BY W. LEWIS.

HUNTINGDON, MARCH 19. 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE,

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For the Huntingdon Globel Pauperism and Poor Houses.

MR. EDITOR: -Several articles, treating of the conduct and management of the County Poor House, have recently appeared in the public papers, and the subject has become a topic of frequent conversation and criticism in circles not exclusively political. Indeed, the merely party bearing of the matter is of little general interest, as it is of small import to tax-payers what the political tendencies of the Poor House Steward may be provided he performs his duties economically and efficiently. The establishment at Shirleysburg is yet in its incipiency, many errors have doubtless crept into the system of management which experience will remedy and reconsideration I have been induced to offer a quarreling occur—all undue noise and vocifer-

tution at Shirleysburg.
Pauperism is the embarrassing element and chief difficulty of large communities. In lum there is invariably a few of sufficient inthe earlier stages of society spontaneous relief is administered to the necessitous-each hamlet or village supporting its own distressed or superannuated residents by voluntary contributions without the intervention of any positive regulations or legal enactments,the business is performed, for the most part, judiciously and with little difficulty,-the parties requiring assistance are known to all labor would drive the lazy from the public outcry now. "Our opponents," who will be and their necessities are generally admitted, but, as population increases and concentrates and honorable position. In England the healthy paper is engaged in cleaning the in large bodies, the social machinery becomes more compendious and complicated and applications for eleemosynary aid frequent and public severs, and is under continually on the plications for eleemosynary aid frequent and solutions for eleemosynary aid frequent and public severs, and is under continually on the process of proces annoving, regulations are loudly demanded. and pauperism, no longer casual and occasional, becomes a fixed fact, a serious disease adise; in fact, it is no domicil for any able- may considerate men hold back, when, by preying upon the vitals of the body politic, bodied man or woman; such is not the intena disease not endemical in its character, but | tion of these institutions; characters of this | one to which all nations are more or less sub- kind ought never to be recognized but as very

The mode of treating Pauperism varies in different countries; in Italy and some other European States, they "let it alone;" the the chanches of employment would seem to bodies every one knows, and no one wonders same course was pursued for centuries in Ire- | warrant it. land, and was defended by Daniel O'Connell, until the "Poor Law Bill for Ireland" passed both houses of parliament despite his influ- will prove an evil of no ordinary magnitude. kind, that turmoil and disturbance become ence and opposition—the Lazzaroni of Italy and the sturdy Irish beggar of twenty years high scale, and economy of expenditure in ago, constitute a sufficient commentary upon this wretched do-nothing policy. In Holland The stream of emigration flowing from this religious intolerance; and from religious prothe government adopted a system of pauper to younger and less buildened States has withcolonisation recommended to them by Mr. out doubt some reference to the heavy de-Robert Owen, father of the present American | mands upon the pockets of the taxables; from | One hardly knows what sentiment predomi-Minister at Naples; the colonies are self. the same cause Ohio is avoided by immigrants supporting and the experiment has led to a and is fast losing her position in the national successful result. In England the act of councils. It remains to be seen whether Elizabeth continued in force, with triffing Pennsylvania is to be depopulated by official modification, during a period of nearly three recklessness and extravagance; or whether, centuries: under its provisions pauperism threatened to expand altogether beyond public control, the evil annually increased, applications from the able bodied for out-door relief became alarmingly frequent, every winter hordes of healthy laborers systemati- perity to which her vast natural endowments cally demanded support from the parish or township, until it was found absolutely necessary to arrest the progress of pauperism and to confine it within some reasonable limits and boundaries, and by dint of repeal and reenactment the present English Poor law was established and put in force. Under the auspices of this law, which abolished out-door relief, pauperism has been discouraged and taxation economised.

In America, among the densely populated districts, the passive do-nothing policy will pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it and receive no encouragement, and is unworthy then twisted himself about in various ways scenes. of consideration; the colonization scheme, in to extract it, but at length informed his Pennsylvania at least, will meet with little public favor; it would require the intervention of the State, produce increased taxation for a time, and would give origin to much political jobbery, so there is no course left but devil for his bedfellow. A wag desires us to to meet the necessities of the case, as they say he knows a married man, who, though have already been met, by direct attack upon the pockets of the tax-payers, and all of the subject which remains has regard to economy of expenditure and the internal arrangements of the pauper establishment. The Directors of the Poor have already made one step in the right path by the abolition of an out-door relief, except in extreme cases; much more, however, remains to be done in the way of reform. The intention of asylums for the poor is not to elevate their physical circumstances and condition beyond that of the indigent but independent laborer, who, from an honest and laudable pride, scorns to petition for County support, but it is to afford to the legitimate applicant for relief such food, raiment, and medical attendance as shall maintain him in health and strength, and du- and never trust to : We shall not disagree ring the time he is an inmate of a Poor House about it.' and the recipient of such aid as is there afforded, he is bound, both by the ties of duty and gratitude, to observe and to conform, with all due subordination and obedience, to the laws and regulations prescribed for the conduct of the establishment. The questions for the Directors of the Poor to determine are: how can these objects be most Why is an omnibus like the hear! of a effectually accomplished? what retrench- flirt? Because there is always room for one ments can we make? and, with an eye single more to be taken in.

Per annum, in advance,

" if not paid in advance,

No paper discontinued until all arrearages

" a careful supervision of this department pre-A failure to notify a discontinuance at the ex- | sents a wide scope for the exercise of frugalsubmitted. The mode of cookery is also well

established. It would also be advisable to fix upon a certain quantity of each article of diet and constitute it a daily ration for one individual; the component parts of the ration should be firmly settled, and periodical issues of provisions made to the cooks in proportion left to the medical attendant alone to make individual alterations in diet in cases where he may deem it advisable. All purchases of provisions should be made, when practicable, by public advertisement, and the contract given to the lowest bidder. A strict system of accountability ought to be adopted in ev ery department which would enable the Steward at any time to render an account of his expenditures and probable requirements; in the Commissary this is especially necessary. It would be easy to devise and develope such a system, but my demands upon your space are already too extensive. The preservation of subordination and wholesome dis-

this end it would be well to appoint an Orderly to each ward or room, whose duty it should be to enforce order in every particular, to see that the room be kept in a perfect state of cleanliness, the beds and bedding neatly fold-

Among a number of men and women such telligence to fulfil duties of so simple a character as would devolve upon a room orderly. It will be apparent that a code of regulations and penalties will be required to the effectual carrying out of this system.

to be kept in constant employment. To such, relief should be rendered irksome. Incessant labor would drive the lazy from the public soon discover that the Poor House is no Partemporary inmates; their presence and occu- ed to its record, and find little there to recon-Directors, and their discharge ordered when

Pauperism is annually increasing in Pennsylvania, and if not checked and discouraged The county taxation is already on a very by well devised and honestly executed plans of economy and retrenchment, she will retain her honorable position in the galaxy of States, and by the fuller developement of her resources rise to that aeme of distinction and pros-Yours truly,
PUBLICOLA.

CLAY TOWNSHIP, March 1856.

BLITZ AMONG THE BOYS .- The progress of Signor Blitz through the country might be traced by observing the tricks of the little codgers in the various towns where he may have sojourned. The Hollidaysburg Standard says: One boy, the other day, borrowed a stick of candy from a comrade, to show how he could swallow it and companion that he had forgotten that part

of the trick. He who goes to bed in anger, has the he goes to bed meek and gentle as a lamb, is in the same predicament.

Charles,' said a father to his son while working in a saw-mill, what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do?-When I was of your age, I could go with the first cut.' Rut,' said Charles, the first cut is the slab.

A good newspaper is like a sensible the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

Some wise person advises: When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, but Americanism and opposition to foreign

A man's own good breeding is his best security against other people's ill manners.

The fellow who slept under the "cover freezing.

S. Gazette.

Mr. Fillmore's Nomination.

It has been from no insensibility to its interests that we have deferred any notice of ity. A list of articles of diet should first be the Presidential nomination made last Mondetermined upon, specifying such only as shall be admitted for pauper consumption, cheapness and relative nutrition being the test to which all articles of diet should be submitted. The mode of scalar including the submitted. The mode of scalar including the submitted. The mode of scalar including the submitted. tertained towards Mr. Fillmore, personally, dietary routine might easily be laid down and tending it follows the circumstances attending it, falls coldly and unimpressively on the the public mind. The conservative men of this community, at least, with whom we have so long acted, stand off in distrust of the new association that encompass Mr. Fillmore, and which, if they do not veil him entirely, make him an undefined and mysto the number of rations required, it being terious being. How was the Convention by which he is presented as a candidate or-ganized? How were its members chosen? What is the constituent body? Under what obligations, secret or avowed, do either the constituents or the representatives act?-Was this body the creation of secret lodges? Is it under the obligation of oaths? Are those who belong to it bound together by ties and duties on which the law and the Constitution frown? Is Mr Fillmore the Millard Fillmore of 1848, an Ex-President of the United States—is he, can he be, a member of a secret society, sworn to a religious test, and to exclusiveness of the strictest kind? To all these questions, cipline cannot be too rigidly enforced. To and for all these doubts, there is but one answer, and in that answer there is cold comfort. This is not a Whig nomination -it is not a conservative nomination-it is not an American nomination, in the high place by more salutary regulations; from this ed and arranged, and that no altercation or It is a Know Nothing nomination, with all its dew suggestions, which may be esteemed worthy of a place in your columns, and, possibly, their practical application will not be sibly, their practical application will not be sibly and followed by such punishment that Mr. Fillmore was, and is, a member of peculiarities; and, at the very moment at which considered altogether unsuitable to the insti- as the Directors may think proper to inflict. a Know Nothing lodge, in good standing, Among a number of men and women such having taken all three oaths, and that, but as are generally congregated in a pauper asyfor that, he would not, and could not, have been nominated; and, on the ticket with him, is placed a gentlemen who was Mr. Fillmore's most virulent assailant in 1850, and who, if our memory does not mislead us, in 1844 was one of the loudest in denunciation of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, The able-bodied paupers ought, if possible, Mr. Frelinghuysen being supposed to be the especial representative of those forms of religious belief about which there is so much plications for eleemosynary aid frequent and stant superintendance, continually on the thus cried down "the Native Americans and move, with little relaxation, and the indolent | Mr. Frelinghuysen," is now Mr. Fillmore's companion on this strange ticket. Well

> such processes, such results are produced. The pubilc, thus puzzled as to the orign and results of this strange Convention, have lookat. But it is only when underneath the frothy surface, there are at work secret elements, and those elements of the most acrid serious. Who can read the proceedings of scription and sectarian jargon the true American heart always has and always will revolt. nates, on looking at this painful and grotesque rccord. We have read it anew, and make our extracts from the revised report of the National Inteligencer, a paper certainly not addicted to unkind caricature, and which seems to justify its very doubtful acquiescence in Mr. Fillmore's nomination by publishing the strange doings of his new friends. Our citations are

> few, but significant: "Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave to say that he would accord with the views of Gov. Call, for the sake of harmony, and would, if the latter would abide by it, strike out all in his resolutions, after the words 'Bible and Constitution.' [Applause.]"

"Gov. Call again stated his determination to retire. He had come to battle against the innovations of the foreign party in the United States, and the influence of the Pope of and the retreat of the orb of day. Rome. Gov. Call now said, "Farewell." On the next day we read :

"A recess was then taken. At the af-

The Reverend Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive into the church Gen. Call, of Florida, Percy Walker, of Alabama, and all others who had gone astray. "Mr. Brownlow, amid great applause, ad-

vanced toward Ger. Call and embraced him, causing a deal of merriment. "Gen. Call said he had given his hand

to his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention," &c., &c. Our last brief excerpts relate to those nearer home, the representatives of Pennsylvania lodges, and gentlemen who have

slowly come to the conclusion that the doctrine of reserve is no longer politic or comfortable. "Mr. I. Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, said and sound hearted friend, whose appearance he was from the district and the ward in on one's threshold gladdens the mind with which independence was declared in 1776.

He appealed to the South not to leave the American party, but to remain with it in its opposition to a foreign foe. He urged compromise, and he cared for no platform foes. Mr. H. made a strong speech for 'Sam!!!.'"

"Mr. J. Williamson, of Huntingdon, Pa., could not be transubstantiated into a freethe rest of the saints in the Calendar. In tionist from a spavined horse. He counselled union and harmony."

lawyers and nondescripts, hug each other in maudlin enthusiasm, and make speeches about "Sam," and "St. Hildebrand," and "spavined horses," that this nomination comes; and coming thus, it has no right to ask the support of Whigs and fair-minded men of any party. Surely we may be permitted to hesitate. As surely is the painful distrust which on this subject fills

the public mind justified.

But the Whigs of Pennsylvania and Philawhich nominated Mr. Fillmore left more deplorable traces than hereabouts. Neither locally nor in the nation has it been such, we mean administratively, as to command conmean administratively, as to command con- course, the beligerent caunot, without the ents." fidence. Less than two years ago it sprang consent of the neutral, recruit within its forinto gigantic existence, and commanded ces of either land or sea. Moreover, if the something kindred to admiration or fear.— neutral, in the exercise of its sovereign dis-With a strong hand and a grasp so bold that cretion, permits this to one beligerent witha stout and honest heart seemed to nerve it, out permitting the same to the other, it forit took possession in one place or another of

power and patronage. Ponnsylvania and ligerent party.

Massachusetts and New York all yielded.— Nay, without But the instant it conquered power it showed itself unfit or unable to administer it .who looked at this result with disappointsy and sectarian proscription, alien to the at that with these facts still recent—for two outrage on the national sovereignty.

years is the limit—conservative men should The United States, in common with most regard with suspicion a nomination about which they have not only not been consul- founded upon, and enacted in aid of, this ted, but from which they have been repel-

yet spoken, we say, in all earnestness, reserve your judgment. This nomination has enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain no antecedents to command acquiescence another person to enlist or enter himself, or vanians. We have not forgotten the scenes tered in the service of any foreign prince, of last winter's legislation, and its impotent State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, intrigues, and remember well that the party or as a marine or seaman, on board of any whose Convention now nominates Mr. Fill-vessel-of-war, letter-of-marqe, or privateer, more was in power and responsible then .- every person so offending shall be deemed Philadelphians, too, may well pause before guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined ing, as they do, among Mr. Fillmore's prom-inent thanksgivers in this Convention, those Thus it will be seen that the statute makes who have signalized themselves by bitter op- provision to punish as malefactors all indiposition to our local interests. The time claim it.

The Atmosphere--Its Wonders.

unknown to us, by reason of its growing te- we cannot redress their misdeeds by means of pation should be regularly reported to the cile them to action. That scenes of disorder ruity as it is released from the pressure of its the ordinary judicial or administrative authorand confusion will arise in all large political own superincumbent mass. Its upper sur- ities, in the course of internal public adminisface cannot be nearer to us than fifty, and tration. In such a contingency, the governcan scarcely be more than five hundred miles. | ment aggrieved has to deal with the govern-It surrounds us on all sides, yet we see it ment aggrieving on the great principles of not; it presses on us with a load of fifteen sovereign right, which regulate the internapounds on every square inch of surface of tional relations of independent states. our bodies, or from seventy to one hundred | Hence it follows that no foreign governthis Convention, without feeling that its vital tons on us all, yet we do not so much as feel ment, in such a matter, has any right to look and only cohesive principle was some form of its weight. Softer than the finest down, into our municipal laws, or examine what religious intolerance; and from religious intolerance; and from religious intolerance; and from religious intolerance. more impalpable than the finest gossamer, it their tenor is on such a subject. That is leaves the cobweb undisturbed, and scarcely none of its business. That is the sole constirs the slightest flower that feeds on the cern of the officers of justice and of the accudew it supplies; yet it bears the fleets of na- | sed individual party in the prisoner's box .tions on its wings around the world and crush- The foreign government has no right to look es the most refractory substances with its to any other point, save whether we consent weight.

When in motion, its force is sufficient to level the most stately forests and stable buil- if it proceed to recruit without our consent, dings with the earth; to raise the waters of in so doing it injures us, it insults us; it gives the ocean into ridges like mountains, and us right to all such redress as the circumstandash the strongest ships to pieces like toys. ces require, just as in any other case of na-It warms and cools by turns the earth, and tional wrong, such as the capture of our ships, the living creatures that inhabit it. It draws or the hostile attack of our cities. up vapors from the sea and land, retains them dissolved in itself or suspended in cis- whether there be or not any municipal law to terns of clouds, and thrown them down punish the individual offender. Take, as ilagain as rain or dew when they are requi-red. It bends the rays of the sun from of troops across our territory, which is an ex-kite on the plain; he came up asking me to their path to give us the twilight of even- ample of the invasion of neutral rights, placed, let him fly it. Thinking it would make us ing and of dawn; is disperses and refracts in works on public law, side by side with the their various tints to beautify the approach in works on public law, side by side with the good friends I let him, but on purpose he let entire various tints to beautify the approach entire their various tints to beautify the approach entire their various tints to be an experience of the control of the con

burst upon us and fail us at once, and at once territory, would it be any answer to our deremove us from midnight darkness to the mand of redress to say that it is not forbidden blaze of noon. We should have no twilight by act of Congress? Clearly not. No more to soften and beautify the landscape, no is it material to consider, or has any foreign clouds to shade us from the scorching heat; government business to inquire, in the matbut the bald earth, as it revolved on its ter of recruiting, whether the thing done or axis, would turn its tanned and weathered attempted be or not within the letter of an act front to the full and unmitigated rays of the of Congress. lord of day. It affords the gas which vivifies and warms our frames, and receives into itself that which has been polluted by use, and into our statutes on the subject, undertakes, is thrown off as noxious. It feeds the flame in the language of an eminent judge, to look of life exactly as it does that of the fire. It is into them in order to see how, by a series of in both cases consumed: in both cases it be- arrangements artfully devised, its agents may comes combined with charcoal, which re- evade those laws, then the national wrong is quires it for combustion, and is removed by only the more flagrant. It has no right to do t when this is over.

trees that grow round the fall of the Nile will tional sovereignty.

drink it in by their leaves: their stature; the All these considerations are plain, palpadrink it in by their leaves; their stature; the it; and the palms and bananas of Japan will | tice. change it into flowers.

The oxygen we are breathing was distilled

the Alps."

The British Enlistment Question.

We give this week an abstract of the important correspondence and other documents communicated to the Senate on the subject of British military enlistments in the United States. Nothing is more thoroughly settled, as a doctrine of public law, than every people delphia have peculiar motives for resolute reserve just now. No where has the party which nominated Mr. Fillmore left more deplorable traces than hereabouts. Noither than the party of the policy of feits its neutrality, and becomes itself a be-

Nay, without regarding the subject in the particular relation of neutral rights, it may be assumed as indisputably certain that every This was manifest to every eye, and there state has exclusive right to the use of its own were many, ourselves among the number, military means; and especially of that primary and most indispensable of all the instrument. The two repulsive elements of secre- ments of war, men. Of course, not even a heart and intelligence of the American peo-ple, only worked out their genuine fruits when secret and sectarian party got into place. A general sentiment of distrust pervaded every one's mind, and the end was pose whatever, without such consent, is an what we said. Now, is it to be wondered act of intrusion, of disrespect, and even of

great universal principle of the public law of Europe and America. An act of Congress territory or jurisdiction of the United States,

viduals, who engage in foreign enlistment in as yet, formed no other connexion, ought to the wrongful act of any foreign government, minister, Mr. Crampton. When the matter which should undertake, to open recruiting offices in our cities, or to spread recruiting officers over the country, in order to raise men for its military service. The atmosphere forms a spherical shell We cannot indict foreign governments; we surrounding the earth to a depth which is cannot arrest them and put them in prison;

> that it may recruit men in our territory; it is bound, as the first step, to ask our consent;

In all such cases it is perfectly immaterial why he was crying. a foreign government should undertake, with- yes, I'll be revenged!" But for the atmosphere, sunshine would out our consent, to march troops across our

One thing more: If a foreign government, presuming, as it has no business to do, to look the thing any way, whether forbidden by "It is only the girdling encirling air," says statute or not. If it professedly disregards a writer in the North American Review, "that the law, that is manly at least. If, professing flows above and around us and makes the to observe the law, the foreign government whole world kin. The carbonic acid with to- undertakes, by ingenious and elaborate deviday our breathing fills the air, to-morrow ces, to defeat and evade it, that is disingenu seeks its way round the world. The date ous, as well as otherwise wrongful to our na-

cocoa nuts of Tahita will grow rapidly upon | ble, almost self-evident truths of natural jus-

Accordingly, at the very commencement of the existing war in Europe, Mr. C. the British for us some short time ago by the magnolias minister in the United States, addressed the of the Susquehannah, and the great tress that | Secretary of State, to express the confident | contempt for well dressed roguery as he passkirt the Orinoco and the Amazon; the giant trust of his government that the United States ses and a confidence in the path before him. rhododendrons of the Himalays contributed | would sincerely exert every effort to enforce | The man that makes not a sacrifice in the soil abolitionist by St. Hildebrand, or all to it, and the roses and myrtles of Cashmere, upon their citizens the necessity of observing the cinnamon tree of Ceylon, and the forests ol- the strictest neutrality. To be sure, he afterof night," says that he came very near his district they did not know an aboli- der than the flood, buried deep in the heart of wards proceeded to apply this to the contin-Africa, not behind the Mountain of the Moon. gency of Russian maritime armaments in the The rain we see descending was thawed for ports of the United States, expressing again Now it is from a Convention thus de- us out of the icebergs which have watched the confident hope that orders would be givporting itself, whose members, men of ma- the polar star for ages; and the lotus lilies en to prevent the equipment of privateers un-

to the efficient and conscientious performance From the Philadelphia North American and U. ture age and social position, clergymen and have soaked up from the Nile and exhaled as der Russian colors in our ports, and, also, vapor, snows that rested on the summit of "that the citizens of the United States shall rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality."

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Mr. Crampion said nothing expressly here of the enlistment of soldiers in the United States. Mr. Marcy, in a letter addressed to him a few days afterwards, quietly reminded him of this by saying that our government would not permit the equipping of privateers in our ports, neither would it permit the enlisting of men within our territory; assuring Mr. Crampton "that the United States, while

It is a most memorable fact, that this apprehended abuse of our neutral territory for beligerent purposes, which the British government took so much pains to prevent on the part of Russia, has been perpetrated by Great Britain herself, and by her alone. She had "drifted" into a great war without the slightest forethought of adequate military or even naval preparation. We will not venture to speak, as her own journalists and public men have done, of the deplorable deficiencies of the military force which she had in the trenches before Sebastopol. Suffice it to say, that her ministers, instead of friendly state, in the time of the most pro- proposing great and honorable measures for a great national exigency, resorted to the miserable make-shift expedient of recruiting individual mercenaries in foreign neutral countries, in deliberate and open violation of the neutral rights and national sovereignty of all the world. She scattered her recruiting agents over Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States; other modern nations, have municipal laws placed the recruiting officers under the instruction of her diplomatic agents; and perseveringly continued, to her own discredit and to the disturbance of her friendly rela-To such conservative men who have not provides "that if any person shall, within the tions with other governments, raking up for her military service the scum of the popula-

tion of Europe and America.

In the United States, month after month, from Whigs or those who act with Whigs.
Least of all, has it any claims on PennsylUnited States with intent to be enlisted or enWhigh our laws were set at nought, the public peace of our cities disturbed, and the ministerial and judicial officers of the country subjected to the most invidious and painful labor in the vain attempt to put a stop to British enlistments, until it became uecessary for our government to make of it a public question bethey follow this New York city lead, find- not exceeding one thousand dollars and be tween the two nations, which question at length assumed unwonted gravity, when, after sometime, it came to be ascertained, by irrefragable proofs, that the whole business, unlawful and injurious to our public rights months, the British government, it is true, desisted from the attempt, with declaration that it did so to avoid further wounding the sensibilities of the United States. But, instead of rendering, even in words of explanation, any satisfaction for what it had done, it has, on the contrary, occupied itself with disputing about the construction of our municipal law, into which it had no authority to inquire, altogether disregarding, meanwhile, the question of our neutral and sovereign rites as an independent nation.

Mr. Marcy, after discussing the question with Lord Clarendon for the last six months in a series of able and argumentative despatches, has elicited from the British government only persevering defence of the wrong. We have now reached the inevitable result. The President of the United States, in the discharge of his public duty, and for the vindication of the national peace and honor, has been constrained to require of the British government the recall of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

How to Overcome Evil.

Johnny Wilson sat on the stairway, crying as though his young heart would break. E took him on my lap, and told him to tell me

"Billy Johnson was just above me in the spelling class, and because I turned him down,

"Do good for evil," said I. "I'll try," came sweetly from Johnny's

That evening, as Johnny was engaged in a "famous" game of ball, Billy came up, and wished to play, but could not, as he was odd. "Here, Billy, you can have my place," said Johnny. Billy looked at Johnny a moment in silence, and then said, "Johnny, I tore your kite; I am sorry; mine is behind that tree, it is yours; and after this we shall be good

friends." That night, as Johnny knelt, and said. "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us," he felt he had forgiven one who had trespassed against

Honesty.—The man who would steal a pin; would perform the same operation on a crow bar were it as easy of concealment. The man that steals not from the fear of the mill far outstrips the highwayman; for the latter has a good quality the former lackscourage. There are no gradations in roguery -all who overstep the charmed line of honesty bear the same stamp. Honesty is the half-way house to piety; and 'tis there the fatigued way farer, on his journey of competion, takes rest and refreshment. Honestv may be ragged for a season, but the sound heart that beats 'neath the tatters, feels a cause yf honesty is but a bubble on the dirty water of roguery, that sooner or later bursts, and forms a part of the filth .- Diogenes.

Never condemn a friend nnheard, or without letting hiw know his accuser or his