stead the most ven-omous feeling of hate for some of its institu-an apothecary. The circumstances, as developed before the jury of inquest, are simply these: Mr. Eckhart, who resides at No. Granby street, had a little son named are plotting treason and rebellion against its John, between two and three years of age, constitution? Is a ship not in danger, when who was sick. Dr. Arnold, residing in Lombard street, near Lloyd, was called in and prescribed for him. The prescription reads

The father of the child says he took it home on Tuesday evening, and poured out a tea-spoonful and gave it to the child. Only a portion was swallowed, when the child vomited and threw it all up, but had spasms.

The child rested apparently well during the night, and yesterday, at half past ten o'clock, in accordance with the doctor's directions, a full tea-spoonful was given, which in a brief period caused death. Terrified at the result, the parent hastened to the apothecary and the physician to ascertain what was the

The apothecary confident in the correctness of his compounding, took the bottle of liquid and swallowed a portion, when, within three or four minutes, passing into the presence of his wife, he fell and in a short time expired. Dr. Arnold tasted it, but swallowed none, and he was at one time supposed to be dying, but when last heard from yesterday evening was better. He was in such a condition that he had to be carried home on a settee.

Dr. Cunningham, coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased, and the evidence of the witnesses went to show the substance of the above. As to the medicine, Drs. Large, Healey and Busk gave evidence before the jury of inquest, and gave it as their opinion, after having examined the drug store, that "cyanuret of potash" had been substituted for the "chloride of potash." The former is a deadly poison, while the latter is comparatively harmless. It is almost or quite as deadly in its effects as "prussic

The verdict of the jury was that the death of each was caused by the taking of medicine compounded in mistake. This case shows how exceedingly careful druggists should be in the compounding of prescriptions. It is a most lamentable affair.

From Kansas---Gov. Geary's Message. St. Louis, Jan. 20.—The Republican has st. Louis, Jan. 20.—The Republican has an advance copy of Gov. Geary's message to the Kansas Legislature. In laying down the principles which are to guide his administration, he says a jealous regard for the elective security and sanctity of the ballothox, with an adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as guaranteed in the organic art establishing the territory; the preservation of the currency based on gold and ervation of the currency based on gold and silver; free and safe immigration from every part of the country; a determination to submit to no invasion of the sovereignty of the late into our Constitution, gives dreadful note territory, entire religious freedom, a free press, free speech, the right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest, trials by juries impartially selected, the sanctity of the writ of habeas corpus, the repeal of all laws inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act, are the ideas by which his policy will be shaped. His views of squatter sovereignty are embod-

ied in the following passage:-The durability and imperative authority of the State Constitution, when the interest of the people require a State government, and the direct popular vote necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be a proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political-questions which underlie a well regulated Commonwealth. The Governor advises the Legislature to let slavery alone where the Constitution places it, to forego legislation in reference to it until the State Constitution is formed. He recommends that the errors and omissions in the statute book be

He denounces the test oaths' act, and recommends its repeal. He disapproves of the present mode of selecting juries, and recommends their selection by lot. The adoption of the ballot-box plan is insisted on. He recommends a law requiring a residence in the Territory of ninety days, and in certain districts for ten days, to prevent illegal voting. He advises a repeal of the patrol law which levies a tax on all property for the especial protection of slave owners. The balance of the Message which is an able and upright document is devoted to local affairs.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Presbyerian General Assemblies have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sis ter. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relationship being established by marriage has just been decided by our Court of Appeals. It is altogether proper, so says the learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State, for a man to marry his mother-in-law. The quartette of Judges came to this decision after this fashion, and upon the follow-

Ellen Bell married Samuel Bell, her sonin-law. Mr. B. died, leaving the interesting widow, and also several children by his first wife, whose grandmother was at the same time their step-mother. These children refused to grant the old lady her dower, and hence the suit.

The cause was brought before Judge Pryor, the late learned and estimable Judge of the adjoining circuit. He decided that the marriage was void, as the parties were within the degrees of relationship fixed by the statute of 1798.

An appeal was taken, and the adjudication of the lower Court was reversed. The Court of Appeals decided that there were no protions, they set their snares for you at every hibitions to such a marriage by the statute step, they find you become easy captives to of 1798—that marriages within the Levitical their sympathetic appeals, knowing you join degree are not void, though voidable. them without investigating the true object of

their designs, they steal the virtues of the true friends of the Union to gild the surfaces Accordingly, if any man desires to marry his mother-in-law he can go ahead. The law is on his side.—Louisville Journal.

Account of the Fight with the Puget Sound Indians.

The Washington Intelligencer contains the following account of the recent battle between the sailors and marines of the United States steamer Massachusetts and the Puget Sound whence they come down on the American side in immense canoes, each containing thirty or forty persons, and, it may be, half a dozen of canoes, for the purpose of plundering and pilfering. They are so superior in bravey to the Flatheads, that the numerous tribes of the latter suffer them to do pretty much as they please, and the white inhabitants follow their example. As the Danes in olden times scoured the coast of England, plundering and maltreating the inhabitants, so these Indians scour Puget Sound, from one end to the other, until through persuasion and a surfeit of marauding, they return again to their country.

Lieut. Semmes, Lieut. Forrest, and twenty more sailors and marines, with a howitzer, landed two hundred yards below the camp of these Indians who had refused to come on board the vessel.

Lieut. Semmes went forward with the inter-

The men were drawn up in a line, while

preter to tell their chiefs, who also advanced, that they must either leave in their canoes, or he would destroy them. They would make no promise to that effect, but, returning to their camp, danced a sort of a war dance about it for some minutes, then, seizing their | er to the English guns, every minute some arms, jumped into the forest just behind .-Lieut. Semmes, with Lieut. Forrest and the men, except those tending the howitzer, of which I had charge, made straight for the woods, for the pursose of outflanking the Indians and charging them. This the steepness of the bank made impracticable; and very fortunate it was, too, as the end showed the force to be entirely too small. They then force to be entirely too small. They made a charge up the beach upon the Indian camp. Which side commenced firing I do not know; but it seemed simultaneous. The on the hot broken tropical ocean. At last their provisions failed, and then their water. cannister from the howitzer through the camp. cannister from the howitzer through the camp. I found it very difficult to keep the men from taking up their rifles and leaving the howitzer to itself, the savages were so tormenting to them—peering at them from behind the trees above, and cracking away at them.

The captain of the gun even said, "Oh, Mr. —, just let me have my rifle for one crack, please!" The howitzer was now ordered up to the camp to join the charging

dered up to the camp to join the charging party, where we returned the hot firing from the woods above with our rifles and muskets principally, while our men behaved like backwoodsmen in taking shelter behind the canoes and in the Indian huts, only firing when they could see an enemy. The battle was now varied by a big gun on board ship bellowing forth a discharge of grape among the enemy. The little steamer Traveller, from they rose in one body, shouting and waving their garments. It was in vain; the unconscious ship stood steadily away. Night drew on, and as the darkness fell, the raft diffted and diffted in the other direction. which we landed, had a howitzer on board Cummin, master's mate,) and a shot from it preceded the one from the Massachusetts.— Taking advantage of the firing now and then of a big gun, some of our party laid down their rifles, took up axes that they found in the huts, and proceeded to chop up their cate, and all hope gone. The sensualist, the huts, and proceeded to chop up their cate, and all hope gone. The sensualist, who lives merely for his own gratification, noes. Five or six they destroyed, but the sixth was too well protected. They then collected together all of the contents of the huts

in a pile and set fire to them. About this time, one of our men, Gustavus Englebrecht by name, was killed by a shot in his forehead, while he had his head above a canoe gazing at a dead savage whom he had just brought down with his rifle. Poor follow! he was a great favorite on heard, both fellow! he was a great favorite on board, both they drift away into darkness and death; with the officers and men, and very few equalled him as a marksman, while in courage he that you have fast hold of the helm. The equalled his countryman and namesake, the great Gustavus, of whom Maj. Dalgetty so much loved to talk; but fame and fortune smiled not equally on both. Another of our Do you keep a firm grip of the wheel? Is men was wounded, while the bullets whizzed you give way but for one moment, you may about in a way that showed the good judgment of our fighting Indians in Indian fashion, i. e., under cover. About ten o'clock, Capt. S. sent orders for us to return from the encampment, that he might better fire with the big guns. So we waded out to the boats and returned on board.

The ship continued to play upon the enemy, after the shore party had returned, with no doubt great effect. In the evening, Capt. S. determined to send another party ashore, to destroy the remaining canoe, and about three o'clock despatched the launch and first cutter, full of armed men, in tow of the Traveller, which had a howitzer on board, under the command of Lieut. Forrest, while Lieut. Semmes led the landing party. This time we steered straight for the encampment, and reached it without the loss of a single

November 24.—Eighty-seven Indians came on board, after having first sent off their arms, which comprise as great a variety of guns as have ever seen. All of them, however, still kept long knives about their persons, and other small weapons, which the master at arms soon deprived them of. One fellow had a self-cocking pistol in his boot.

Terrible Suffering on the Plains.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Independence, Mo., under date of January 4th, gives further particulars of the terrible suffering of the Mormons crossing the Plains, westward. The Salt Lake Mail, which arrived at Independence on the 29th, met one of the Mormon trains near parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. Bean River, others having already arrived at their destination, in good condition. The correspondent says:

The fourth and fifth trains were met at the three crossings of Sweet Water, in a very different condition from those in advance.— They were suffering beyond measure, for the want of provisions, and on account of the cold. They were very badly clothed, and in consequence of the hardships, many of them were dying; in one camp, they buried fifteen in one day. The mode of burial, since they cannot dig the frozen ground, is to lay the oodies in heaps, pile over them willows and neaps of stones.

Gov. Brigham Young, learning something of their condition, dispatched some men and provisions to their relief; but these were met by the mail party returning to the city again, | creatures will do, or what will become of hem, it is hard to tell. Under delusion, they have left their homes, in foreign lands, and to satisfy a whim of the Governor, undertook a journey of thousands of miles, not half proinclement season of the year.

In a dilemma-Brewster & Whittaker.-Their compeers will soon be impaled.

Beware of Drifting.

Few people form habits of wrong-doing deliberately and wilfully. They glide into them by degrees and almost unconsciously, and, before they are aware of danger, the Indians. These Indians inhabit the British possessions north of Washington territory, and persistent effort to effect a change "Resist beginnings," was a maxim of the ancients, and should be preserved as a landmark in our day. The Baltimore Sun has a good article on the slight beginnings of danger which end in fatal ruin ?

"It was only the other day that a man fell asleep in his boat on the Niagara river. During his slumber the boat broke loose from her moorings, and he woke to find himself shooting down the rapids directly towards the cataract. In vain he shricked for help; in vain he the current.

He drifted on and on till his light craft upset, when he was borne rapidly to the brink of the abyss, and, leaping up with a wild cry, went over and disappeared forever. "In the great battle of Gibraltar, when

the united fleets of France and Spain attacked the impregnable fortress, one of the gigantic floating batteries broke from her anchorage and began to drift directly into the hottest of the British fire. The thousand men who formed the crew of the unwieldly mass vainly strove to arrest its progress or divert it from its path. Every minute it drifted nearnew part took fire from the red-hot shot, every minute another score of its hapless de-fenders were swept like chaff from its decks. The most superhuman efforts failed to prevent its drifting with its human freight to inevitable death.

"A ship was wrecked at sea. The passengers and crew took refuge on a raft, the boats having been stove in the attempt to launch them. For days and weeks these un-Still they drifted about, vainly looking for a sail or hoping for a sight of land. The time had now come when that fearful alternative became inevitable—death from starvation or feeding on human flesh—and they were just beginning to cast lots for a victim, when a vessel was seen on the distant horizon.—
They abandoned their terrible design; the stranger would approach. The ship came towards them; she drew nearer and nearer. They strove to attract her attention by shouts, and by raising their clothing; but the indolent look-out saw them not. They shouted louder and louder, still they were not seen. drifted and drifted in the other direction till under the charge of one of our officers, (Mr. | the last trace of the vessel was lost forever. "So it is in life. The intemperate man

who thinks he at least will never die a drunkdrifts into an emasculated old age, to be tortured with passions he cannot gratify, and perish by merciless agonizing diseases. The undisciplined who never learned to control

breakers of life roar forever under the lee. and adverse gales continually blow on the shore. Are you watching how she heads? drift helplessly into the boiling vortex .--Young man, take care! It rests with yourself alone, under God, whether you reach port triumphantly or drift to ruin.

HOT WATER FOR HOUSE PLANTS .- A corespondent of the Boston Cultivator, writing of the management of house plants, says:—
"The way to have healthy plants is to shor-

ten in all straggling growth, and remove every leaf and flower as soon as the least symptom of decay is perceivable, washing them occasionally with very warm water from the fine nose of a watering pot held high above them, thus giving them the benefit of a warm shower at any time or place. But the thing of all others the most important, is to water them with hot water at all times; yes, hot to the touch, even beyond what is supposed to oe prudent, until after the experiment-and t is only necessary to watch the result on the health and vigor of the plants, especially when in bloom, to be convinced of the 'grand

The writer says he has fuchsias now in bloom, mere cuttings about six inches in height, not one failing out of seven, or even more, cuttings planted in a single pot and watered with hot water.

Five Persons Frozen.

Five persons, a man, three women and a child were frozen to death, near Monticello, Iowa, on the 10th inst. They were returning from a neighbor's with a pair of horses and sleigh; they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow, the horses became detached from the sleigh and ran off-leaving the The people not returning on Wednesday morning, the neighbors collected, and after a long search the women and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, all dead—the man was found without his hat, frozen to death, about a quarter of a mile from the women and within forty rods of his own house. Two other men were frozen in the same neighborhood, about the same time returning from church, The weather has been excessively cold in Iowa.

TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS IN NEW YORK. The New York Mirror of Tuesday says: "The nightly occurrence of robberies and

assassinations in our streets, with no particular notice taken of the outrages on the part of the authorities, has led to a brisk business having been turned back by the violence of in dirks and revolvers during the past week, the storms they encountered. What the poor There is not a street in the city that is safe There is not a street in the city that is safe after dark; and we have no squeamishness about advising gentlemen to go armed. In walking to the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, we chanced to join a couple of friends, one of them a distinguished governvisioned or fitted for a trip, that even in good ment officer, and we found them both prepar-weather is difficult enough, let alone at this ed for the "garroters." One had a dirk in ed for the "garroters." One had a dirk in his sleeve, the other a six barrel revolver. The next step will be a Vigilance Committee; and the first work on hand will be to "hang the authorities."