The Globe.

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

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864. NO. 30.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
IT 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 ins.	3 ins.
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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Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 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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One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

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

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand) 18 00
No. 22. *Large* " (to run by steam or hand) 30,00
Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER, A TIME SAVER and A STRENGTH SAVER. The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it has GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense*.

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

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers 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. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions 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-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm, and the least effective, including those who have but a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled 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 not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. B. 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 Second st., Corner Quarry,
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, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

N. B.—Gold and Silver bought for Cash.

Sept 9 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

Sept 9 1863 H. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead; French and American Zinc; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Deep and Ivory Blacks*; and a full assortment of all *the finer colors*—such as Vermilions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make, Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

N.B.—One of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late G. Schenck. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal if not *superior* to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at C. P. GWINN'.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Ice Houses.

Every family that can get access to ice in the winter should have an ice house. It is a luxury in the summer that no one should voluntarily dispense with; and independent of its value as a luxury, it is never once used in a household without ever thereafter being considered a necessity. Its inestimable value in many cases of sickness; its medicinal properties in many complaints incident to the heated season, particularly in affections of the bowels; and its utility in the preservation of meats, improvement of butter, &c., commend it highly to all classes of people, and they should not be without it.

The great difficulty that stands in the way of the general use of ice, is the popular error that an ice house must necessarily cost considerable money and labor. This is a delusion that should be speedily dispelled. The great difficulty in keeping ice in the country has been that ice houses have almost invariably been constructed with too much care, labor and expense. It was once thought that ice could be preserved only by a deep pit in the ground, walled up, drained, lined with tan or saw dust, covered with straw, and kept hermetically sealed. Three years ago we found just such an ice-house disfiguring our premises when we took possession of them. If for no other reason, the unsightly thatch over the squatted, ill-shaped structure, within a few yards of the house, doomed it to destruction; but fortunate the proper preservation of ice demanded its removal quite as imperatively as did its want of comeliness.

Underground ice houses are just the worst possible places to preserve it They cost five times as much as a good ice house should cost, and waste fifty per cent of the ice, while a cheaper and properly constructed building will save half the waste, afford easy access, and can be made ornamental by a few scolloped boards and the occasional introduction of a little white wash. It is impossible to keep an underground ice house dry, and no one of ordinary intelligence need be told that moisture is the most destructive enemy that ice has to encounter in the summer. Equally erroneous and fatal to the preservation of ice is the popular idea that it must be kept closely confined from the air. Ice thus closed up in air tight buildings is destroyed by the moisture it creates itself, while the free circulation of air over the top of the ice dissipates the deadly moisture and adds vastly to its safety.

Any man who can put up four corner posts and nail boards on them can build the very best kind of an ice house. The location should be rather high, so that moisture will not gather about it. The posts can be sunk in the ground—they should be about ten feet high and four inches square will do; weatherboarded closely outside, and the earth packed about the bottom boards so as to prevent the circulation of air under the ice. Ten inches of tan—or saw dust is better if it can be had—should be thrown into the bottom of the house on the ground. Then a floor should be laid, not too closely, and inclining to the side where water will most readily be carried away from about the house. This with a roof completes an ice house that will preserve ice ten fold better than any of the old style houses, which cost ten fold more. It will improve an ice house to use posts eight inches square, line the building inside with light boards, and fill the space between the weather boarding and lining with tan or saw dust; but it is not necessary to the preservation of ice. The roof should project over the side of the building, and there should be an open space of at least ten inches under the roof, by leaving off the top weather board, so as to allow the freest possible circulation of air over the body of ice inside. By projecting the roof the rain cannot blow in on the ice, and thus ventilation is secured without endangering the ice in wet weather. It will rather add to the value of the house to have good sized windows in each gable end, closed up by shutters so constructed as to admit air and exclude rain. These should be hung on hinges and in clear weather should be thrown open, and in wet weather closed. Ever bear in mind that the circulation of air over ice cannot be too free.

In filling a simple, cheap ice house such as we propose, it is only necessary to lay ten inches of saw dust on the floor, then lay your ice compactly, leaving a foot of space between it and the weather boarding all around. If the weather is very cold when you put ice up, as it should be, fill the crevices between the cakes as well as possible and sprinkle water over each layer as long as it will freeze, and thus the whole becomes one compact body of ice. When filled up within two feet of the top of the square, it is full enough. Then fill the space between the weather boarding and the ice well with saw dust, cover the ice at least a foot with saw dust, thatch your roof inside with straw to keep the heat of a low roof from effecting the ice, and you have an ice house at a trifling expense that will keep ice in the best possible manner. Such a simple, cheap structure is within the means of almost every family, and we assure our readers that the very simplicity of the building is its greatest virtue in preserving ice.

☞ General Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his eighty first year.

The President at Home.

The gossippy correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, Perley, sends that paper the following readable account of daily life at the White House:

"Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours each morning to his voluminous private correspondence, besides glancing at a city paper. At nine he breakfasts—then walks over to the War Office to read such war telegrams as they give him, (occasionally some are withheld,) and to have chat with Gen. Halleck on the military situation, in which he takes a great interest. Returning to the White House he goes through with his morning's mail in company with a private Secretary. Some letters are indorsed and sent to the department—others are intrusted to the Secretary, who makes a minute of the reply which he is to make—and others the President retains, that he may answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how inelegant the chirography may be.

Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days visitors at the White House are requested to wait in the antechamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes, before the President has finished reading his mail, Louis will have a handful of pasteboard, and from the cards laid before him, Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving preference to acquaintances Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications.—Care and anxiety have furrowed his rather homely features, yet occasionally he is reminded of an anecdote, and good humored glances beam from his clear grey eyes, while his ringing laugh shows that he is not "used up" yet.

The simple and natural manner in which he delivers his thoughts makes him appear to those visiting him like an earnest, affectionate friend. He makes little parade of his legal science, and rarely indulges in speculative propositions, but states his ideas in plain Anglo Saxon, illuminated by many lively images, and pleasing allusions, which seems to flow as if in obedience to a resistless impulse of his nature. Some newspaper admirer attempts to deny that the President tells stories. Why it is rarely that any one is in his company for fifteen minutes without hearing a good tale, appropriate to the subject talked about. Many a metaphysical argument does he demolish, by simply telling an anecdote, which exactly overturns the verbal structure.

About four o'clock the President declines seeing any more company, and often accompanies his wife in her carriage, to take a drive. He is fond of horseback exercise, and when passing the summer at the Soldier's Home, used generally to go to and fro in the saddle.

The President dines at six, and it is rare that some personal friends do not grace the round dining table, where he throws off the cares of office and reminds those who have been in Kentucky of the old school gentleman who used to dispense generous hospitality there. From the dinner table the party retire to the crimson drawing room, where coffee is served, and where the President passes the evening, unless some dignitary has a special interview. Such, I am informed, is the almost unvarying daily life of President Lincoln, whose administration will rank next in importance to that of Washington in our national annals.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Fort Sumter.

In an article on the encouragement given by Northern Democrats to the authors of the Rebellion, in the Hartford *Courant*, we find the following incident related:

Scene—Jeff. Davis' parlor at Washington, shortly before the arch-traitor left to consummate his infamous crime. Present, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and a lady from New York, whom we will call Mrs. A. A conversation ensued between the ladies relative to public affairs, and the demand from S. Carolina for the surrender to the State authorities of the United States Fort Sumter. Mrs. A. asked Mrs. Davis what they would do if the Government refused to give up the Fort. Mrs. Davis replied, "We will fire on it; the Fort belongs to South Carolina, and *she will have it, let the consequences* be what they may."

Mrs. A. in astonishment, remarked. "What, fire on Sumter! fire on the United States flag!" "Yes," says Mrs. Davis, "we will fire on Sumter, and the flag which waves over it must come down." Mrs. A. amazed at the spoken treason of Mrs. Davis, again said, "Fire on the flag! shoot down the flag of our country! What do you suppose would be the effect in New Y. City?" "The effect in New York city," says Mrs. Davis, "will be that ten thousand strong arms will at once rally in that city to the support of the South." Mrs. A. more and more astonished, turned to Mr. Davis, who had taken no part in the conversation, and asked him if he had not a word of rebuke for such language. Mr. Davis replied by saying that his wife was mistaken relative to the effect in New York city of firing on Sumter; that not *ten thousand, but twenty thousand men* of that city would rally to the standard of the South.

☞ Peach trees are in blossom at St. Augustine, Florida; garden flowers are in full bloom, and bouquets grace the officer's tables.

A Change in the Climate of Southern Illinois.

A late number of Silliman's Journal contains some interesting scientific speculations by Mr. Henry Engelman, assistant in the geological survey in Illinois, upon the changes produced in the climate of Southern Illinois, by the new growth of timber which displaces the tall grasses. Mr. Engelman says:

"Timber is now encroaching spontaneously upon land formerly occupied by tall grasses; while on the contrary old forests yield to the axe and plowshare; at the same time the rank prairie and barren grass die out. The effect upon the climate, especially in decreasing the humidity of the country, must be powerful, and may be compared to the change of sensation which we experienced on a clear summer evening, in coming from a sheltered damp creek bottom to the airy top of a dry hill. The effect is similar to that produced in other countries by the clearing of extensive forests.

The growth of dense tall grasses, of which untold generations have died and rotted upon the same spot, not only protects the soil from the warming rays of the sun, and thus checks evaporation, but it actually increases the precipitation of moisture, especially in the form of dew, by the low degree of temperature consequent upon the humidity of the surface and upon the powerful radiation of heat from the spears and leaves of the grass waving in the night air, which can easily be proved by experiment, grow much colder than the bare soil. The grasses also check the surface drainage most effectually.

With their disappearances the above effects cease, the soil becomes more exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to the dying breezes, while the succeeding growth does not favor the precipitation of dew nearly as much as the grass. The natural impediments to the speedy abduction of the falling rains are so lessened to a considerable degree and thus the soil is rendered drier. The artificial works of drainage, and even the cats and ruts of the roads, do their share also. The breaking up of the sward and deep cultivation of the soil facilitate the sinking of the water, and expose a greater surface of soil to the desiccating influence of the sun and winds.

Every old settler can bear witness to the remarkable and rapid change in the conditions of moisture of the prairies, which is also attested by the gradual falling of the wells at numerous points. It is a common observation that they must be dug much deeper now than formerly in the same vicinity. The healthiness of the country has thereby improved, and the farmer is enabled to plant much earlier and at points which were formerly too wet; his loss by the freezing out of the winter crops is much reduced.

The droughts in summer and fall are perhaps also more severe at present, without some sacrifice, and a remedy is accessible, if only we apply it; it is 'through cultivation, and underdraining." Where these are practiced the roots are enabled to strike deeper, beyond the direct influence of the sun's rays; and a larger quantity of the soil is equalized; its absorbing power for moisture and gases is vastly increased, and the growth of the plants is, consequently, much invigorated and placed beyond the reach of sudden changes of the weather.

☞ At the banquet of the Sons of New England, in the Astor House, in New York, Major General Dix, after thanking God that the ancient geographical boundaries are being rapidly regained by the armies of the Union, said:

"The time is not far distant when the elements of society in the United States, thus rudely and wickedly disturbed, must be re-adjusted, and the old order of things re-established, possibly with modifications growing as necessities out of the shock they have sustained. With whom shall the conditions of the re-union be negotiated and arranged? Certainly not with the men who caused the war [loud and prolonged applause,] and with it the sacrifice of half a million of lives. National honor, retributive justice, respect for the principle of stability in established systems, a proper regard for the generations which are to come after us, and whose political organizations will derive strength or weakness from the issue of the mighty conflict we are engaged in—all these considerations demand that the architects of disorder, who have violated the public peace and broken the social contract they had sworn to observe, shall have no part in our future government.—With them we can never even negotiate for peace. When they shall have been expelled from the country they have devastated and dishonored; when their military power shall have been broken and their forces dispersed, and the deluded masses of the South shall have been liberated from the tyranny under which they have been crushed, it will be time to make terms, not with the guilty leaders, but with those whom they have defrauded, plundered, and oppressed."

The Dutchman and the Rebel Currency.

During General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania last summer, a detachment of the rebel army had possession for a few days of the thriving town of Hanover, in the county of York, lying some twenty or more miles west of Gettysburg. Apprised of their coming the merchants and business men of the town mostly placed their movable goods safely out of the reach of the pilferers. They secured but little booty. What they could lay their hands on, however, *they did not fail to 'bag.'*

Among the heaviest losers was one of the landlords of the town, the proprietor of a well stocked and well conducted country tavern. At his house the hungry rebels made themselves "well at home." Without leave or license, they devoured his stock of beef, bacon, and poultry; consumed all his flour, which they forced the landlady to bake into bread and pies; used his forage, occupied his beds, and of course drank up his entire stock of liquors.—Of this, before they came, he had ten or a dozen barrels, when they left, not so many pints, for what they could not guzzle on the spot, they contrived to take along.

As they were about taking their departure for Gettysburg, a Georgia Colonel, exhibiting a degree of consciousness not shared by any of his associates, remarked to the landlord that it was a "pity" to consume so much of his property without any compensation, and that if no one else would extend justice to him, he would, at the same time throwing on the bar a bill of the denomination of twenty dollars. "There," said the rebel chieftain' "my good fellow, take that as my share of our indebtedness." "Vot kind of money is dat?" inquired the landlord, one of the class of Pennsylvania Germans so proverbial alike for sagacity and integrity.

"That, sir, is a greyback; in other words, a note of the Confederate States of America." "O, stranger," said the hotel keeper, "if you hash not got no better monish dan dat, you'll better keeps it. I don't vont none of it; it is good for mix; no better dan plank paper." "Sir," rejoined the somewhat indignant epauletted Georgian, "I advise you to take it and be glad for the opportunity. You will soon find that it is the best money in the world. Keep it, sir, keep it."

"Nein, nein," retorted mynherr of the swinging sign; "dat monish will never be wort anything here nor anywhere. I would not give one silver thaler for a bread basket full. I von't be seon nit it in my hand; and if you don't take it along, I rolls it up, holds it at the candle un lites my pipe mit it."

He was about suiting the action to the word when the Georgian took the note up from the counter and returned it to his wallet. This is not fiction but an actual occurrence. The Hanover landlord deserves praise, not for his loyalty alone in the presence of an insolent foe, but is likewise to be commended for his financial sagacity, which is far ahead of Momminger himself.

Our Hair.

God covered the skull with hair. Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the brain. It exposes the throat and lungs—the eyes likewise, say wise physiologists.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close hat holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak; the hairs fall out. What will restore it? Nothing after the scalp becomes shiny. But in process of falling out, or recently lost, the following is best: wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the loss and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

What will beautify a woman's hair? Whatever will invigorate the hair glands. Oils and most other applications debilitate the hair glands. Cold water is best. At first the head looks like a witch, but after a few weeks it makes the hair luxuriant. By the persistent use of cold water I have seen thin, poor hair become rich and curly. Only the part of the hair next the scalp should be wet. It must be thoughly dried.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

Working Girls.

Happy girls—who cannot love them? With cheeks like the rose, bright eyes and elastic steps; how cheerfully they go to work. Our word for it, such girls will make excellent wives. Blessed indeed will men be who secure such prizes. Contrast these who do nothing but sigh all day, and live to follow the fashions; who never earn the bread they eat, or shoes they wear; who are languid and lazy from one weeks end to another. Who but a simpleton and a popinjay would prefer one of the latter, if he were looking for a companion? Give us the working girls.—They are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mincing along, or jumping a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or fly.—They have no affectation, no silly airs about them. When they meet you, they speak without putting on half a dozen airs, or trying to show off to better advantage, and you feel as if you were talking to a human being, and not to a painted or fallen angel.

If girls knew how sadly they miss it, while they endeavor to show off their delicate hand and unsoiled skin, and put on a thousand airs they would give worlds for the situation of the working ladies, who are above them in intelligence, in honor, in everything as the heavens are above the earth.

Be wise, then. You have made fools of yourselves long enough. Turn over a new leaf and begin to live and act as human beings, as companions to immortal man. In no other way can you be happy and subserve the purpose of your existence.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,
To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Arithmetic.

Many of the subjects of Arithmetic as treated on by the different authors, are vastly different from the principles carried out in common practice, and none more so than the principle of discount, and while the method adopted in practice does not appear to be strictly legal on the one side, the illegality must be sanctioned by the party in whose favor the discount is made, for, by the method he is allowed a greater discount than by what is called the *Book, or legal method. That is to say*, the man who owes me one hundred dollars for a year will have less to pay as the present value of his note if I take off a *nominal* discount, than if I take off what is styled the legal discount; and since the obligation is in his favor he will not hold me to the strict legality of the matter, and as far as I am concerned, I apply the practical method because it is the most expedient. Again, a man may have a sale of property amounting to say a thousand dollars, and the credits may be six and nine months.

Now suppose his creditors were to offer cash payment, as is often the case, on the evening of sale: By what is called the legal method, it would require a great amount of time and labor to discount all those notes, but by the nominal, or the method commonly practiced, he can make his calculations very rapidly, and dispose of his customers as fast as they call on him; so that what he may lose on his sales, by the practical method, he will make up in the less amount of labor and time which is required to transact the business. There is hardly a business man in the country but practices the nominal method, and yet our school books treat of the subject in an entirely different way, making more than double the amount of work, and the difference in the results are a very small item.

True, when a sum of money is discounted, the present worth should be such a sum, as would for the time for which it was discounted, if put on interest, produce the sum discounted.—But when a man receives money before it is due, the favor is worth more than merely the simple interest on the present worth, which is all that is considered by the Book method; therefore he can afford to take a less present worth, or in other words, one hundred dollars, due one year hence, is worth more when discounted and paid at present, than if it were left unpaid until the end of the year. Then if it is worth more to the man to whom it is due, to be paid cash, it is on the other hand worth more to the man who owes the money, and is able to pay cash, to keep the money until it is due, and realize the profits arising from an application of the money to business transactions. If in the use of money six per cent. were all that is allowed, or ever made, by business men upon the capital invested, then the book method would be the only method, for it would be just as well to wait for dues until *due* as to receive cash, and better, we might say, for your money would be out of the way. But to business men six per cent. is entirely too small a figure to realize from capital invested, and hence they would prefer receiving all dues cash, even at a nominal discount, and the creditor is unwilling to pay before the time specified in the note no matter what the discount may be.

Now, if the foregoing views of the subject are correct I do not see why the method in common practice should not be adopted as the legal method, and introduced into our text book.—As it is, scholars expect to be taught to work out the problems which are placed before them in their books, so as to bring the book result, and when they leave the school and go into the counting room they find their method does not agree with the one practiced there, hence they blame their teacher for not instructing them properly.—Then to obviate the difficulty, the teacher who would be successful must take both methods and make his pupils entirely familiar with them, which is always harder than if there were but one, and that the one in common practice. Besides the difference spoken of, there are also differences in regard to the manner of calculating commissions, and percentages for collecting taxes, &c., which should all be bro't to one common system. We make these remarks, not for the purpose of being critical, but that others may take up and thoroughly investigate the subject. If we are wrong in our ideas we are ever open to conviction, and will yield the point when convinced.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possessing great simple facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY, & MUSIC STORE.

Southern Unionists.

Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut volunteers, was captured—in violation of a flag of truce, by the way—before Fort Wagner, last July, made the round of the rebel prisons, and was recently released. He writes:

"All through those portions of the South which I saw or heard from, the entire mass of able-bodied men were in arms, while many mere boys were in service, and old men were doing guard duty to relieve younger ones sent to the front. Every evidence was given that the South has no reserve, that its whole force is already in the field, and that the raising of our new levy of 300,000 men will give us so large a preponderance of numbers as to make quick work of the rapidly thinning army of rebellion.

"Every desirable evidence was also given to our prisoners that, with the military power of the South once broken and its army once scattered, its whole strength is gone. No extermination will be necessary, for the latent Unionism, even in South Carolina, is beyond all that we had supposed possible. In the Confederate army there are thousands who long for the restoration of the old government, for the supremacy of the old flag, and thus to a still greater extent with those not yet gathered in, employees of the 'government,' exempts and families of those in service. Hospital nurses, guards wherever we were carried, citizens who communicated with us in spite of every *precaution of authorities*, all testified to this, and money was given our men, newspapers furnished against orders, and sympathy expressed and aid tendered wherever we turned, and this sometimes by different men, closely associated, who did not suspect each other of such sentiments from their extreme caution under the fearful reign of terror which prevails above them. *Such will hail gladly the* day when once more they can serve the government they love, and enjoy again its protection and benefits. May God grant its speedy coming!"

Engagement in Life.

Engagement is everything; the more significant, however, our engagements are, the better; such as the planning of laws, institutions, manufactures, charities, improvements, public works; and the endeavoring, by our interest, address, solicitation, and activity, to carry them into effect: or, upon a smaller scale, the procuring of a maintenance and fortune for our families by a course of industry and application to our callings, which forms and gives motion to the common occupations of life; training up a child; prosecuting a scheme for his future establishment; making ourselves masters of a language or science; improving or managing an estate; laboring after a piece of preferment; and lastly, *any* engagement, which is innocent, is better than none; as the writing of a book, the building of a house, the *laying out of a garden, the digging of a* fish-pond—even the raising of a cucumber or a tulip.

Singular Dream.

A lady came from New York, on Friday, to attend the christening party of her little grandson. During the evening she lost the setting of a valuable diamond ring. The house was thoroughly searched, and still no trace of the lost valuable could be found. Early Saturday morning a lady friend who was present at the party, came to the house, saying she had a most singular and vivid dream, in which she plainly saw the diamonds lying hid close behind the leg of a stove that stood in the room. She could not forbear calling to see whether it was so or not. Upon looking in the place designated they found the missing treasure.

This, like the dream of another person in this city, not many months ago in which was correctly revealed the lost body of a drowned boy, with the hands still tightly clinging to some timbers, deep down beneath the waters at Daniels' dam, shows that dreams are not always to be disregarded. In the case last mentioned, a most vigorous and prolonged previous search of the river, throughout a considerable length, had failed to find the lad's body.—*Hartford Times.*

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chattanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that 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 author 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 Chickamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.