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A Select Story. THE ALMSHOUSE BOY.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE. BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

There, sir, now you have seen him in all his glory. There he is, as usual. Just look at him. Take a good look, so as not to lose the effect. Half an hour ago I left him in the garden, and told him I wanted the weeds pulled out of that bed as soon as possible. Only half an hour, sir; and look at him now!

At this point the boy began to cry, and Mr. Warren turned to the farmer, and bade him send the lad to his office the following morning. When William knew that Mr. Howe was going to send him away, he felt very unhappy, for he supposed he should be sent back to the poor house. But he finally consoled himself with the reflection that he could run away. Yet, he was sorry to leave his master and family. He had been treated very kindly considering the circumstances, and he knew that Mr. Howe would like to keep him and make a good man of him. But when he came to think of the work he must do, he had not the courage to try it. He knew he could not work. He had no will for it. It was a double labor for him, for it was a severe task to make up his mind to work.

At the end of the third year William commenced to study law practically and in earnest. At the end of the fourth year the eminent lawyer and attorney, Gilbert Warren, Esq., found a valuable counsellor in his own office. When he came upon a subject which bothered him, William Alberton could help him over it. For depth of penetration; for clearness of understanding; for quickness of perception; and for power of reasoning, few men excelled the youth who had been four years engaged in striving after knowledge within the lawyer's office. He was known by all the best lawyers of the city, and all respected him.

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gagements. Bring up a child to habits of industry, truth, and economy, and beyond that be sure that he is placed in a position which is congenial to his tastes and feelings. The old man understood it, and he resolved that he would impart the secret to the first one he should meet who might need it.

For the Farmer.

The following seasonable article, which we find in the Country Gentleman, contains some excellent suggestions, which may be valuable just now, if properly considered and applied. Sometimes a single hint, judiciously embraced, may be of more value to a farmer than the price of a half dozen years' subscription to the Huntingdon Globe.

There is much difference of opinion and practice among farmers in the management of their corn crops. Some always practice cutting the stalks soon after the kernels have become glazed or checked, believing that such a course hastens the ripening of the corn; and the removal of the stalks greatly facilitates the process of harvesting, and that green-cut, well cured cornstalks are much more valuable as winter forage for cattle, than the same would be if left uncut till the corn was fully ripened, as is the practice of some. We presume this is a correct idea.

Well-cured cornfodder is a valuable winter feed for farm stock, and much care should be exercised in saving it in the best possible condition. Many farmers are quite too negligent in this matter. We have seen the stalks cut quite green, and many days too soon, bound in large bundles and put up in large shocks, where it remained during all weathers for weeks, or till the corn was harvested; heavy winds blew over many of the shocks, and drenching rains thoroughly wetted them, thus nearly ruining them as fodder. We have seen others cart them directly from the field as soon as bound in bundles, where from want of room and care a large portion of them became mouldy, and nearly rotten and worthless. We know some careful farmers that pursue a different course. They do not top their corn until most of the tops of the spikes are dead, and many of the husks have lost their green color. They cut their stalks in fair weather, bind them in small bundles, cart them to the barns, and place the bundles across of poles extending from beam to beam outside the barn floor. Here they dry without heating or growing mouldy. If they have not room enough over the barn floor, they make use of hovels or sheds, in curing them. Those that practice this method think they are fully compensated for all extra labor, in the enhanced value of the fodder.

Many farmers prefer letting the crop stand till the grains are principally glazed, and then cutting all near the surface of the ground, and shocking in the field, letting it remain there till dry enough for husking. Some contend the corn ripens as well as if left upon the separate hills. The fodder, as a whole is thought to be worth much more cured by this method, than by any other process. The crop, when thus cut up and shocked is placed beyond injury from frost—a matter of much consequence some years. There is but little if anything gained by cutting and shocking the corn after it has been struck by frost. In cutting up the corn as soon as fairly glazed, the fields can be cleared in season for sowing winter wheat or rye—sometimes a matter of much consequence.

Some contend the soundest and heaviest corn can only be grown by letting "nature take its course," that is, let the whole plant remain uncut till the corn is "dead ripe." This course probably may insure the greatest weight of corn per acre, if the autumn is favorable to its perfect maturing. We have more than once pursued this course, but found the labor of harvesting much greater, and thought the fodder less valuable.

Seasons vary so much, and the circumstances of farmers differ so greatly, (to say nothing of their prejudices,) that it would be idle for any one to attempt to point out the one best way—or rather, to say there was but one best way under all circumstances. From present appearances, and the information within our reach, we think it may be pretty safely predicted, that over a wide range of our country, this is not destined to be a great corn year. A large part of the growing corn is too late to fully mature, unless we have an unusually warm September and October, a circumstance hardly to be expected. Therefore it will probably be the safer course for most farmers to cut up and shock their corn as soon as it will any way answer, that is, if it can be done before receiving much injury from frost; by so doing they may save much in the value of fodder, and much corn would ripen in the shock that would be nearly ruined by frost. We have several times seen corn put up, and tied in moderately sized bundles and slung across

poles over the barn floor, where it has dried perfectly, and the fodder, was much better than it would have been had it been shocked in the field. We have seen various methods of shocking corn in the field. Some put a dozen large bundles into a shock; such large stacks do not dry well. Others cut and stand it around a hill purposely left uncut. We have seen corn very safely stocked by only using five bundles to the shock—one in the centre and one on each of the other sides; a band of rye straw was tightly tied around the whole some four feet from the ground, and the tops of the stacks bent over and tied down. Such stacks stand better than larger ones, and also dry much better.

Corn when harvested before it is perfectly ripened, and dried in the field, as much of it probably will be the coming harvest is sometimes injured when stored in large quantities in the crib, or the slatted corn house. If dry, windy weather follows after the corn has been cribbed or housed, it generally dries well, but if long continued damp or rainy weather succeeds, the corn is very liable to heat and mould, &c., injuring its meal qualities. To guard against such a loss, we have known farmers to have a tight box stove in their corn houses, and they kept up a brisk fire a portion of the time during the damp weather, thereby drying their corn very fast, and saving it from injury. The labor of manuring, plowing, planting and hoeing an acre of corn, is no trifling job in many situations of the country, and it should be the aim of the farmer to make the most of this labor, and not cheat himself out of a portion of his work by suffering his corn or corn-fodder to be injured or wasted through negligence or lack of care on his part.

Sulphur fed to sheep is pronounced a certain remedy against the ticks which frequently infest, very injuriously, these animals.

The greatest objection to thin sowing of wheat, is that the plants suffer and do not ripen so early. In districts affected by the wheat midge, therefore, sow plenty of seed.

Sabbath-Day Usings.

Is it True?

Is it true that there are in the world 670,000,000 of our fellow creatures who are still bowing down to stocks and stones; ignorant of the living and true God; and all this in a time emphatically called "The age of missions?"

It is true that in our own land the Sabbath is openly, legally desecrated by liquor and other traffic, open raffles, and gaming parties, with many other habitual customs. It is true that there are every year at least 8,000,000 of quarters of grain used in making spirituous liquors, the bane and curse of the people?

Is it true that the issues of the infidel and immoral press are far above the religious; and that while the land is flooded with worthless and immoral publications, and religious papers are comparatively rarely met with?

And finally, is it true that by far the greater portion of professing christians never effectually aid in the work of evangelization save by an occasional subscription or temporary effort?

Reader, what are you doing for Christ? You have now entered upon the latter half of the year. Is it not well to call yourself to account for the manner in which you have spent the first? Have you lived for yourself or your Saviour? Have you got nearer to heaven or nearer to hell than you were at the beginning of the year? Answer to God and your own conscience in view of the judgment seat of Christ?

Prepare for Death.

A young man in the vigor of health, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to a neighbor's house, in a state of alarming danger. A physician was called. The first question he asked was, "What was the matter?" "He died," said the doctor, "but how shall I die? must I die? desirous as I am in this thing." He was told that he could not live more than an hour. He waked up, as it were at once, to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in an hour? must I appear before my God and Judge in an hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impatient youths were sometimes thus cut off suddenly, but it never entered my mind that I was to be one of that number. And now what shall I do to be saved? He was told that the most repent and believe in our Saviour. "But how shall I repent and believe?" There is no time to explain the manner. Death will not wait for explanation. The work must be done. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour—and that is one of mental agony and distraction. Friends were around, and running to and fro in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer with a bosom heaving with emotion, and an eye gleaming with desperation, continued his cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till, in less than an hour, his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.

Do not Condemn Hastily.

Be patient with your erring brother, for God is very patient with you, and it is your duty to imitate your Father in Heaven as much as possible. For one or two acts that may be proved to be wrong, do not condemn and cast out forever a beloved brother. You may not understand the whole case, and if you were faithfully and prayerfully to visit that brother, as Christ has labored with you, he might be saved. We cannot always see into the heart, and our judgment may perhaps be condemned as unwise, as that of our Saviour. Instead of casting stones at an individual, we would often, if we knew and felt as Jesus does, sympathizing, say to the erring, "Go and sin no more." We are called upon to exercise not judgment so much as mercy and love.—Jeremy Taylor.

Human Elevation.

"I know," says Channing, "but one elevation of a human being, and that is Elevation of Soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands, or what he possesses; and with it, he towers, he is on God's nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale. There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all. The only elevation of a human being, consists in the exercise, growth, energy of the higher principles and powers of his soul. A bird may be shot upward by a foreign force, but it rises, in the true sense of the word, only when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upwards in a conspicuous place by outward accidents, but he rises only so far as he exerts himself, and expands his best faculties, and ascends by a free effort, to a nobler region of thought and action."