The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. NO. 17.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 Insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	2 00	3 00	7 00
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Three squares	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	20 00
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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

ONE SAYS, THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I do hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, in Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Walker township as is not included in the 9th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Mount Union.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Roach and Brady's house.

5th district, composed of the township of Tell, at the house of James Livingston in the town of Saxtonburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the township of Shirley-township, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 2, as hereinbefore mentioned and described, at the house of David Fisher, in the town of Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Coffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, in the lower end of Jackson's hollow; thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southern part of the farm owned by Michael Maginis; thence north 45 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township; thence along the said line to Little Juniata river; thence down the same to the place of beginning at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Moffit's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Richard Curfman's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 12th districts, at the public school house on the Penn Farm occupied by Miles Lewis, formerly occupied by Isaac Dixon, in said township.

15th district, composed of Wells township, at the house of Benjamin Magill, in Mycersville.

16th district, composed of the township of Tell at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the house of Wm. D. Lanham, Stone Spring.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Rinne, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Shirleyburg, with the several districts attached to and attached to the same, as now constituted, occupied by Thomas McMunn, John K. McCallum, Andrew Robison, John Cremmer and Wm. Kessinger, and the part of Jackson township, known as the John Shoemaker's, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said township.

20th district, composed of the township of Coos, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of so much of the township of Jackson, as is not included in the district of Shirleysburg, at the public school house of Edward Gutts, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Mapleshade, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Little Juniata river, in said township; thence with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof, to the mouth of Spruce creek; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence westwardly, in a straight line, to the point where the main road leaves the top of Tussey's mountain; thence along said road to the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of said ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. The parts of Walker and Porter township, bounded at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river, at the foot of Montgomery street; thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker township district; thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near the school house; thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge; thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house of Whittaker's, now Isaac's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall not may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg, and that part of West township west and south of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Walls'sith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the schoolhouse in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Pentland, on the lands of Henry Lenker.

28th district, composed of Cromwell township, as newly created out of a part of the territory of Tell township, to wit: Commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Top of Broad Top mountain, at the Powell house, thence south fifty degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches to a stake in the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and twenty two perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the road called Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, west two hundred and twenty-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Foster's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stake in the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Joe. Morrison, in said township.

And we do hereby make and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election, of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 8th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. 4t.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, September 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the possibly obtained consent of the governments existing there will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the President will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of states, if any in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall in that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein two majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.—That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled Act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13, 1862, which act is in the words and figure following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the good of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such article:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2d. And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17, 1862 and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9th. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SECT. 10. And be it further enacted, that no slaves escaping into any State or territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto.—No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective states, and the people of that relation shall have been suspended or destituted, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

W. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

Proclamation By the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA S. S.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, September 24, 1862.—*Whereas*, the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of the loyal men of the State and the signal victory achieved by General McClellan's army on the Antietam, and

Whereas, the alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth rushed to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border, is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport, until the troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby order that the troops called into the service of the State by General Order, No. 36, be discharged, and that they be sent to their homes as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and in the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I tender them the grateful acknowledgements of a rescued Commonwealth; and I recommend that the companies hereby discharged from active service should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their organizations, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may be at all times ready to answer the call of the State, should their services again be required. Arms will be issued to them as soon as they can make regular requisitions in accordance with law, and the companies lately in the service of the State will be preferred to others, should the supply not be equal to the demand. It is confidently expected, however, that all the organized men of the State can be promptly and properly armed.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Soldier's Aid Society.

AIRY DALE, Sept. 5, 1862.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Airy Dale and vicinity, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, for which the donors will please accept the thanks of the Society:

Mrs. Brown and daughters, 2 dozen eggs, 1 pr. woolen socks, lint, jelly and dried raspberries.

Mrs. E. Orlady, 1 towel, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pants, 100 ginger crackers, cloths, soap, jelly and apple butter.

Jennie Scerist, lint and tracts.

Mrs. David Detweiler, dried corn, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs. Isaac Wagner, 1 pair pillows.

" Christian Detweiler, six dozen eggs, 1 gallon apple butter, dried apples, onions and cloths.

Mrs. Mary Shadle, dried apples, one towel and dried cherries.

Mrs. Solomon Sharp, dried apples, dried cherries, apple butter and linen.

Mary E Wakefield, one sheet, dried cherries, onions and jelly.

Mrs Peter Fultz, dried apples, dried cherries, onions, 1 towel and 100 ginger crackers.

Mrs Christiana Yodter, dried apples and dried cherries.

Mrs Benjamin Platt, dried cherries, onions and cloths.

Mrs Amos Smoker, 3 qts dried sour cherries, 3 qts dried sweet cherries and onions.

Mrs Samuel Wise, dried fruit, onions and soap.

Mrs Jacob Musser, 1 sheet, 4 quarts dried cherries, bandages and onions.

Mrs Joel Kaufman, dried apples, linen cloths, and 1 bottle currant wine.

Mrs. John Huey, dried apples, jelly and linen.

Mrs Barletz Ealy, 2 towels, 2 handkerchiefs, cloths, lint, dried cherries, onions and tracts.

Mrs John Newman, dried whortleberries, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs. Jacob Goodman, onions and cloths.

Mrs John S. Weston, one towel, one jar apple-butter, bandages, soap, lint, ginger-crackers and dried apples.

Mrs Henry Goss, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs Samuel Scerist, preserves and dried berries.

Mrs Mariah Fleaning, dried apples, dried berries and onions.

Mrs Abner Anderson, 1 jar tomatoes, dried apples, bandages and onions.

Mrs M L Shaffner, one sheet, dried fruit and onions.

Mrs Jacob Shaffner, 1 pillow, 3 qts seeded cherries, bandages and one box linen lint.

Annie M Shaffner, bandages.

Mrs Isaac Otenkirk, dried cherries, butter, eggs, cakes and jelly.

Mrs Elizabeth Adamson, dried cherries, dried apples and 1 shirt.

Mrs Jacob Zook, 1 jar apple butter.

R K Allison, 1 sheet, dried cherries and jelly.

Jerusha C M'Carthy, three qts dried cherries, currant jelly, bandages and lint.

Seely B McCarthy, 24 newspapers, 6 sheets note paper and 6 envelopes.

Mrs Jonathan K Mutz, apple butter, 1 sheet and dried cherries.

Mrs W J McCarthy, dried raspberries, dried elderberries, dried cherries, 2 dozen eggs and onions.

Margaret E McCarthy, 1 pillow-slip, dried fruit, linen lint, cotton lint, pair thread half-hose bandages, 1 sheet and linen cloths.

Mrs Mary Boring, onions.

" H. L. McCarthy, 3 jar apple-butter.

William H Wise, 25 cents, Jacob Smoker, 10 cents, Samuel Hooley, 81, Martin Platt, 10 cents, John Platt, 25 cents, D. H. Yodter, 25 cents, J M Shaffner, 50 cents, Samuel Fultz, 10 cents, Milford R. Shaffner, 25 cents, Solomon Byers, 22 cents, Annie M Shaffner, 25 cents, Mary C. Young, 25 cents, Miss J. C Shaffner, 25 cents, Hugh Means, 50 cents, H S Musser, 25 cents, John Ealy, 25 cents, John Musser, 7 cents, Samuel Sharp, 25 cts., Mary Musser, 10 cents. Christian Detweiler, 25 cents, and John Smoker, 10 cents.

The donations were liberal; requiring two large boxes. They were forwarded to Washington, D. C., through Mr. John M. Stonebraker, Express Agent at Mill Creek, Pa., who received the following letter of acknowledgment:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Present our kindest thanks to the ladies of Airy Dale, for the two boxes of hospital stores, sent through you. They came safely to hand.

Winter is coming and men increasing. Woolen goods will soon be in demand; shirts, socks, drawers, gloves, etc.

God be with us—save the land, and put its enemies to confusion.

Very truly, D. L. EATON.

J. M. Stonebraker.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon beg leave to acknowledge the following contributions received up to September 19th:

Mrs Nancy Corbin, Ridges, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs Martha Heffner, Ridges, lint and onions.

Mrs Rachel Corbin, Ridges, dried cherries, apples, onions, dried pears and pear butter.

Mrs Jane Hardy, Ridges, candles, dried apples, berries, onions, herbs and dried beef.

Mrs John Fleener, Ridges, sheet, pillow cases, &c.

Nancy Doulan, Ridges, dried cherries.

Mrs Anna Jackson, Huntingdon, $3

Contributions received sometime during the summer which were not acknowledged:

Mrs Charles Snyder, Juniata township, 5 lbs butter and two chickens.

Mary M Snyder, Juniata township, 2 chickens.

Maggie Snyder, Juniata township, 10 cents and soap.

Jennie Snyder, Juniata township, 8 cents.

Will not more of the children aid us in ministering to the wants of the soldier, both temporal and spiritual?—The American Bible Society desires to place copies of the New Testament in every Military Hospital in the land, but after distributing thousands to the army and navy their funds for this purpose are exhausted, and they now appeal to the Sabbath schools for help. How much will the children of Huntingdon give for this noble object?—We must again remind the wives, mothers and sisters of our brave men that the winter is fast approaching, when they will need woolen stockings, and the knitting of them, if not already commenced, should no longer be delayed. Mrs Harris, Sec'y of the Ladies Aid states that sour-kraut, pickles of *all kinds, apple butter should be put* up, and fruit dried in large quantities, for the use of soldiers in both field and hospital. Concentrated chicken, beef, mutton, &c., should also be put up now.

The Society desire also to thank Robert Lott, to whom they are much indebted for carrying their boxes with *out charge to the depot.*

Training of Children.

The following extract is copied from the "Recreations of a Country Parson."

"I have said that almost every human being has some intellectual peculiarity; some moral twist, away from the moral standard of righteousness.—Let it be added, that it is little wonder that the fact should be as it is. I do *not think*: merely of a certain unhappy warping of an old original wrench, which human nature long ago received, and from which it never has recovered. I am not writing as a theologian, and so I do not suggest the grave consideration that human nature, being fallen, need not be expected to be the right working machinery that it might have been before it fell. But I may at least say, look how most people are educated, consider the kind of training they get and the incompetent hands that train them; what chance have they of being anything but screws? Ah, my reader, if horses were broken by people as unfit for their work as most of the people who form human minds, there would not be a horse in the world that would not be dead lame. You do not trust your thorough-bred colt, hitherto unhandled, to any one who is not understood to have a thorough knowledge of the characteristics and education of horses. But, in numberless instances, even in the better classes of society, a thing which needs to be guarded against, a thousand wrong tendencies, and trained up to a thousand right things from which it is ready to shrink, the most sensitive and complicated thing in human nature, *the human soul*, is left to have its character formed by hands as hopelessly unfit for the task as the Lord Chancellor is to prepare the winner for the Derby Leger. You find parents and guardians systematically following a course of treatment calculated to bring out the very worst tendencies in the mind and heart that are latent in the little things given to their care.

If a young horse has a tendency to shy, how carefully the trainer seeks to win him away from the habit.—But if a poor little boy has a hasty temper, you may find his mother taking the greatest pains to irritate that temper. If the little fellow has some physical or mental defects, you have seen parents who never miss an opportunity of throwing it in the boy's face; parents who seem to exult in the thought that they know a place where a touch will always cause to wince the sensitive, unprotected point where the dart of malignity will never fail to get home.

If a child has said or done some wrong or foolish thing, you will find parents who are constantly raking up the remembrance of it for the pure pleasure of giving pain. Would any kindly man, who knows that his horse has just fallen down and cut himself, take pains, whenever he came to a bit of freshly macadamized road, to bring down the poor horse on the sharp stones again with his bleeding knees? And even where you do not find positive malignity in those intrusted with the training of human minds, you find hopeless incompetency exhibited in many other ways; outrageous silliness and vanity, want of honesty, and utter want of sense.

I say it deliberately, instead of wondering that most minds are such screws, I wonder with indescribable surprise that they are not a thousand times worse; for they are like trees, pruned and trained into ugliness and barrenness. They are like horses carefully tutored to shy, kick, rear, and bite. It says something hopeful as to what may yet be made of human beings, that most of them are no worse than they are. Some parents, fancying too, that they are educating their children on Christian principles, educate them in such a fashion that the only wonder is that the children do not end at the gallows."

Diseases arising from Exposure to Draft.

Oft we hear such strange assertions,
One and all to make excuse,
Quite akin to base desertion,
None but cowards will refuse.

Here you see a helpless cripple,
Walking with a bamboo staff,
Perhaps he has a boil or pimple,
When he is exposed to draft.

One, of heart has palpitation,
Broken limb, or something more,
There's a head of inflamation,
Sundry ailments quite a score.

One of chronic rheumatism,
Who hath never ailed before,
Tedious 'tis to name the ism's,
Of the halt, the lame and sore.

Some, for fear the draft may master,
Quit their work and stay at home,
On their backs will put a plaster,
Preparing for the time to come.

Here's a man of five and thirty,
Strange 'tis leap year now in craft,
He has leaped in years full twenty
Since he is exposed to draft.

Alexandria, Sept. 23. J. L. A.

[For the Globe.]

BABY HARRY.

Fold the hands gently
O'er his white breast,
Part the hair softly,
Disturb not his rest.

Scatter flowers lightly
O'er the loved form
Of sweet baby Harry,
The fairest of all.

He sleepeth quietly
In the bosom of One
Who hath called so early
The child to his home.

Death came so calmly
And took him away
That it left no trace
On the beautiful clay.

The angel came brightly
In robes of snowy white,
Baby Harry saw him
And smiled at the sight.

The smile remained placidly
Fixed on his face,
For the angel had taken
The child to his embrace.

We've one dear one less on earth,
One cherub more in heaven,
Our child of terrestial birth
To heavenly mansions given.

Huntingdon, Sept. 25, 1862. MADGE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting from Louisville.—Preparations for Defending the City.—Late Accounts from Munfordsville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Louisville is again in a fright. The continual sneer at Cincinnatti, for preparing for an emergency, is giving way to the wish that they, too, had been scared in the right manner, and had fully appreciated the danger of neglect. Too much time has been already wasted.—The enemy are again knocking at the door, and the apathy exhibited heretofore is giving way to the realities of the present crisis of affairs in the commercial city of Kentucky.

Yesterday they commenced a raid upon the negroes, and, without any premonition from the powers that be, the darkies were seized as they were quietly walking along the streets, and hurried off to the rendezvous, corner of Green and Fourth streets. The chase was kept up all the afternoon, and many an exciting foot-race between soldier and "contraband" was the result. By evening the news was spread all over the city, and the "colored population" remained hid.

This morning, the whole city was excited by a despatch received by the 'Grapevine Telegraphic Association.' This society is composed of a large body of swell-head Secessionist sympathizers, who prowl around the hotels and public places generally, and distribute their venom in the hearing of honest men. This morning they issued the following:

Munfordville Captured—Rebels marching—Elizabethtown Taken — Louisville must Fall—Too Late to Fortify.

This city is now being well fortified; the line of fortifications are the best that could be formed within ten miles of the city. Captain Loomis is my authority for this assertion; he says it is splendid, and that the city can be held against great odds.

They will dig but one line of trenches, and should the rebels come, the soldiers here will show them, if necessary, what it is to die in the "last and only ditch." Loomis says that falling back from trench to trench is demoralizing to those who are compelled to do so, and highly exciting and encouraging to the enemy. He believes, with the available force near, that Louisville is perfectly safe.

The gunboat Chillicothe is nearly completed. The workmen are busy night and day, mounting their immense guns of one hundred and sixty eight calibre. The report is fully believed here that Kirby Smith is getting all his available force ready, waiting for Bragg's coming, hoping to join him near here. General Nelson arrived at the Galt House this morning; his coming was hailed with joy by a host of ardent admirers. We had a grand review of 12,000 troops, day before yesterday. Pretty much all the regiments congregated in this section of country were marched in column, and exhibited to the admiring gaze of astonished Louisvillians. Many of the men were sun struck—several died.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19, 1862.—Gen'l Nelson has taken hold of the military of this place, and has commenced the work of cleaning the rubbish out of the city. All commissioned officers are ordered to report to him immediately, and hold themselves in readiness for orders. There will be 2,000 blacks at work on the trenches to-day—the maxim laid down by all good military men is, or should be, in such emergencies, "Citizens for labor, soldiers for fighting." I do not believe in our Indiana and Illinois boys being put to digging, only in case of absolute necessity; let them be kept at drill every spare hour, let them be rendered fully efficient in the manual of arms and evolutions of the field, and, if trenches are needed, let the citizens be called out to dig them. Let them turn out as did Cincinnatti, and go to work with a will, and their city is safe, but this is not in them; they are careless, and the people know and feel it.

We have generals enough here to "laugh a siege to scorn." Last night I stepped into the Galt House, and there saw Major General Nelson, Brig. Gens. Dument, Jackson, Johnson, and Croft, and five or six colonels. Brig. Gen. Granger and staff are at the Louisville Hotel. The hotels will no doubt be depleted of the shoulder-strap shirkers by General Nelson's whole-some order.

Many ask the question why Munfordville was not reinforced? There were authentic reports of its being attacked last Sunday night. There were 15,000 troops here—40 or 50 miles of railroad open—and yet they were not sent, and Col. Wilder, than whom a braver officer never lived, was compelled, by force of superior numbers, to succumb to the fate of circumstances.

Bragg's entire army of from 30,000 to 50,000 are now at Munfordville.

Some regts. arrived in the city to-day. A large body will be sent immediately in that direction, and if Buell comes up, the Secesh will find a fire in the rear, while the forces from this place will give them a little in the front.—Buell, it is said, is perfectly satisfied with the position of things; he says he's got them just where he wants them. The city has been thronged with soldiers all day long, artillery, cavalry, and infantry; the 21st Michigan arrived this afternoon, also the 30th and 44th Illinois, bearing a tattered banner, inscribed "Pea Ridge." This regiment were the recipients of load hurrahs from the multitude. Dan McCook's brigade is under marching orders. Everything looks lively for a forward movement. The boys were aroused at two o'clock in the morning, and cooked their rations, ready for a three days' march. Nine o'clock Friday night, as I write this, the 2nd Missouri regiment, of Pea Ridge notoriety, is passing the hotel.

Affairs at Munfordville.

[From the Louisville Journal, 19th.]

The courier who arrived on Tuesday *night left Munfordville about 2 P. M.*, and reached Elizabethtown late at night. He was a member of the 50th Indiana. He stated that Col. Dunham, as the senior officer, had assumed command. He immediately corrected this, and said that nobody was in command, but that Col. Dunham had invited Col. Wilder to co-operate with him in defending the place. There appears to be no doubt that Col. Dunham assumed the command on his arrival. Colonel Dunham immediately asked for reinforcements, and Colonel Owen's 68th Indiana, two companies of Col. King's Indiana Infantry, and a battery of artillery were sent. These reached Munfordville on Monday, having to fight their way through from Bacon Creek, the rebel guerillas under Col. Morrison hanging upon their rear. There are reports of a serious want of ammunition. Col. Dunham's regiment secreted a large quantity within four miles of the fort on Sunday evening, and to this free access could have been had at any time.

The rebels made their appearance in strong force on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock. Our picket post was at Rowlett's Station, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile south of the fort, and beyond the ridge upon which the rail and turnpike roads cross each other. This picket post has been strengthened during the morning, and was in such force at the time of the attack as to successfully skirmish with the rebel advance for some time. It was not until the rebels appeared in force on their right, on the turnpike road, and on their left, on the dirt road to Glasgow, that our skirmishers fell back through the woods into the fort, and reported the enemy moving in force toward Woodsonville and on our left.

The courier who arrived on Wednesday noon at Elizabethtown, left Munfordville at daylight on the same day, and reports as follows: The rebels made an assault during the day.—A battery of rebel artillery, under cover of the woods, threw a shell occasionally, and gave employment to the guns on the left of our works; but no determined assault, or even musket fight, was made. The rebels contented themselves with effecting a landing on the north bank of the river, and a *lodgment for their artillery on the* bluffs overlooking the fort.

When this had been accomplished, and the investment apparently complete, the rebels, at five o'clock P. M., sent in a flag of truce and made a formal demand for its surrender. Cols. Dunham and Wilder, and Adjutant J. Simpson, of the 50th Indiana, went out to meet the flag, and listened to the demand. The Union officers then returned and a consultation was had. What it amounted to is not known.

At midnight the flag of truce was again met, and a formal surrender was to be made at sunrise. Pending this ceremony, the courier left on the horse of Adjutant Simpson, who informed him that a surrender had been determined upon. Our loss is five killed; that of the rebels is not known.

The Surrender of Munfordville.

[From the Louisville Journal, 20th.]

It will be remembered that the defences at Munfordville had been formed with a view to an attack from the south; but as a formidable rebel force made its appearance on the north side of the river, and as the Federal works were threatened at all points, to hold out longer would have been suicidal on the part of the Federal troops.

Our forces were surrendered by Col. C. L. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana infantry, who commanded on Monday morning. The forces surrendered embraced the 17th Indiana, the 60th Indiana, the 67th Indiana, the 68th Indiana, the 69th Indiana, all infantry; Capt. Hare's cavalry company of Louisville provost guard, a portion of the 4th Ohio battery, and one section of the 18th Indiana battery, amounting in all to about 4,500 and 10 cannon, including a 24-pounder.

The rebels fought with great desperation on Sunday, Colonel Wilder being in command of the Federal forces on that day. Two regiments of rebels made five different charges on a Federal battery, and were as often repulsed. In the last charge the two rebel regiments were almost annihilated, and our informant says that, of the members of the rebel companies, but three escaped death or injury.

On Tuesday Col. Dunham sent out skirmishers, who were soon driven in. As the rebels approached the Federals were ordered to reserve their fire until the enemy had advanced closely upon our works. Volley after volley of musketry was then poured into the rebel infantry at short range, which mowed down their ranks in great numbers.—During the skirmishing on Tuesday a citizen named Robert Getty, who had been impressed by the rebels as a guide, was killed. Among the rebel officers lost in the different engagements were three colonels and two lieutenant colonels, including a Col. Scott and a Col. Smith.