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Select Poetry.

MY FATHER.

BY HON. H. B. JACKSON, OF GEORGIA.

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the watch on the wall—
I see a form on yonder chair,

A Schoolmaster's Story.

A LESSON FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

"When I taught a district school," said he,
"I adopted as a principle, to give as few
rules to my scholars as possible. I had,
however, one standing rule, which was,
'Strive under all circumstances to do right,'
and the text of right, under all circumstances,
was the golden rule, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'"

"If an offense was committed, it was my invariable practice to ask, 'Was it right?'
'Was it as you would be done by?'
'All my experience and observation have convinced me that no act of a pupil ought to be regarded as an offense, unless it be when measured by the standard of the golden rule. During the last year of my teaching, the only tests I ever applied to an act of which it was necessary to judge, were those of the above questions. By this course, I gained many important advantages."

"In the first place, the plea, 'You have not made any rule against it,' which for a long time was a terrible burden to me, lost all its power.
In the second place, by keeping constantly before the scholar, as a standard of action, the single text of right and wrong, as one which they were to apply for themselves, I was enabled to cultivate in them a deep feeling of personal responsibility.
In the third place, I got a stronger hold on their feelings, and acquired a new power of cultivating and directing them.
In the fourth place, I had the satisfaction of seeing them become more truthful, honest, trust-worthy and manly in their intercourse with me, with their friends, and with each other."

Once, however, I was sadly puzzled by an application of the principle, by one of my scholars, George Jones, a large boy, who, partly through a false feeling of honor, and partly through a feeling of stubbornness, refused to give me some information. The circumstances were these:
A scholar had played some trick which interrupted the exercises. As was my custom, I called on the one who had done the mischief to come forward. As no one stepped, I repeated the request, but with no success. Finding that the culprit would not confess his guilt, I asked George if he knew who had committed the offense.
'I did not do it,' was the reply.
'But do you know who did?'
'Yes, sir.'
'Who was it?'
'I do not wish to tell.'
'But you must tell. It is my duty to ask, and yours to answer.'
'I cannot do it,' said George, firmly.
'Then you must stop with me after school.'

"Well, George, I have borne with you as long as I can, and you must either tell me or be punished.'
With a triumphant look, as though conscious that he had cornered me by an application of my favorite rule, he replied, 'I can't tell you, because it would not be right. The boy would not like to have me tell of him, and I'll do as I'd be done by.'

A few years earlier I should have deemed a reply thus given, an insult, and should have resented it accordingly; but experience and reflection had taught me the folly of this, and that one of the most important applications of the golden rule, was—to judge of the nature of others as I would have them judge of mine. Yet, for the moment, I was staggered. His plea was plausible; he might be honest in making it. I did not see in what respect it was fallacious. I felt that it would not do to retreat from my position, and suffer the offender to escape; and yet, that I should do a great injustice by

compelling a boy to do a thing, if he really believed it to be wrong.
After a little pause, I said, 'Well, George, I do not wish you to do anything which is wrong, or which conflicts with your golden rule. We will leave this for to-night, and perhaps you will alter your mind before to-morrow.'

I saw him privately before school, and found him more firm in his refusal than ever. After the devotional exercises of the morning, I began to question the scholars—as was my wont—on various points of duty, and gradually led the conversation to the golden rule.
'Who,' I asked, 'are the persons to whom, as the members of this school, you ought to do as you would be done by?—Your parents, who support and send you here?—Your school-mates, who are engaged in the same work with yourselves? The citizens of the town, who, by taxing themselves, raise money to pay the expenses of this school? The school committee, who take so great an interest in your welfare?—Your teacher? or the scholar who carelessly commits some offence against good order?'

A hearty 'yes' was responded to every question except the last, at which they were silent.
Then, addressing George, I said: 'Yesterday, I asked you had committed a certain offence. You refused to tell me, because you thought it would not be doing as you would be done by. I now wish you to reconsider the subject. On one side are your parents, your school-mates, the citizens of this town, the school committee and your teacher, all deeply interested in everything affecting the prosperity of this school. On the other side is the boy, who, by this act, has shown himself ready to injure all these. To which party will you do as you would be done by?'

After a moment's pause, he said: 'To the first; it was William Brown who did it.'
My triumph, or rather, the triumph of principle, was complete; and the lesson was as deeply felt by the other members of the school as by him for whom it was especially designed.—Professor Robert Allyn.

The celebrated Earl of Chatham performed an amount of business, every minute, which filled common improvers of time with utter astonishment. He knew not merely the great outlines of public business, the policy and intrigues of foreign courts, but his eye was on every part of the British dominions; and scarcely a man could move without his knowledge of the man and his object. A friend, one day, called on him, when Premier of England, and found him doing some work, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment; and when the storm of passion passes away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool; and he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others, too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured man who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in the same state of mind as if they were living next to a hornet's nest, or a rabid animal. And as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for it. All this was accomplished by a rigid observance of time; never suffering a moment to pass without pressing into service. No one will try to improve his time unless he be first impressed with the necessity. Remember, that at the very best calculation, we can have but a short time in which to learn all and do all that we accomplish in life.—Todd's Student's Manual.

Never Get Angry.
It does no good. Some sins have seeming compensation or apology, a present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment; and when the storm of passion passes away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool; and he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others, too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured man who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in the same state of mind as if they were living next to a hornet's nest, or a rabid animal. And as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for it. All this was accomplished by a rigid observance of time; never suffering a moment to pass without pressing into service. No one will try to improve his time unless he be first impressed with the necessity. Remember, that at the very best calculation, we can have but a short time in which to learn all and do all that we accomplish in life.—Todd's Student's Manual.

UNHEALTHY POSITIONS OF THE BODY.—Those persons engaged in occupations requiring the hands alone to move, while the lower limbs remain motionless, should bear in mind that without constantly raising the frame to an erect position, and giving a slight exercise to all parts of the body, such a practice will tend to destroy their health. They should, moreover, sit in as erect a position as possible. With the feet there always a more or less stooping of the head and shoulders, tending to retard circulation, respiration, and digestion, and produce curvature of the spine. The head should be thrown back to give the lungs full play. The frequent long-drawn breath of the seamstress evinces the cramping and confinement of the lungs. Health cannot be expected without free respiration. The life-giving element is in the atmosphere, and without it in proportionate abundance must disease intervene. Strength and robustness must come from exercise. Confined attitudes are in violation of correct theories of healthy physical development and the instincts of nature. Those accustomed to sit writing for hours, day after day, can form some idea of the exhausting nature of the toilsome and ill-paid labor of the poor seamstress.

Pure Air and Impure Air.

Pure air is essential to the full enjoyment of health, and the natural and beautiful development of the body and mind. And now the question, what is pure air? It is that thin transparent and highly elastic fluid which surrounds the earth on every side—lighter than either land or water, rising far above them, but kept by the force of gravity close to the surface of the earth. Here its use is indispensable to all living creatures.
Pure air, as the reader knows already, is composed of two different elements—oxygen and nitrogen gas; the common proportion being 21 parts of oxygen to 79 of nitrogen, and together with them a small proportion of carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, the aroma of flowers, and certain impurities or miasmata. There are many considerations to be regarded, as to the amount of poison the atmosphere contains in different localities; it has been observed that the air in places that are surrounded by hills, forests, &c., generally abounds in poisonous effluvia, also along the banks of streams and around the margin of swamps, while the contrary is generally true of places that are elevated, and thus situated at a distance from streams, swamps, &c., unless affected through the agency of the wind by miasmata arising elsewhere. Winds appear to be capable of carrying miasmata, either enveloped in clouds and fogs or otherwise, a very considerable distance; according to some accounts, even so far as five or six miles. A thick wind will occasionally divert the course of a miasmatic wind, and also hills and mountains, and thus afford protection to a dwelling or even a whole neighborhood.
We often notice that some portions of a town are distinctly more healthy than other portions, the inhabitants of which are prone to violent or fatal attacks of fever, apparently in consequence of being in the course of a miasmatic current. Therefore in choosing a place of residence, one should be guided by the same law which guides us in choosing the food we eat and the liquids we drink; reason and experience have taught us what food is best adapted to nourish our systems. Why not then let reason and experience teach us in the selection of a place to live, in the purification and ventilation of our homes, and in the removal of all noxious agencies surrounding or near them.

The question may be asked, in what manner does impure air injuriously effect the system? In three ways: First, if sufficiently concentrated, it may destroy life by excluding pure air from the lungs, and thus producing asphyxia. Secondly, it may be simply irritant, and cause inflammation of the air passages. Thirdly, they may be absorbed both through the lungs and through other avenues, as the skin and of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which they may reach along with the saliva, and thus entering into the circulation may exercise a poisonous influence upon the whole or any part of the system.

The blood in man as well as in all other warm blooded animals, requires to be continually exposed to fresh currents of pure air, and this is accomplished by respiration—one of the most important functions of the body, for any hindrance to its perfect performance interferes seriously with all the other vital processes, and its arrest even for a very brief space of time, is destructive of life itself.
The intimate relation existing between the circulation and the blood, is such as to constitute them contingent processes of one function. Without the change wrought in the blood by the act of breathing air, that fluid would be utterly useless for its purposes of nourishing the body and stimulating its several organs to healthy action. For before the nutritious juices of all living bodies can be rendered fit for maintaining the waste of use, or for promoting the increase of the tissues, they must first be purified by a very minute structure through which they move, it is indispensable that they be brought in contact with the atmospheric air, and that during this contact certain changes, which we call chemical, should take place; that is to say, that these juices—represented in the human body by the blood—should derive from the air a particular element, (oxygen) essential to its perfect condition, and at the same time give forth another substance, (carbonic acid) which is not only useless, but the continuance of which in it for a longer time, or its accumulation in large quantity, would prove most detrimental to health, and finally become the cause of death. In all the varieties of animal and vegetable life which we see around us then, this function of respiration is being constantly performed, and in each species there exists an appropriate apparatus or set of organs for its performance.
When respiration is performed in a calm and natural manner there are sixteen respirations every minute, in each of which about twenty cubic inches of air are received into and discharged from the lungs, and the number of cubic inches of air which pass through the lungs of a middle-sized man in twenty-four hours will amount to 400,800, and all the blood in the system performs a complete circuit, and is thus exposed to the purifying influence of the air, once in every two minutes and one-half.

If Nature has designed that our blood should be purified by the use of pure air, why not then use all means within our power to keep it free from contamination? The removal of everything offensive from our houses and yards, and from their proximity, is demanded by every consideration of health, comfort, delicacy and true economy.
The effluvia which result from the exhalations and excretions of individuals of filthy habits, or crowded together in confined apartments—also those generated on ship-board, in prisons, grave-yards, from exhalation, &c., are the sources of so many diseases, that it would be almost impossible to enumerate them, and they also impress on all the diseases which result from other causes, a low or typhoid character.

Vegetable decomposition is another great source from whence the atmosphere is contaminated, as well as the liquids from the kitchen, which are allowed to decompose in the vicinity of dwellings, become putrid in gutters, sinks, and sewers, sending forth ex-

halations scarcely less offensive than those proceeding from the depositories of privies. In tracing the numerous causes of atmospheric impurity, we find them to be composed mostly of ammonia, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen gases.

How can those noxious exhalations be obviated? Simply by cleanliness; and this would consist in the removal of all offensive matter from our premises. This must be done thoroughly and frequently, with the occasional use of ground gypsum, powdered charcoal, sulphate of iron and muriatic acid, (hydrochloric acid.) Either of these are powerful deodorisers, instantly depriving the most offensive substances of all appreciable unpleasant exhalations. If we wish for health, strength, and the prosperity of the nation, we must pay strict attention to this subject, for no puny and feeble race can take the lead in the developments which are yet to be made in all the departments of human knowledge; the more perfect the health of towns, states and nations, the more physical and moral energy, as capital for success, lies in a nation. The more force to carry out, the more skill to perfect and bring into practical utility any of the arts a nation possesses, the greater its importance among the kingdoms of the earth.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

A Happy Death.

In what a variety of forms and shapes cometh the last summons to us, for this body to separate from the soul—for this corruption to put on incorruption, and this mortality, immortality. 'This letter in battle than in bed, said my uncle Toby. He is very frightfully in an house, quoth Obadiah. I never mind it myself, said Johnathan, upon a coach box. It must, in my opinion, be most natural in bed, replied Susannah. And so each one has his or her particular desire, with reference to the mode and manner of their departure from earth to the 'undiscovered country,' although it cannot always be gratified. We, with a party of friends, were discussing this matter one evening, when one of our number, a physician, remarked that if he could have his choice of exit from this world, he would prefer to go off in a consumption. 'My wife,' he said, 'died that way. So gradual and so gentle was her demise, that she seemed to steal imperceptibly away; and when the hand of death was really upon her, I leaned over her, and asked her how she felt. She opened her bright blue eyes, radiant with a most happy expression of joy, softened with tranquility, and whispered, 'Do not speak, dear husband, I pray you, but fold your arms around me, darling—it will be as well. I am just exchanging worlds, and oh, how beautiful—Good bye!'

A CRAWFORDVILLE.—Two men were arrested in Crawfordsville, on the 26th, for a novel swindling operation. They purchased groceries, dry-goods, hardware, &c., and paid in bills upon the 'Western Exchange Bank,' of Indianapolis. When ignorance of the money was expressed, they produced Paddock's Bank Note Mirror, and pointed to the quotation of the bank—'one and three-quarters per cent. discount.' Suspicion was finally aroused, they were arrested and \$800 of the money found on one of them. A suspicious circumstance is connected with the bills, which are dated on the 14th inst., and the Bank Note Mirror on the 15th. These numbers of the Mirror of that date, distributed to subscribers in Crawfordsville and adjacent county, merely name the bank, but say nothing of its value, while the copies found on the men quote the bills as above stated. When one of them was asked by the prosecuting attorney, whether he had known any instance where money had been quoted at particular rates by a bank note detector, and the same paid for, he declined to answer; when asked whether he thought such an arrangement could be made, he replied, he thought it could. The men were held in \$1,000, and officers are at work investigating the matter. Mr. Paddock must clear this up, or his Detector will go by the board.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—How many young men ignorantly deny themselves a fortune. There is scarcely a young man of good sense who cannot save \$100 easily from his annual earnings, and if he will forego cigars, billiards, and juleps, he can save double that amount. Thus, if a young man, upon his twentieth birthday, will invest \$100 in any stock, paying ten per cent., and annually thereafter will invest the same amount and the accumulation of interest, he will be worth, when he is thirty years old, \$1,753; when forty years old, \$8,300; when fifty years old, \$18,150; when sixty years old, \$48,700.

How simple, then, is the plan by which a youth of the present day can pass his old age in comfort and luxury. He has only to regulate his expenses so as to save one hundred dollars each year, from his income. If the amount saved be larger, then the sum total will be increased in the same proportion.—Only think of it, that \$500 saved annually, and invested in ten per cent. stock, will amount in forty years to \$243,500.

John Ghent, a postmaster in West Florida, who had been carried to Pensacola, for trial, on a charge of robbing the United States mail, terminated his life at that place, by jumping out of a window 32 feet from the ground. There was an abundance of proof to convict him on several indictments. He was once elected to the State Senate from Walton county, but had generally been a terror to his neighbors. He called himself the 'hyena' of West Florida, and boasted that he could whip any man in the State. The most astonishing fact is, that he should have been continued as postmaster, when it was a notorious circumstance, that he, on more than one occasion, had been seen by different persons, on opening the mail, when he came to what he supposed a money letter, to break it open, take its contents and thrust it in his pocket, and exclaim, 'that's mine,' with an oath, and had carried on this business for years.

Praise to generous minds is the germ and the ailment to emulation.

Management of Scarlet Fever.

In a recent conversation with one of the most skillful physicians and eminent physiologists of this State, who had a long and extensive practice, the conversation turned upon the treatment of scarlet fever.

'I suppose we remarked, 'that this disease is more dreaded by physicians than any other, from its capricious character?' 'Yes—for to tell the truth, when we meet with a case, we really don't know what to do—and, therefore, I—do nothing.' 'Would it not be best to use at least palliatives?' My whole practice is this—when the fever first comes on, and the patient is hot from fever; I have him sponged with cold water; and continue the treatment as long or as often as it is agreeable, or relieves the suffering. Afterwards, as he becomes weaker, the water is gradually made warmer; the sensations of the patient being the guide. At the same time, he is allowed to drink all the cold water he wants—which he will never do in large quantities (as he should not) at a time, if it is always within his reach. I have known some to drink in this way, by small portions, a quart in an hour. After a while, this produces more or less perspiration, which greatly relieves the symptoms. This is my whole treatment. Nothing is more pernicious than the practice of giving powerful medicine in this disease. The facts, many scarlet fever patients are dragged out of existence!' We learn that this physician, with a long and extensive practice, never lost but two patients of scarlet fever.

The Best Philosophy.

The propriety of cultivating feelings of benevolence towards fellow-creatures is seldom denied in the theory; however frequent the duty may be omitted in practice. It has been recommended by the eloquence of heathen philosophers, and enforced by some extraordinary examples of heathen philanthropy; but as the foundations on which they built beautiful theories of virtue were narrow and confined, the super-structure was frail and perishable, and never was the true foundation discovered, till brought to light by Jesus Christ. He first taught how the obstacles to benevolence were to be removed, by conquering lust, pride, self-love and vain glory which had, till then, constituted a part of the catalogue of human virtues. He first taught the university of its extent, by connecting it with the love of the common Father and the benefactor of all, and made the love of our fellow-creatures the test and criterion of our love to the Creator, while from true devotion to the Supreme Being, he taught that benevolence to man must necessarily flow. He likewise taught that upon all who are convinced of these truths, and were anxious to fulfill the divine commandments, divine assistance would be bestowed. He alone embodied virtue by the assurance of an eternal reward.

The Embarrassment of Riches.

Once upon a time, the conversation having turned, in presence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, and a young person in the company having expressed his surprise that they should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing one of his acquaintances, who, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting house, the doctor took an apple from a fruit basket and presented it to a little child who could just totter about the room. The child could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it another, which occupied the other hand.—Then choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, presented that also. The child after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three, dropped the last on the carpet and burst into tears. 'See there,' said the philosopher, 'there is a virtuous man with more riches than he can enjoy.'

PAY THAT DEBT.—It is a small one, to be sure, and, apparently, not worth a serious thought. Why not then pay it? Why not be compelled to suffer the mortification of a dun? Why not take that little thorn out of your finger at once? It will fester if allowed to remain, and cause ten times the trouble.—Why not notice the conscience of that little lord? You will feel the better by so doing. You contracted the debt knowingly and willingly. Did you not mean to pay it? Certainly, you did. Then, why not at once?—Every man's delay increases, morally, the amount of obligation. Remember, too, that your little debt, and another man's little debt, and a thousand other men's little debts, make a little fortune for your creditor; or they enable him to pay his larger debts, or feed his workmen and keep his machinery going in times like these. Don't you see how it is? Well, then, remit the amount at once, and to-night the ghost of that debt will not trouble your dreams.

A SHOWER BATH.—Doctor.—'Well, how did your wife manage her shower-bath, deacon?' Deacon.—'She had real good luck. Madame Moody told her how she managed it. She said she had a large oiled cap with a cape to it, like a fireman's, that came all over her shoulders, and—' Doctor.—'She's a fool for her pains; that's not the way.' Deacon.—'So my wife thought.' Doctor.—'Your wife did nothing of the sort, I hope.' Deacon.—'Oh, no, doctor, she used an umbrella.' Doctor.—'What! used an umbrella?—Zounds! What good did the shower-bath do her?'

Deacon.—'She said she felt better. Her clothes wasn't wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till all the water had trickled off, and said it was cool and delightful, and just like a little shower in the summer.'

MONEY TROUBLES IN IOWA.—On the 18th ult. a riot occurred in Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the bankers of that place refusing to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank, of Nebraska, which they had put in circulation. The mob assailed the banking house of Cook & Sergeant, and the residence of Mr. Cook with bricks and stones. On Thursday morning, fifteen hundred men, principally Germans, assembled in the Court-house yard, and after organizing, resolutions were passed calling upon the bankers to redeem the notes. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the bankers, and the result has been that a portion of the notes have been redeemed, and the redemption of the residue is promised between now and next spring. At one time it looked as though there would be a general row. The military were under arms, but were not called out.

A young man who has recently taken a wife says, he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Of all earthly music, that which reaches farther into heaven, is the beating of a loving heart.