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Six months 50
Three months 25
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Five lines 12 lines 1 00
Two squares 2 00
Three squares 3 00
Over three weeks and less than three months 1 cent per square for each insertion.
Six lines or less 2 00
Five squares 3 00
Four squares 2 00
Three squares 1 50
Half a column 1 00
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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year 10 00
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till closed and charged according to these terms.

The Globe

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
—PERSEVERE—
TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.
VOL. XVII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. NO. 47.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete in the country and executes in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as—
HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, RAIL TICKETS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, &c., &c., &c.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' DOOR, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Friday, May 1, 1863.

OUR COUNTRY.

Where is now our heaven-born nation,
Which we boasted years ago?
All is marked with desolation,
Friends have turned to deadly foes.
See our lovely country bleeding!
See her bosom streams with blood!
God of battles, intercede—
Stay thine hand this mighty flood.
Nursing lap for foreign nations,
Home for all the world beside;
Nature, art, in combination,
Extolled for commerce far and wide.
Must she fall? Oh! Heavens forbid!
Must her beauty be defaced?
By the traitors' hand who bid it,
Blinded self-destroying race?
Happy Union, must she sever,
Thine end this wretched war?
Freedom, say: No! Let them never
From our banner take a star.
Glorious banner! star bespangled,
Let it wave o'er land and sea,
Nor by traitors be entangled,
God protect our death.

Lines on the Death of E. C. Dumire, Esq., of Co. G, 125th P. V.

His gentle voice will never hear
In these old woods, as once we did;
Nor will he chase the hours away
In nature's sweetest seclusion hid.
Those deep old valleys ne'er will tread,
By their inspiring rocks and shades,
Where sunbeams die upon the trees,
And soundless night twilight fades.
No more his ears shall welcome back
The early rill's spring-pledge song,
No more the blue-bird's twitter hear,
Through all the sunny summer long.
Soon will the meadows bloom again,
And the laurel hills with corn be green;
The oak-leaf falling from its bough,
The chestnut blossom soft and sheen—
But he will never go abroad,
The meadow's path again to tread;
Around his grave the thyme will scent
The dew damp pillow of the dead.
The yellow lark again will rise,
And greet the early light of morn,
But he will never hear its song,
Whose locks the hand of death hath torn.
Those lips that breathed the hopeful war,
Have ceased their whisper and have gone
To kiss the ashes of the dead.
And as I lie in the still night,
Gaze sadly on the half-revelled moon,
I wish that th' silent hand had not
Of my friend bereft so soon.

Words of Washington.

Listen to what Washington said,
The words are prophetic; they come
Up from the quiet tomb at Mount Ver-
non, to check traitors in their mad career:
WORDS OF WASHINGTON.
The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.
All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.
However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.
How prophetic are these words of our immortal Washington! "Cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men" are now endeavoring to subvert the power of the people; they are striving to introduce civil war in the North by resisting the Government in its attempts to put down a rebellion which the sages of our Revolution overshadowed in their prophetic fears for the perpetuity of the Union.
The ripest fruit falls first.

Income Tax Regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the following regulations for the assessment of the income tax:

The assessor and assistant assessors of each collection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May upon every person residing within the district, liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far as specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. Persons whose incomes do not exceed the sum of \$10,000 and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent. on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation: Provided, however, that upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1 per cent. will be levied.

Change in the Law Relative to School Directors.

The following act was passed by the Legislature at the last session: AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TERM OF OFFICE OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that it is hereby enacted, that the term of office of school directors, from and after the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall commence on the first Monday of June, in each and every year: Provided, (That) the term of office of school directors now in office shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires: And provided further, That the organization of each board of school directors, as provided by the twelfth section of the act of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be within ten days of the first Monday of June in each year: And provided further, That the school tax for each year shall not be levied until after such organization and before the first of July of each year: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the city of Philadelphia, nor to the county of Allegheny nor to the cities of Reading and Lancaster.

JOHN GIBSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 22d day of April, 1863.

This brief section effects several important modifications of the school law, which seem to require immediate explanation: I. It provides that after January 1, 1864, the term of office of directors shall commence on the first Monday in June next after their election. II. It extends the term of all directors "in office" (whether by election or appointment) on the day of its passage (22d April, 1863) from the day in which such term would otherwise have expired, till the first Monday of the next succeeding June. III. This means that directors' terms existing at the date of this act (22d April, 1863) shall be continued from the day on which they would otherwise have expired, till the next succeeding first Monday in June, so as to retain a full board till that time. IV. This does not mean, however, that directors whose term expired during the winter or spring of 1863, but prior to 22d April, 1863, are to resume and continue till the first Monday in June 1863; for their term having expired before its passage, this act can have no operation upon them. V. Hence this also means that directors whose terms expired any time before April 22d, 1863, are not to be admitted into the triennial conventions to elect county superintendents on the first Monday in June annually. VI. This renders an election of officers for organization indispensable within ten days after the first Monday in June, 1863; and annually thereafter, within the first ten days of each school year. VII. But, inasmuch as unbroken organization is indispensable to the operations of the system, this not only admits of, but requires an organization of each board for the interim between the annual election and the first Monday of June, in 1863; within ten days after which last named day, the first regular organization under the new law must take place. VIII. Hence it follows, that all official acts by school officers, chosen prior to the first Monday in June of 1863, and in accordance with the old law and the rule of proper board, will be legal and binding, till the first election under the new law in June. IX. It prohibits the levy of school tax till the period between the annual organization of the proper board and the 1st of the following July.

1. This means that the amount of tax to be collected within the then current year, shall not be fixed by vote of the board, till between the date of the regular annual organization thereof and the first of next July. In other words, that the official acts prescribed by section twenty-eight of the school law of 1854 are still to be performed, but at a different time.

2. This also means that the school tax for the year which will commence on the first Monday in June, 1863, is to be levied "or fixed in June, 1863, under the new law, and not "on or before the first Monday of May," as required by the act of 1854.

3. As this act does not specify the time when the tax is to be "apportioned" and the duplicate made out, the old law did, (viz: on or before the first Monday of May,) as required by the act of 1854.

4. It also means that the school tax for the year which will commence on the first Monday in June, 1863, is to be levied "or fixed in June, 1863, under the new law, and not "on or before the first Monday of May," as required by the act of 1854.

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