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The Globe



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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. NO. 38. TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.

Table with columns for 'UP TRAINS' and 'DOWN TRAINS' listing stations and times for the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Table with columns for 'WESTWARD' and 'EASTWARD' listing stations and times for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. Composed by a Veteran, who has been in Huntingdon, but now in the Field in Virginia. Freeman, list, thy bleeding country. Calls aloud for volunteers!

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

How Kilpatrick Scouted and Scoured the Country.—A Court Martial Gunned.—The Raiders Welcomed by Unionists and Contrabands.—Fighting in the Suburbs of the Rebel Capital.—Richmond Shelled.—Attempt to Free the Prisoners.—Secretary Seddon's Property Burned.—Negro Traitor Hung.—Capture of Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune reports the following: The much talked of raid by General Kilpatrick has ended with failure as to the main results intended to be accomplished.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the end of his daring journey he was more or less harassed by the rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places.

On Monday they reached the Virginia Central railroad, and tore up the track in four places, destroying whatever property would render the road useful.

As they passed through the country in the most good natured way, questioning as to whether any Yankees had been seen there lately, the inhabitants could not believe that it was Lincoln's cavalry who were paying them a visit.

Occasional Union families were encountered, who gave valuable information, and freely offered what they had to eat and drink. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday, they pushed on to Richmond a detachment of five hundred, under Colonel Dahlgren, keeping well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick, with the main body, moved upon Ashland, both parties scour-

ing the country thoroughly, and doing all possible damage.

As the forces near Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as much of the James River Canal as possible; then, taking the river road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deliverance of the prisoners on Belle Isle. General Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooke turnpike simultaneously, if possible, with the other movement.

It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night or early on the following morning, when a partial if not total surprise could be effected. Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who, by their valor and daring, have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed to prevent the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war.

Colonel Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. The detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying barns, forges, and everything which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on, so as to reach Richmond as soon as possible, Colonel Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him towards Goodland instead of to Richmond, and on Tuesday morning he found himself miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take.

The expedition was a warlike tour, wherein all the fun, chickens, turkeys, geese, hogs, corn, oats, hay, horses, mules, negroes, graybacks, whether made of flesh or paper, that could be had, were obtained. They carried with them but two or three feeds each for their horses, and about as many days' rations for the men, the General being determined that for once the celebrated order, "subsist on the enemy's country," should be faithfully executed.

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romonstrances have been vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of education;

And whereas, information has been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State, and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service.

Two thousand infantry, under Col. Dunkin, 4th United States colored regiment, eight hundred cavalry under Colonel Spear, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Reiger's First Battery, the whole under command of Col. West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements.

The incident is marked from the fact that heretofore the Army of the Potomac and particularly the cavalry, have entertained a marked dislike to colored troops.

The men and horses have borne the hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep given to the men.

Over five hundred prisoners were taken, but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been baffled of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities at Washington had permitted General Butler to co-operate with them, and keep pickets of infantry deployed down the Peninsula.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service as from those States, and

for those who think spectral phenomena can be philosophically explained. Here you have the phantom of a living person projected entirely without that person's consciousness.

Let it be assumed that a person in extreme peril can, by intense volition, act on the nervous system of the universe, so as to influence his dearest friend; but here the person whose likeness appeared was entirely devoid of apprehension, while the servant, who alone knew what was likely to happen, would naturally exert no volition towards revealing it.—Dublin University Magazine.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

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

Teacher's Trials.

There is, perhaps, no man who gets as little credit for his labors and exertions as the School Teacher. We frequently hear persons say, "the teacher has nothing to do; he has only to work six hours a day, at nice light work, in a dry shady place, and various other expressions that show undoubtedly, that the persons who say so, are unacquainted with the trials and troubles of a teacher's life.

Counting the hours in which he is engaged with his pupils as nothing, he still does work sufficient for his poorly paid services. But is his direct instruction to his scholars nothing, when for six long hours, he is obliged to breathe the heated and impure air of the school room, while his voice is constantly kept in use, and his mental faculties on a constant strain.

And then after a day so spent, when he sits himself down to rest his weary body, and to soothe his aching brow, an indignant parent rushes in upon his apparent leisure, and with flashing eyes and angry voice "wants to know why his poor boy must be beaten nearly to death, for missing a lesson, when detaining after school would have done far better."

A Remarkable Vision. A solicitor, resident in the Isle of Wight, had business in Southampton. He stayed at one of those hotels for which the town of mail steamers is famous, and after dinner he was looking over his law papers, while he sipped his port. He was aroused from his doze by the opening of a door.

And then after a day so spent, when he sits himself down to rest his weary body, and to soothe his aching brow, an indignant parent rushes in upon his apparent leisure, and with flashing eyes and angry voice "wants to know why his poor boy must be beaten nearly to death, for missing a lesson, when detaining after school would have done far better."

So the day passes on, and he is himself overtaken nature, and he rests his overtaxed nature, and he is free from his thankless toil. Some may think this picture overdrawn; but a fair and candid mind will discover there is more truth than poetry in it, and that it should be remedied at once. But how? some may ask. Not by the parents taking the part of the children in every supposed wrong; but simply by the parents taking more interest in the schools to which their children belong, by visiting them frequently, and becoming acquainted with the plans of the teacher; by assisting him to carry them out, and by instilling into the minds of their children, respect for the teacher and his rules. Until this is done, education cannot prosper, and it would be well if parents would not in the matter immediately. J. S. S.

A Good Story.

In the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine, was the following good story of Illinois soldiers and an Illinois Colonel—the latter, Col. Oglesby, well known to fame. Well, one day his fire and drum majors went off into the woods to practice a new time. Attracted, no doubt by the melody, a fine, fat, and well-dressed proselyte, came near—alas! for the safety of his own bacon to hear for his bass drummer "by a change of base,"—made a base attack on his front while the fire by a bold and rapid flank movement charged in the rear. "Was soon over a few well-directed volleys of clubs and other proselytes were applied and piggy went dead again a martyr to his love for music! But how to get the deceased porker to camp? "That's what the matter" now. After considerable discussion, an idea strikes the drummer (not so as to hurt him): "We'll put him in the drum!" "What the thing, by jockey," said the first. "Ole has been taken out, the hog stowed in, and our heroes started for camp; their drum between them. In the meantime the regiment were out for a dress parade and the Colonel somewhat vexed at the absence of his principal musician, no sooner saw the sight than, in a voice of reprimand, he ordered them to take their places with the music. The drum bearers halted, looked at each other, then at the Colonel—but said never a word. The Colonel repeated his order in a style so emphatic that it could not be misunderstood. The drummers in port fell, the music had arrived, and that an explanation had become a "military necessity." So the drummer going up close to the Colonel made him acquainted with the state of affairs, winding up with "We 'low, Col. to bring the best quarter over to your mess, and we'll understand the Colonel, "why didn't you say so at first? Go to your quarters! of course! Battalion, right face!" The Colonel had fresh pork for supper.

The Care of Teeth.

The Peoples Dental Journal, of Chicago, is making a Bold Journal of Health, in the plainness and directness with which it discusses matters in its special department. The following from the pen of the editor on the Care of the Teeth, favors the people rather than the dentists, and is certainly worth the attention of the farmer: "The decay of the teeth is the result of external agents, corroding and dissolving out the limy portion of their structure. In other words, the decay of the teeth is from chemical causes, acting from without, and not from any disease within, as many suppose. With this view, what would be the most efficient means of preserving the teeth from decay? Clearly, positive, and unqualified cleanliness of the parts, is the rational means to be adopted. To accomplish this, a thorough and careful use of the tooth-brush and tooth-pick after each meal, or at least once each day, is indispensable. No other agents can be made as efficient. The friction of the brush removes all deleterious matter from under the free edges of the gums, and from the exposed surfaces of the teeth, whilst the toothpick (one made from a common goose quill is always the best) can be readily inserted between the teeth, to remove any particles of food remaining, which, if left, will decompose and generate an acid which attacks the fine of the tooth and breaks down its structure. But, says one, I know a person, sixty years old, who seldom, if ever, brushes his teeth, and yet they are perfectly sound. Very likely what you say may be true. We have seen similar cases, but whenever they occur they are found in persons who have remarkably firm and well organized teeth, and the secretions of whose mouths are normal, not only free from destructive agents, but calculated to neutralize whatever acid may be generated by the decomposition of food lodged between and around the teeth. It is often asked at how early an age ought the teeth to be cleaned. You might, with as much propriety, ask the physician how soon the child ought to be cared for in order to insure good health. As a matter of fact, as they are exposed to the action of external influences, which, as soon as they make their appearance, if parents would pay attention to this simple but highly important practice of frequent and thorough cleansing of their children's teeth, and would be constant about the habit of cleaning them for themselves, as soon as they are old enough, as carefully as they do the habit of keeping their feet and hands clean, much unnecessary suffering would be prevented, and their bills with the dentist would be much smaller."