TERMS OF ADVERTISING

# The Globe.

## HUNTINGDON, PA.

AS WE PASS ALONG.

In the cars and on the boat. As we pass along; Love and friendship all affoat, Bleeding hearts beneath the coat, In the cars and on the boat, As we pass along. Tales of sorrow fill the eye, As we pass along, Trickling tears cannot deny, Blighted hopes that you and I,

See in others passing by. As we pass along. Weeping, hoping, when we part, As we pass along; Dearest memories of the heart Meet us, thrill us with a dart, When we stop and when we start, As we pass along. On the field we meet a brother. As we pass along; In the cars we meet a mother, Weeping sadly for another, Killed or wounded, like some other, As we pass along, May the angels come and greet us, As we pass along,

Let no deeper sorrow meet us;

Meet we none who can defeat us :

Guardian spirits thus entreat us:

As we pass along.

NARROW ESCAPE .- A drunken man who was standing upon the platform o a car of the down passenger train on the Reading Railroad, a few days ago, lost his hat, and, with the foolhardiness common to persons in his condition, jumped off after it while the train was running at a speed of forty miles an hour, and was thrown against a bank. Instant death or mortal injury would naturally have been expected as the result of this rash leap; but when the train was stopped, and backed to the high this station. Two bridges were spot where the man lay, he was found completely destroyed by fire by the unhurt, and coolly cursing the conduct-or for leaving him behind,

FEARFUL FALL OF A SOMNAMBULIST. year, Johnny Rives, son of the late John C. Rives, Esq., arose from his bed in the still hours of the night, and, passing out of his chamber window, fell thirty raid on our part and will add fire to A few weeks ago, a lad in his fourteenth feet to the ground, without sustaining some manner struck and broke a window of the chamber below his own. The be taken by our Government, as the family were thus alarmed, and when enemy will then see much sooner the some of them descended to him, he was error of their ways and the sooner upon his hands and knees, endeavoring to rise, which he immediately did with Washington were promptly summoned, and as promptly congratulated an anxnaton Chronicle.

### Elderberries.

These make a very good wine, which is estimated as a tonic, and for its portwine flavor. One quart of juice should be diluted with four quarts of water, and the addition of three pounds of sugar will generally be found suffiwork for three or four weeks, and the cask be kept constantly full, which insures the expulsion of all the sediment through the bunghole. After this, let the cask be closed so as to be air-tight, and in about a year yeu will have a healthful, delicious beverage that may be darkend-in moderationwith impunity. We have now a quan-

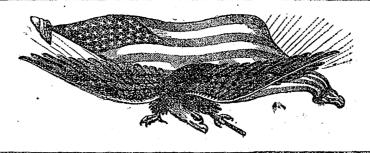
tity in bottles which we made in 1858-9 Elderberrios are also a remarkable fruit when dried. As they grow in great abundance in nearly all the States, the young people would find it profitable to gather and dry them for

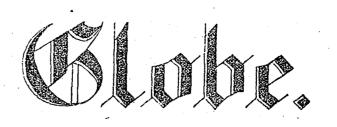
Green Corn Pudding .- Take of green corn full in the milk, twelve ears, and sweet milk, one quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beaten, peper and salt as much as deemed necessary; stir in the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish. together, and brake in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of fine sugar and eat with sauce. It is an excelent dish. cold or warm with meat or sauce.

A Brave Engineer .. -- A gentleman just returned from a trip to the West informs us, that while on a train thirty miles from Chicago, the engineer, on childstruggling in the water. With most heroic courage he instantly gave the signal for stopping the train, then running at a speed of thirty-five miles an up the bank of the river with it in his arms. The name of this brave engineer is Charles N. Thompson, and he is a of duty. a native of Taunton, Mass.

Do Nor be discouraged by difficultics, nor vex yourselves with what may go on quietly and diligently, seizing formation through madame rumor; say, I did not, as many are said to do Steitz also returned that day or the hold of every occasion for improve. we are the 195th Regiment Penns under such discounts there is a superior of the nouse, and remained there; be the final results of your efforts. Just ment, and acquire habits of industry, Vols. It is commanded by Col. Jo- past life, nor did I bestow a thought Franzen and Mary heard him workwhich will form your characters, and stick to you through life. The likelihood is, that by this simple cut persevering course -a course unmarked by heard. It will please the many friends ful present. The crash came; a bump the falling of a heavy body, which great effort-vou will pass the wait on well directed enterprise .- Cham. The Captain of this company (E) to lute darkness into which we were which he dug for it. During the time







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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

#### HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. VOL. XX.

From our Hundred Days' Boys. BALTIMORE STATION,

JULY 25th, 1864. DEAR GLOBE :- Fortunately for us,

as well as the Government, this regiment has crossed its native borders and been launched hundreds of miles nearer the rebel foc. On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock we as a full regiment, left the renowned Camp Curtin to gether with its bright and dull associations, and after a two hours' march with knapsacks well filled and through almost impenetrable darkness we reached and entered a large train of soldiers' cars on the Northern Censeated we were compelled to undergo an apparently unnecessary delay of a couple of hours At midnight, howover, and the sound was welcome, the shrill blast of the locomotive gave the signal for readiness and soon we were coursing our way, at a slow rate, however to Baltimore. Nothing of unusual moment occurred to mar the usual disagreeableness of a nights ride in an unfurnished soldier car over an unfinished railroad, or, if finished, not substantially and safely built. Sleeping, to some, at least, in this condition, was out of the question; but as a sol dier's life is full of such embarrass ments and inconveniences, this can be considered one of the least. Ere we reached this depot, and some sixteen miles from it, a scene met our eyes that proved conclusively that rathless and depredating hands had perpetrated a deed through a degrading and inhuman motive. This scene was the ruins of bridges on the Northern Cen-

Many a soldier, as he crossed the slight assistance, and then walked up to his chamber again. Dr. Wells, of spot where the destruction by the Bladensburg, near which place the rebels was visible, could be heard vow-Many a soldier, as he crossed the family resides, and Dr. Lincoln, of ing to avenge this audacious insult, and others no doubt vowed the same ious family on the providential escape vow inwardly. Others of the regiof the lad from all injury, except some ment considered it but a trifling affair slight scratches and bruises - Wash and only served as a lesson to keep still greater activity. Should such acts be of daily occurrence in our midst, those of an apathetic disposition would then be aroused to a proper apprehension of the wants of the hourthose of an indifferent feeling as to the cient. The mixture must be allowed to issues of the present conflict would then be compelled to feel which side loved the country most-and those who are opposed to the Union and dwell securely in our midst would then think of the imminent danger they were in, and act in immediate

response to the call of their country.

the rebels, the track torn up for some

distance and the telegraph wires cut

to prevent immediate communication.

rapine, and blood to fire No rash or

inconsiderate steps should, therefore.

Wednesday. July 26.-Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock A. M. we left the Baltimore depot and marching through the city encamped at a point on the Falls road, about five miles from Baltimore. This march will be long remembered by our regiment, from the fact that it was the first time grate them. To this add one quart of in the history of this war that some of the men ever marched with knapsacks The next instant our train was struck on their backs and a gun upon their shoulders. Though the distance was comparatively short and the road good, or, remaining upon the track. We Some add to the other ingredients well yet many could be seen resting on roadside and anxiously looking forward to the end of the journey. The distance we marched almost constrained some to believe we were marching directly for the seat of war in the Shenandoah; so that when we did reach our camp you may rest assured the order to halt was welcome to all, both approaching a bridge, discovered a large and small. Tents have been erected and we think we are now in permanent quarters. The situation is good-shade and water both convenihour, and jumped from the locomotive ent; and although we are not as near into the water. When the train had the city as some wish, yet this circumstopped, the brave fellow was climbing stance will surely not prevent more soldierly like bearing and constancy

pany is mainly from Columbia, Lancaster county.

left the ancient borough and have at-

tached themselves to this regiment: Henry L. Africa, Charles H. Anderson. Charles E. Campbell, John M. Cunningham, Howard Crewitt, James Hight, William Kiester, Hugh Lindsay, John M. Maguiro, Oliver McNeil, John Miller, George A. Nash, Robert Rahm, A. C. Snyder, James Stewart, Orlando S. Swoope. W. D. Westbrook, H. C. Willoughby, James Watson, tral railroad. After being securely Bennett Willoughby, George H. Zeig-

> The boys of this company are all well and the health of the regiment in of having a brush with the enemy, who, we learn, are again on another "JUNTO"

#### THRILLING NARRATIVE,

A "Wild" Train Dashed into another Going down a Mountain Side.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican was a passenger on the train on the 29th ult., mot with what might have been a dreadful catastrophe. The road passes over the Cumberland Mountains. On the eastern slope the train is pushed up, but on the western | right. slope the train slides down, its motion arrested by a close application of the brakes, and, if necessary, a reversal of the engine. About midnight of the day in question, the correspondent was asleep, but was startled suddenly into wakefulness by an unusual, extraordinary noise. On looking thro' the glass door at the end of the car its origin was manifest; he beheld a sight which no mortal man, have once looked upon, could ever forget.

Two trains had started at the same time as the one in which he rode. It was about half way.down the mountain, (the grade being very steep,) about two miles from the foot of the grade. The two trains in the rear were at the usual distance, 'when suddenly, exclaims the correspondent, as if the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward with the rapidity of lightning, and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his,engine, but it was all in vain. The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than one hundred yards of us that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroving demon, bent on our annihilation, seemed the terrible ongine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels.

It was sliding onward to destroy us. and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of fire, Then the reversing force w'ld whirl them round for a moment with

the most awful rapidity. I rushed toward the hind end of the car with the design of leaping out. By this time the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car. and bounded forward for a few feet. as if shot from a cannon, still, howevstruck again, and this time our car, and I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful speed at which we had the pursuing engine now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of as we ripped up the rails and ties unthe car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined rolling and tumbling down into a gorge of the

Cumberland Mountains. During the few seconds of the descent before the stroke, the whole dread reality of the situation stood I have not secured any definite or like an awful picture before my eyes.

tached itself is Thomas E. Caldwell, those who were hurt, the sickening up stairs four or five times, and drank formerly a captain in the Fifth Re- smell of fresh human blood, the fear, whisky, in order to nerve himself for serves. The other part of this com- ful uncertainty as to the fate of those the work. on board whom you loved, the consciousness that the next instant you I send you the names of those who yourself might be crushed to atoms, all these things formed an awful combination of horrors.

There was another crash above us; side of the ruined car.

resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on with several of its cars, not leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off on the other side of the embankment from us. One had roll. ed down on our side, just ahead of our and in ordinary times would create two passenger cars. Another was as much excitement in a community resting with its fore end upon the top as a big battle does now. of the car in which I rode, its wheels from Chattanooga to Nashville, which thrust into our car, its bind end resting against the embankment, about half-way down to our car, and thus cs was begun in this country in 1835. actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk up-

> For the space of thirty or forty feet where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, there was not a single tie or rail remaining, nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

When lights were produced, there were found two score bruised, cut. lacerated and stunned; but, strange to say, not one person, so far as I could the gracious interposition of Almighty God, and to return to Him-some perhaps for the first time in their liveshearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

#### Revelation of a Murder Concealed for nearly Three Years.

The Laporto (Ind.) Democrat con ains a long account of the arrest of a nan named Steitz, in that county for a brief are these: Steitz was building a and had in his employ a man named Von Jesseda, both being Germans. These men had frequent quarrels about money, which Von Jesseda alleged that Steitz owed him for work done, and refused to pay. The two men, dred and fifty thousand dollars per during the warm weather, were in the annum. The revenue which the govhabit of sleeping in a hay-mow, Steitz being a bachelor and his sister keeping house for him. On the morning of the 19th of Aug-

ust the old quarrel was renewed, and the men got to scuffling in the mow, and finally both fell through to the barn floor, Von Jesseda not being dressed. Von J. ran to the house, his hand bleeding. Steitz followed him, and as soon as be came within reach struck him a severe blow on the head with an iron bar which he had picked up kneeking him down senseless. Being near the cellar-way when he fell. Steitz kicked him down into the cellar; and, fearing that his work was not fully accomplished, he followed down, and pounded him with a board for some time. The whole transaction at the house was witnessed by Mary Steitz who was aroused from her sleep by the noise at the door. She endeavored to dissuade her brother been going in our endeavor to escape from his purpose, but he rudely thrust her back into another part of the room. After he had beaten the body some about twenty feet, a dreadful sound time, he came out of the cellar, leaving the body where it fell. He then dorneath us; then a lurch, hurling us left the place, and did not return until with fearful violence from one side of the next day. As soon as Mary Steitz could dress herself and get ready, she left the house, and went to a house where Jacob Franzen was working, to whom she was engaged to be married. She told him all that had happened, and that she was afraid to remain there any longer unless he was there. They agreed to get married official statement of the number of our I felt palpably that the next instant I soon, possibly the next day. The day regiment, but it is believed by the should probably be a mass of quiver- after the occurrence they went back most of us, who have received the in ing, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to to the house, and remained there; we are the 195th Regiment Penna, under such circumstances, recall my next; and the night after his return, seph W. Fisher-the other staff and upon the future; all the faculties of ing down in the cellar, and at one line officers you no doubt have ere this my soul were concentrated in the aw- time heard a dead, heavy noise, like of Adjt. John Willoughby to know and a roll, and all was still. There they supposed to be made by Steitz the dissipated, and the timorous, that he has been made Quartermaster. was no light in the car, and the absolutioning the corps into the grave which the squad from Huntingdon at | plunged, the wailing and moaning of he was occupied at the burial, he came

The Franzens agreed to say nothing

disgrace it would bring upon the fumily. But later Mary wrote to a sister, a Mrs. Brown, in Gormany, stating what had occurred. After a time the again the car turned over, but that Browns immigrated to Indiana and the last turn of our car raised in my mind old partnership quarrel between them the idea that the whole of the follow. and Steitz was renewed, when Brown, ing train, with its locomotive, might becoming exasperated, threatened to come down and grind us all to pow- expose the murder. Steitz dared him der. Then came the burning, hoping to do so. The Franzens, fearing what almost despairing desire to get out had occurred, thought it was time to unveil the whole matter to the auth-Dashing through a glass door, I fi- orities, and upon their information nally emerged from the car. Let me Steitz was arrested. On digging for tell you what I saw. The accident the body in the cellar only a small porhad taken place upon an embankment tion was found. On being asked to general, is also good. Those who have The two passenger cars of our train make a clean breast of the matter not yet smelt gunpowder are dsirous had rolled down about 60 feet, finally Steitz did so, stating that he had subsequently taken up the body and burned it. It seems, however, that the body was so much decomposed that he did not get all of it. The murderer was fully committed for trial.

This is cortainly a very curious case,

### The Match Business. The manufacture of friction match-

The Germans claim to have discoverod the process at about the same time and it is probable that like many other discoveries and inventions, that both parties developed the idea simultaneously. The new impost duties have developed some facts in this branch of manufactures, which, like many others, were not before generally known. Messrs. Byam, Carlton & Company, of this city commenced the manufacture of matches in 1835, and are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country, having held the learn, was killed outright! So won patent for 21 years. They have one derful seemed our preservation that I factory at Erving, two at Athol, two think no one failed to attribute it to at Ashburnham, Mass., one at Benton one at Kendall's Mills, and one at Waterville, Maine, eight in all, besides the They manufacture fourteen million four hundred and forty thousand for each bunch, they will pay a tax ernment will derive throughout the country, from the apparently small branch of manufactures, will not be less than three and a half millions per annum .- Boston Bulletin.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURREN cy.-One of our friends, who has been made a speculator by force of circumstances, was yesterday relating to us what, a hundred dollars in currency had done for him since the war commenced. In '61 he exchanged the above amount for one hundred dollars in gold, paying a premium of four dollars and fifty cents for it. The issue of greenbacks, which followed soon after, sent up the price of gold to treenty per cent., when he sold his one hundred dollars for that much premium, making a handsome little sum. Finding that the premium on gold kept increasing, he bought the next day, investing his one hundred dollars with what he had made. In the course and in a week he sold again at the doubled his money.

end of which time he found that he his two hundred dollars until gold finthe following simple remedy, lon nally reached 72 per cent., when he known in family practice, and which sold again, his proceeds amounted to New York 22d regiment, where there between \$700 and \$800. This he invested in mess pork (at \$15 per barrel. believing there would be, as there ry case: was, a reaction in gold), which he sold in the course of a month at an advance of \$7 per barrel,-when he made in pork, the other in whisky reached sold out and found that he had suffi cient funds to purchase a house on Seventh street, for which he paid \$7,500. Such we know to be the history of one hundred dollars in currency since the war commenced, and it is in just such a manner that immense fortunes have been made. - Cincinnati

NO. 7.

Important to Cigar Makers. The new internal revenue requires every person before making any cifor which permit the Assessor is entitrict than that in which he resides, such permit must be presented to the Assistant Assessor of such other district, and his indorsement thereon procured authorizing such trade, for which

he is entitled to a fee of ten cents. Every person making cigars shall keep an accurate account of all the cigars made by him or her, for whom made, their kind and quality. If made for any other person than himself, the name and place of business of such person, and on the first Monday of every month a copy of such account, the Assistant Assessor if required by

Any person making cigars without such permit, or the proper indorsefine of \$5 for each day, or imprisonment. Any person failing to make return, or making a false return, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment.

Any person, firm or corporation employing or procuring any person to make any cigars, who has not a permit, nor the indorsement required thereon shall forfeit all such cigars,

and tobacco for making them. All eigars manufactured are to be packed in bundles, boxes or packages, open to inspection, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse for export, each bundle, box or package, is to be stamped by the Inspector, and if not so stamped are liable to seizure wher-

MATERIAL OF THE ARMY .- It is pecu liarly affecting to see and reflect how much of the bravery, intelligence, and true worth of the nation is crow establishment in Boston. They con- ded within a circuit of a few miles in sume at these different factories five the pine woods in front of Petersburg. thousand cords of wood per annum, | Here all professions and classes are mostly sapling pine. , Their establish- fully and creditably represented. ment in Boston is a brick block on How many vacancies does this gal Friend street, 80x75 and six stories in lant Army of the Potomac and James height, where the matches are dipped, make even in the pulpits, at the bars, finished and packed, in which process in the colleges, and in the magnificent five hundred pounds of brimstone are drawing rooms, as well as in the hummurder committed in August of 1861, used daily, and twenty thousand lbs. blo cottages of the free and inexhaustinearly three years ago. The facts in of glue per annum, for mixing the blc and invincible North. What an composition for the end of the match. immense moral power, besides the grandest military power ever organized, we have in this army, backed by matches per day, and under the new the moral power of the North and the law, which requires a one cent stamp world. Never did an army contain more intellect and cultivation than of \$1,400 per day, or nearly four hun this grand army of Union and Liberty. I will not detail to the enemy its military arrangements, preparations, or personnel, but almost every camp is an artistic village of canvas and green boughs, combining almost all the comforts and luxuries of home. The quarters of some of the officers, in fact are magnificent architectural palaces of

> tag .- Army of the Potomac letter. THE State Constitutional Convention of Maryland, on the 19th, passed the following resolution by a vote of 33 yeas to 17 nays:

greenest, softest, glossiest, coolest car-

Ordered, That this Convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the commandants of the military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers with the rebellion resident in this State the total amount of all losses and spoilations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, of three or four days he sold again, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to componente the loyal sufferers.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY. He pursued the same course with cates to the Republican of that city

Receipt: In a tea-cup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt vance of 37 per barrel, when he made at the bottom of the cup. Pour boilan investment of one half of his funds ing water upon the solution, till the in pork, the other in whisky reached cup is twothirds or three quarters full. \$1,80, and pork \$50 per barrel, he A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed and the solution allowed to cool.

Dosc-Tablespoonful three times a day until relieved.
The rationale of the operation of

this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted

Why are clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the rains.

#### THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is a the most complete of any in the country, and post seeses the most ample facilities for promptly oxecuting the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, POSTERS.

BILL HEADS, CARDS,

BALL TICKETS. LABELS, &C., &C., &C CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

"Not Deep Enough for Prayer."

A good story is told of two raftsmen, which occurred during the late about the matter, on account of the gars, whether for himself or for other big blow on the Misissippi, at which parties, to procure from the Assistant time so many rafts were swamped, and Assessor of the district in which he re- steamboats lost their sky riggings. A sides a permit authorizing such trade, raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant tled to a fee of twenty five cents. If the raft was pitching and writhing as such person desires to work at cigar if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, making in any other assessment dis- while the waves broke over with tremendious uproar, and expected instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayers, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft. "What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "get down on your knees now, for there isn't a minit between

> "Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he cooly continued to punch with his pole; verified by oath, is to be delivered to "be aisy now; what's the use of prayin" when a feller can tech bottom with a nole ?"

us and purgatory!"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer ment thereon, shall be punished by a to omit prayer so long as they can "tech bottom."

> ma It was a smart boy who owned that he liked everything good but a good whipping. The same boy liked a good rainy day, too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go fishing.

A little girl who was walking with her mother was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges, exposed for sale in a store, quietly took one; but afterwards stricken by conscience returned it. After her return home, she was discovered in tears, and on being asked the cause of her sorrow, replied, sobbing :--

'Mama, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've crack ed one a little.'

She was forgiven:

A foreigner, who had mixed among many nations, was asked if he had observed any particular quality in our species that might be considered universal. He replied :- Mo tink dut all men love lazy.'

Dobbs, on being questioned by the court as to whether he had ever been extensively engaged in the hotel business, answered that he rather thought he had, as he once boarded a frigate and two sloops-of-war.'

A student in ancient myt gy will at one time in his researches resembld a cat on a woodpile-if he muse long enough over the Styx.

nea. To dream you are a pig. behoves you to guard well your tongue, lest you turn out a bore.

LABOR AND MEDITATION .- He whoin his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation, and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself perennial green, carpeted with the The first can never know anything exactly; his knowledge will always pets of carefully disposed fresh pine be intermixed with doubts and obserrities; and the last will only pursue shadows; his knowledge will never be certain and solid. Labor, but slight not meditation. Meditate, but slight not labor.

185 How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a

A lady sitting in the same box at the opera with a French physician, was much troubled with ennui, and happened to gape. Excuse me, madam,' said the doctor, 'I am glad you did not swallow me.' 'Give yourself no uneasiness,' replied the lady, 'I am a Jewess, and never eat pork.

There is a tree in front of General Harrow's Fourth Divsion, Fifth Army Corps, Sherman's Army, which is called the fatal tree. Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the illfated tree, to take a position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot, when a board was placed there with the word 'Dangerous' chalked upon it. The rebels shot the guide board in fragments, and a Sorgeant took his place behind the unsuspected tree. In less than five minutes two Minnie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell, the eighth martyr, beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

FATTENING ANIMALS.—Feeding these should be commenced early in the season—the same amount of food will go much farther now than in cold weather. Late summer apples may be fed to swine. Select and purchase all needed stock.