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Select Poetry.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Don't you remember, Mary dear,
When you and I were small,
That dear old oak tree in the yard,
That was so great and tall?

THE HOUSE OF MOURNING.

There's mourning in the household—
There's a wail that fills the air;
There's a crushed and broken spirit—
There's a heart that's full of care.

Interesting Miscellany.

"IT IS NOT HARD TO DIE."

BY MRS. M. A. DENNISON.

"Now Doctor," said a sweet-faced girl, looking with confidence into the kind face that had bent over her so often, "tell me there is any certainty that I shall ever recover? I think not; so you see I am prepared for ill tidings, and I am continually tormenting myself with the question. Will you not be candid with me, dear Mr. Ellis?"

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

—PERSEVERE—

Editor and Proprietor.

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seem pleasant to me, this strange horror with which I regard it would fade away and my mind be drawn more wholly to the better land. It may be a sacrifice to you, but I shall learn to look forward to my death bed with calmness, which I now strive in vain to do.

The matron promised, and retired to her chamber, to shed the tears of anguish born of this request. She, too, had long felt that her child must die, but had put afar off "the evil day." And in the strength of God she performed her duty.

Seven months had passed, and still gentle Amy lived. The fatal crimson burn, its death fire into her cheek, and her eyes gleamed with the fitful flash of disease; but about her sweet lips hovered a constant smile; she had lost her fear of the king of terrors, and dwelt upon her departure with almost exulting joy.

April.—Flowers and Flower Gardens. Among the numerous topics which are interesting to the farmer, the flowers of our gardens should not be omitted, those brilliant ornaments of the earth, which nature seems to have designed to lead us in early life, by their charms, to love the field and wood, and in later life, to cherish their fragrance and beauty.

How vividly is the remembrance of our early home associated with these simple flowers, and how greatly they serve to give cheerfulness and sacredness to the grounds which they occupy. No farmer's house should be left unadorned with these simple and beautiful ornaments, which require no wealth to purchase them, and no expensive labor to preserve them in all their beauty.

If we wish to inspire our rising offspring with an enduring love of the scenes of home, (for a love of home itself springs from moral influences), and an attachment to rural pursuits, our farms must not be without their flower gardens—neat, modest and simple gardens that do not dazzle the eyes, but present hundreds of simple and beautiful objects, to be loved in youth, and remembered ever afterwards, as the souvenirs of that happy period of life.

But if the heads of the family possess a taste for the charms of nature; if they are alive to the beauties of a flower, to the warbling birds; if they value trees on account of their beauty, as well as for their utility and their shade; and when they look abroad upon the landscape, can reflect with delight upon its grandeur and its loveliness, as well as its profitability for cultivation; then they are likely to gather around them certain beautiful objects that should be a source of perpetual joy to their children, and inspire them with a love for the scenes of home, which must always endure.

while agriculture is neglected. If we would teach our children to "venerate the plow," we must render it "suggestive to their minds of something besides unmitigated toil. It must be associated with all the beauties and pleasures of country life.

In the course of these remarks, we have said nothing of the style in which the garden should be laid out, because we consider this a matter of no essential importance, provided the style be sufficiently plain and simple. Our main object should be to have a plot of ground, or several spots, devoted to the culture of flowers—a bowser of taste, where the old can find recreation after the release from toil, and where the young may find rational amusements and delight which will bind their affections to nature and to home.

One of the things needful in this our day, is more of an article commonly denominated common sense. It is getting to be very rare. It is the scarcest and most uncommon commodity among us.

The sources of common sense, like the sources of the common atmosphere, are so abundantly provided, so very common, that we have overlooked its value almost entirely. There is nothing which nature has so lavishly supplied to us as the air we breathe, or should breathe, for "in the breath is the life."

And our common water, like the common air and the common water, has been literally cast out of our synagogues, to make room for more of our unnatural and false devotion. Our common instincts are combined, cribbed, confined, repressed, distorted, perverted, retroverted, so that everything in us and of us shall be in some way unnatural, uncommon.

Our buildings must each be constructed on a different plan; no two gentlemen must dress alike; the ladies must not dress similarly; and the sexes must have something like a family resemblance in any of their multitudinous habiliments. In short, common sense must be turned out of all respectable society, in order that every uncommon oddity, eccentricity, or monstrosity may be entertained and glorified.

Almost every person is born with the elements within him and the influences around him for achieving distinction, for becoming good and great. If individuals do not succeed, it is generally because they do not exercise their common sense capacities. They have fallen into the prevalent false standard of judgment, and have learned to estimate the value of things by their scarcity.

Remember Franklin! He is our type, our model of common sense men. Few men are so well-known in history. Very few are so often quoted. Scarcely one has made a deeper impression on human society. Yet he was not greatly distinguished in any particular line.

mon things. He was not great on great occasions, but great always on all occasions.—He was ever ready to turn the little acts and incidents of life to practical account. He possessed an uncommon share of common sense, and this was the secret of his distinguished character, his world-wide reputation, and his extraordinary influence.

The fair Eugénie—the Empress of Napoleon III.—the famous resuscitator of hooped apparel—the liberal patronizer of crinolines—the mother of the French baby that caused such a sensation in Europe at the time of its birth—has, it seems from Parisian gossip, proved a grand failure.

The Empress by an unexpected weakness of mind, has gradually lost the hold she had on the Emperor's affections. She has exhibited lately a degree of frivolity and lightness totally unbecoming her elevated position.

PAINFUL SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM BURNSIDE, a highly respectable and useful citizen of Potter's Mills, Centre county, put an untimely end to his existence by bleeding himself to death.

A KIND ACT.—How sweet is the remembrance of a kind act! As we rest on our pillow or rise in morning, it gives us delight. We have performed a good deed to a poor man; we have made the widow's heart rejoice; we have dried the orphan's tears.

THREE TIMES THREE.—There are three things which never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of a butcher's horse, and a slanderer's tongue.

How to TREAT SLIDERS.—"Let alone my friend, let alone those feeble malicious envious of your growing fame. Why should your wit immortalize those names whose natural fate it is to be forgotten?"

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Agricultural.

U. S. Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the Society met at Louisville, Ky., on the 19th ult., and made all the preliminary arrangements for its fifth grand exhibition in the fall, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society, presiding. L. A. Whitely, Esq., was elected Assistant Secretary, and Arthur Peter, Esq., Assistant Treasurer.

After a full deliberation, and reference to the appointments of the various State Societies, it was decided to hold the exhibition on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of September. This, on reflection, will be seen to be a judicious choice.

Garden Work for April. This is the busiest and most important month in the year for garden work. The last week of March was mostly favorable for digging and getting the ground ready—transplanting vines, canes, bushes and shrubbery; but much of this will also be done the early part of this month.

Early Peas, early Potatoes, (Fox's Seedling is the best.) Onions, (Silva's is the best.) Cauliflowers, early Beets, Orange Carrot, Long Scarlet Radish, Lettuce in drills or bed, Sugar Parsnip, early Dutch Turnip, Bush Beans, Salsify, Cabbage Seed, Leek, Broccoli, Nasturtium, Celery, Parsley, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Spinach, &c. Asparagus beds should be well covered with salt, (any common kind will do), as soon as the plants show their noses.

How TRUE!—In a recent number of Hovey's Magazine, the remark is made that "few complete and thoroughly made gardens and grounds are to be found. We see everywhere in the rapid increase of wealth and population, erected almost by magic, in the highest style of architectural art, and finished without regard to expense.

Barley Meal.—Some one makes the inquiry in the N. E. Farmer, what the effect of giving barley to milch cows will be. A friend who has tried it, informs me that barley fed to milch cows will fatten them, but being a dry, heating nature, will dry them up. If you wish to dry up a cow to fat, give them barley; if you wish to get an abundance of milk, give something more succulent, and of a different nature.

Sugar Beet.

We cannot too often or too confidently recommend the cultivation of this excellent field crop. It is a great yielder, hardy, easily raised, and is superior to any other vegetable grown for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially when fed raw.

The Sugar beet does best in moderately rich, loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does. The seed should be soaked two to four days in tepid water, previous to planting, so as to insure its germination.

Profits of Carrot Raising.—As many as sixteen hundred bushels of carrots to the acre have, in some instances, been raised, but such a yield is only to be expected, of course, where the ground is in a very high degree of cultivation, and where great care and attention are bestowed on the crop.

Roses, remember, require a rich bed—and the richer it is, the finer and greater the number of flowers. Poultry and pigeon dung are good, so is well-rotten cow or horse manure.

Political.

Disorganization and Demoralization of the Fremont Party.

The party which, in the late election; strained every nerve to elect John Cass, Fremont to the presidency, seem to have dropped him with great unanimity. The presses do not speak of him; the orators do not flourish over him; the glee clubs do not sing over him; the political preacher shrinks for him.

In Connecticut the same coalition has been made, with the same results. Fremontism and black republicanism have been suppressed; the new idea of the exclusion of white aliens from citizenship adopted, and the party saved from utter defeat only by this means.

What the Democracy of Connecticut Have Done. We copy the following from the New Haven Register of the 15th inst: "We have elected Samuel Arnold to Congress from this district by about 500 majority, being a gain of 2,000 since the presidential election!"

We have elected William D. Bishop to Congress over O. S. Perry, in a district which gave 3,300 against Buchanan in November! "We have come within a few hundred votes of electing our whole State ticket, making a gain of 10,000 votes since November!"

Truth is the hidden gem we all should dig for.