TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

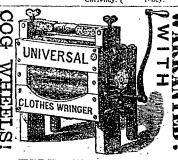
CURRENOY, Washington, July 22, '63 )

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented by satisfactory evidence presented by the underlaged, it has been made to appear that the First National thank of Huntingdon, and State of because of Huntingdon, and State of because the equipments of the set of Course, and state of rects opposed a national coursency occupied a national course of the circulation and tedenation thereof, approved February 25, 185d, and has complete with all the provisions of soil act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I. Hugh McCulloth, Computoller of the currency do hereby certify that the sail First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Penusylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In Testimony whereof, I bereuite set my hand and sent of office that twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCulloott. (Seal of the Comp.) HUGH McCULLOCH.

Compttoller of the troller of the Currency.

Send of the Comptoller of the Currency.



No. 1. Large Family Wringer, \$10,00 No. 2. Medium No.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ No. 3. Small No. 8. Large Hotel, No. 18. Medium Laundry (to 111) 18,00 No. 22. Larye " (or hand.) 30,00 Nos. 21. and 3 have no Cogs. All oth ers are warranted. \*No. 2 is the size generally used in

private families. ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Ag-'riculturist," says of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is-in reality a Chrutes Sayel A Time Sayer! And a Stemoru Sayer! The saying of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the muchine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saxing of garments! There are several kinds, nogerly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the 'ollers, and the tollers upon the crank-shaft hip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first unke, and it is as Good as new alter nearly polk years' constant use.

Every Wringer with Cog Whee's is Warnanted in every particular. No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in send the Wringer free of expense.

For particulars and circulars ad R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

#### MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those fulthful soldlers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years unless sooner discharged. Provided and allowance sum as for officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bountes for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate anylog is resions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

presions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bobbed, and capable of performing goard duty, etc., will be armed with maskets and assigned to companies of the First Istatation. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an atm; and the least effective, including those who have best a fixed for feg. to the companies of the Second or Third Istatalions; they will be at med with awords. The duties will be to not chiefly as provest guards and sarrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clocks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts. &c.

Acting Assignating those Markhale General are authorized to appoint officers of the hegular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of cultiment to those men who have completely infilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.

3. That, if no now in the vervice, he was honorable discharged.

harged.".
That he is meritorious and deserving.
To emissiment or further information, apply to the
and of knowliment for the district in which the appli

cant is a resident
By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marsian General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

### ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 148 North Secondst., Corner Quarry PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches. Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins Fings. Finger Rings, Bracelots, Miniature Cases. Modallions. Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles Spectacles, Silver Tablo. Desert, Tas, Salt and Mustari Papones: Sugar Spoons, Cups. Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives. Shields. Combs. Jimmond. Pointed Penset. —al. of which will be rold low for Card!

M. I. TOBIAS & C.O.S. Dest quality full jowelled Paten Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality. N. B.—Old Gold and S.lver bought for Cush. Sept. 9, 1863-15.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

## GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA. NO MARINE RISKS - FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKES.

Perpetual policies granted on hilck and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or 10g punning serchandis and furniture.

22. No premium notes required, consequently no asse-turate mode.

R. ALLISON SHLEER, Eep16,1865 Agt. for Huntingdon Ladjoining Cos

OWARD ASSOCIATION. OWARD ASSOCIATION,

Bitterolent Institution established by special Endowment,

for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afficied with

Virulent and Endomn Diseases, and especially for the

Chree of Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Medical Advice given graits, by the Acting Surgeon,

Valumble Reports on Sepremator bues, and other Diseases

of the Saxual Organs, and on the new Remedies employee

in the Dispensive, sent to the affilicted in sealed latter en

velopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage

will be accountable. Moles, tree of company of the second of the geon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Pla adelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D HARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. Irc. 31, 1862.-17.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS -- new and im proved styles—just received and for rale at Lewis' Book Store







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

# HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

The Globe.

VOL. XIX

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp of 147th, Pa. Vol.

WAUHATCHIE, TENN. )
Dec. 13, 1863. } EDITOR :- All eyes have been turn ed to the Army of the Cumberland. The late success of its arms have been fully detailed to the loyal millions of anxious friends at home. Now that the smoke of battle is lifted, and we have rested our weary jaunted limbs, we gather around our camp-fires and recount the struggles and incidents of

the memorable past. The 2d, Division, 12th Corps, in connection with a portion of Gen. Thomas' command from Chattanooga, took possession of Lookout Valley, about the latter part of October, and closed up to the foot of Lookout Mountain. This movement, as will be remembered, opened communications to Chattanooga, or within three miles of that place, and and lasting blow to the great Southern salivary fistula. relieved the army from a long and Rebellion. circuitous transportation. The rebels in vain, attempted to wrest it back again, culminating in a desperate night attack and repulse, on Gen. Geary's 14,00 Division, on the 28th of October. The 11th Corps came to our assistance and

the rebels retreated to their mountain stronghold. The taking of Lookout Mountain on the 24th Nov., will stand prominent on the pages of the history of this war; and with it stands inseparably, the "White Star" Division. The slow, steady, and difficult charge up the rugged sides of that stupendous and seeming invincible stronghold of rebel prowess; contested step by step, by a rebel force fully equal in numbers to that of the attacking party, can only find its parallel in the gran-

dest charges of this war. The Division was supported by other troops, only, when it had gained a point on the south east side which caused the enemy to abandon the mountain. Lookout ours! Yes, and all the army Joined no in triesistion cheers. Then followed Missionary Ridge on the 25th Onward we pressed the broken and retreating columns of frightened reb els. Prisoners in every direction pas-

sed us; captured cannon, caissons and wagons, we met in our pursuit, while the usual rout of an army was visable at every step. On the 27th we encountered the enemy's left, strongly were posted on Taylor's Ridge, and holding a gap through it. The Diwe mourn the loss of some of the bravest spirits, that ever gave up their lives for our struggling country. The ent consumption does not exempt ridge was taken after three hours desperate fighting. Some miles beyond this ridge the pursuit ended, and we

returned to our old camps where we had left all our baggage. Found everything all right. As we had the extreme right of our line, little could be gathered from the left and centre. excepting the thunder of artillery and incessant roar of musketry, keeping from the d'Army of the Potomac," pressed more liberal and friendly opinions of us, and really lavish high enconiums on the 11th and 12th corps.

with considerable contempt, have ex- service. We don't find Lee to pit against us here-The country bordering on Georgia, is not fertile. The Tennessee river runs very winding through the broken and ifested by positive change of structure, irregular ranges of this mountainous or wasting of the affected limb, or puff region. Many of the residents here

the true Brownlow stamp. The Penna. Regiments in this army were honored by the visit of a Commission sent by the Governor, to look after the wants and welfare of Penna. troops. The party were composed of Drs. King and Franklin and Mr. Fran- ly. eis, ex Senator from Lawrence co. Afone from our old commander, Gen. Geary, the regiments gave them three

them from their old State. on in re-enlistments of Veteran Vol. with manifest derangement of the genunteers. Whole regiments have re enlisted and are about to start to Pa. to recruit up, and take advantage of diseasethe furlough and bounty offered them by the Government. To morrow the 29th P. V., starts-others are nearly Division but will take the offer, and symptoms. return in a body to their respective

States-on 30 day's furlough. Now is the time for the good and patriotic citizens of our county (Huntingdon) to show their benevolence and appreciation of the veteran soldier. Besides the usual government bounty.

let our people add \$200 or \$300 more rious permanent disease of the eye or and adherent cicatrices of lower exto it and give that amount to each veteran soldier who re-enlists. The his services. The effect of such a nost all the old, tried, and faithful sol- the invalid corps. diers of Penna., would, by Spring time would be to all at home, in the end? | ies in progress. Instead of lavishing extravagant boun. ties on new and untried volunteers,field. Now is the time to act, if you | Chronic purulent otorrhea. will save a draft; if you will do a cred-

Prus.

The Diseases and Infirmities Exempting From Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 100 .- Paragraph eighty-five of the regulation for the government of the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service and for which only physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz :

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well es ablished recent insanity, with liability

3. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is not sufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician n good standing who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the board.

4. Paralysis; general, or of one limb. or choreas, their existence to be ade quately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or fortified at Ringgold, Ga., where they lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as vision lost severely in this action, and to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed consumption. Incipi-7. Cancer: aneurism of the large ar

8. Inveterate and extensive disease impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's

unfitness for military service. 10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphpace with our column on the right. ilis, which has so seriously impaired The western troops who viewed us, this general health, as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military

11. Habitual and confirmed intemperanco, or solitary vice, which has so | fication. materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's in-

capacity for military service. 12. Chronic rheumatism, unless man ness, or distortion of the joints, does are very loyal to our cause, and are of not exempt. Impaired motion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limbs is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination, while in a state of anthesia induced by other on-

13. Pain, whether simulating bondter glowing speeches from each,-and ache neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affection of the muscles, joints or bones, is a sympcheers, and felt honored to receive tom of disease so easily pretended, that it is not to be admitted as a cause At this time great activity is going of exemption, unless accompanied eral health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local

14. Great injuries, or diseases of the intellectual faculties, epilopsy, or ready. Scarcely a regiment in this other manifest nervous or spasmodic

> 15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right sarily prevent marching. eye; loss of crystaline lons of right eye. 16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired | companied with chronic swellings or as to leave no doubt of the man's ina- ulcurations.

bility to perform military duty. Se

eyelids, so manifestly affecting the tremities. use of the eyes, as to leave no doubt old sold er does not want to be bought. of the man's incapacity for military reporting the "statistics of the causes The money is not so much an object service. Nearsightedness does not of exemption on account of physical to him, as the appreciation shown for exempt; if found on trial to be so do debility," will hereafter, in addition to movement would be magical, and al- vice, the man may be transferred to quired by Circular No. 90 from this

be again ready for the field. How nose so great as seriously to obstruct disqualifying infirmities much more prudent and saving it respiration; ozaena, dependent on car-

18. Decided deafness. This disa bility must not be admitted on the (who before they become innured to mere statement of the drafted man, the hardships of soldiers' life, waste but must be proved by the existence one half of their numbers away by of positive disease, or by other satissickness and other causes,) offer a lib. factory evidence; and it must be so eral bonus to the veteran, and our or- decided as to leave no doubt of the ganizations remain unimpaired, in the man's unfitness for military service

17. Incurable diseases or deformiit to your State, and to the faithful ties of either jaw, such as will necessaboys who have withstood all that man | rily greatly impede mastication or can endure. Show an appreciation of speech. Anythlosis of the lower jaw; their services. Keep up the organ- caries of the bone of the face, if in thereof as is comprised under the fol. chance to be present, by simply taking ized regiments as they are, and one progress; cleft palate (bony;) exten- lowing points: more Summer will witness the final sive loss of substance of the cheeks, or

> 20. Dumbness; permanent loss of roice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the drafted men are to be "rejected as man was restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck fistula of larynx or trachen; toriticollis, if of long standing, and well mar-

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant excessive obesity.

27. Hernia. 28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcorated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemp-

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis, epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the reat of the pe

31. Incurable permanent organic of the skin, such as will necessarily stricture of the uretha, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the uretha does not ex-

empt. 32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned, and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the bounty and premium of \$302 will be metalic cathacter, is a pasitive disquali-

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal: but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcoco lo; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Waricocele is not in itself, disqualifying. 34. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand,

leg, thigh or foot. 36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns or

tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service. 37. Fractures, irreducible disloca-

tions or anchylosis of the large joints chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military sor-

38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands so decided as to leave the skull, occasioning impairment of no doubt of the man's inexpacity for military service.

39. Club feet, total loss of a great too. Other permanent defects or informities of the feet, such as will neces-

40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and ac-

41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep,

Surgeons of boards of enrollment in cided as to incapacitate for field ser- the alphabetical list of disabilities reoffice, report the number rejected un-17. Total loss of nose; deformity of der each paragraph of the above list of

JAMES B. FRY. Provost Marshal General.

Volunteering and the Draft. HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA, ) Harrisburg, Dec. 10, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS. )

No. 48. The President of the United States 9th inst., in response to propositions the pupils in the class as being of the submitted to him relating to the re- same proficiency. By this method, a cruiting service in Pennsylvania, un- class can be made to appear well to der his call of October 17th ultimo, for visitor, or the Board of Directors, or 300,000 men, approved of so much It is ordered-

That the recruitment of Volunteers for the various regiments now in the field will be conducted accordingly,

1. Details for recruiting service in the State, will be made of officers of ten, like an old song. It was only Pennsylvania regiments in the field, learned for the purpose of reciting, and whose terms of service expire in 1864.

2. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be re-

8. The volunteers who shall be The teacher may take the Geogra-enlisted will remain under the control phy class and by pointing out and naof the Governor at such camps or rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 75, of 1862

4. Premiums not exceeding twenty five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service, from regiments in the field, when impeding respiration or deglatition; ted States. Payment to be made by fistals of larvax or traches; toriticalthe recruits are accepted by the Unisistant Provost Marshal General.

5. Volunteers furnished by cities or other localities will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864; and also "all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States, since the draft the number so credited to be deducted from the proportion of the quota as signed the State under recent call." Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships and wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

6. Authority will be given to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field, to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as those countries, and a place once visitation of the have less than their proper number of the dean never be forgotten. In addifrom regiments in the field, to raise company organizations. Colored volunteers for the col-

ored regiments of Pennsylvania, will to make a map of the country about be accepted as a part of the quota, and | which he is studying, it will be so the dso such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities or other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under recent call.

Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities, in charge of commandants and skilful surgeons to be appointed by the Governor.

To every recruit who is a Vetean Volunteer, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting Veteran Volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and a pre mium of \$402, and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one months pay in advance, and, in addition, a

The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of pro viding, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers. Mu nicipalities of other States, by this means, are sending from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less, pro portionately, than any adjacent Com nonwealth, should show, by promptness and alacrity, now, her a-bility to maintain the high position she has heretofore, and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Russell. Adjutant General Pennsylvania

A good joke was perpetrated by rebel priconer captured at Chickamanga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer. "Why cles, the Athenian general and states not?" inquired the Feds "Because," narrow, that you'll fire clear over it, ing asked of him in marriage, he preand hit your men on the other side."

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what have merit without riches, than riches his rule of punctuation was. "I set up | without merit."as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape I insert a semi-colon; and when I want a chaw of tobacco I make a paragraph."

Read the exemption list.

## NO. 27. EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

S. B. CHENEY, Editor, To whom all communications on the sul

ect of Education should be addressed.

Book Knowledge.

As a general rule, the teachers of our schools do too much, and the scholars too little. That is, the "pouring in" method is too generally followed when there is any method at all.

Classes are called, questions are asked and answered by the teacher, the pupils only being required to repeat the answer after him, and generally in concert, so that there are often scholars found in the class who never "open a mouth," and yet, unless an observer be very careful in judging of the merhaving, by his communication of the its of the class, he will pronounce all the County Superintendent, when they a lesson which has been previously recited. Answers and definitions may be thus learned, so that the class will remember them for a short time very well, but when the class goes 'on to something new, what is past is forgotthe reciting was done to please the teacher, or the visitor, who may chance to have been present.

ming, a few times over, the counties, States, towns, rivers, &c., the class will be able to follow him all over the maps; but when the class has not been practiced on the maps for a few days, they have forgotten almost all that they thus learned to point out. A Grammar class can soon be taught in this way to give all the principal definitions, although they may never have seen a book. But stop the drill and in a few days the class will have forgotten all they had learned on the subject. A superficial knowledge of History and many other branches may be learned in this way, but the knowledge is no

sooner gained than it is forgotten. But on the other hand let the Geography class take a short lesson and aid from the teacher, and they will be that they sought out and ascortained tion to this if the scholar be required time will not efface it. In this way he gets Book Knowledge directly, and by the "pouring in" method indirectly, the teacher getting it first and then makes a transfer to the pupil.

If the pupil has been required by his own exertion, as much as possible, to get out and recite his lessons he will try harder to remember what he has gone over, for he knows what it cost him, and all will admit that that which is most appreciated is that which cost us most. Then he will form habits of industry and learn to rely on his own py of this really elegant and valuable exertions, and not be a mere boody, drinking in what every one would tell

Demosthenes shut himself up in a cave that he might betake himself to his books, and Napoleon used to retire to the silent groves to read and meditate. There is no royal road to learning any more than to wealth. He who would be in possession of either must work, and not sit and listen to vain babblers. Then, the place to learn thus to work is in the school-room .--Give each scholar a duty to perform and have it done precisely as directed. Take no excuse for delinquency, and very soon none will be asked, for all will know that what has been appointed to be done must be done. If this plan were more fully carried out, the rising generation would be more celebrated for industry than past generations, and knowledge would be more widely diffused.

The following is a noble sentiment and action related of Themistoman, which speaks for him a great and said he, "the Confederacy is getting so disinterested soul: His daughter beferred an honest poor man to a rich one of an indifferent character; and gave for his reason, "That in the choice of a son-in-law, he would much rather

> cobbett, in one of his "Rural Rides." says, "I saw no corn standing in ricks; a thing I never saw before and would not have believed it had I "What relations do we most neglect?"

Passing Away. One by one we are slowly passing from this world of sin and trouble, and joining the seraphims of that celestial band who sing sweet anthems of praise around the throne of the Almighty God, who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of His hand. Let us turn aside a moment from the hum of the busy husbandman, the noise and confusion of the battle-field, recking with the blood of thousands of the slain martyrs of civil liberty and human freedom; we say, let us cast aside the cares of life for a few brief moments, and look into the future: Will not our end be like those around us, whose mission on earth is ended, and who have been called to perform a higher, a holier duty at the throne of Mercy. "Man is of but few days and full of trouble;" then why this terrible war, which has desolated this beautiful land of ours, and crimsoned her soil with the blood of hundreds and thousands of her noblest sons. We cannot live always, why then should brother meet brother in deadly conflict, to redress an imaginary wrong? Is not our Government the best on the face of God's green earth, did it and does it not afford ample protection to all who choose to come within its bounds,-did we not prosper and grow great, as a nation,—were we not feared and respected by the civilized world, because of our united greatness? Why then, we say, was this terrible war brought upon us? Was it to give us more trouble than the ordinary duties at of life bring about, or was it sent to us as a just punishment for our innumerable personal and national sins? Bad, designing men, whose thirst for power and greatness knew no bounds. sought to clothe themselves in "sackcloth and ashes," that the world might bow in humble submission to their will. and know no other. "O, how have the mighty fallen l' They now see the error of their ways, while the unholy rebellion they inaugurated is waning and must soon yield to the iron will of the Government. Their capsg is hope less, and in all the agony of a conquer ed hero, they cry; out, "Liost; all is lost." In a few short years the heroes who have fought, bled and suffered, to

gain the second independence of the United States, will have passed away, go and their names and deeds of valor will only be remembered in history.---Their sufferings and privations will on be read by future generations with the same carelessness with which the his tory of our forefathers, has been read no by the erring South, but it will matter, little to them, another generation will control the Government, and they will be receiving their reward in Hearing ven. Why, then, the use of gnarrele

ing, when life's but a span habour anob "Life, 'tis a strife; . .... 37441.1745 "Tis a bubble, 'tis a dream ;.
And Man's but a little boat,

Sailing down the stream." A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material be required to locate the principal from which the future history of the towns, rivers, lakes, &c., without any accumulating abundantly, and there fixed on the memory, from the fact has been no more valuable contributed that they sought out and according tion to it than the "Annals of the artheir localities for themselves. They my of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It. criptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and por-traits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, roughly riveted to the memory that other interesting matter. We find that time will not efface it. In this way he there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides; other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its au thor is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. - He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved; their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of, the Cumberland, should procure a co-

> A six foot three man went into shop in Worcester lately, asking for "whirlers"-stockings without feet. She hadn't got 'em; had got first rate big stockings with feet. "How much?" said the customer. Four and ninepence he was told. "Can you cut the feet off?" "Oh, certainly:" "Then just do it." It was done-and so was the shopkeeper, for the man took up the impromptu whirlers, laid down one and sixpence (he said he never gave any more) and was permitted to go --This is something like the London sweep who took up a piece of current pudding and asked whether a half-

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

work.

How much for this damaged tart?" LITTLE GIRL'S DIRECTNESS. In a ecture at Portland, Maine, the lecture rer. wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?". "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks !" The locturer confessed she had the advantage of him there.

penny wouldn't pay for this lump of

speckled stuff, and was allowed to de-

part with his sooted sustenance; or.

the little boy who stuck his finger into

a pie, and holding it up, inquired,

A College student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity; not seen it." The matter of fact apostle when he answered with much simplicate rever found out the bull he had made ity, "Poor relations, sir."