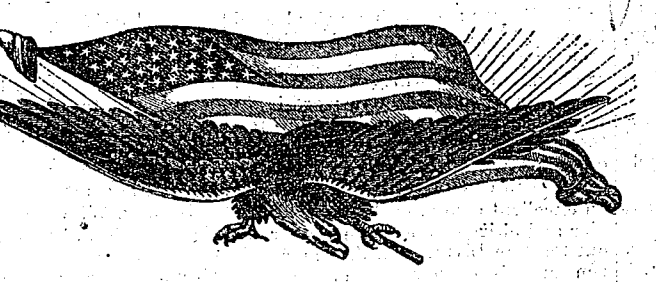


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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 4.

The Globe. HUNTINGDON, PA.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT. Speak thou the truth. Let others fence And trim their words for pay; In pleasant sunshine or pretence Let others bask their day.

at that last sad parting, when he no longer a boy went forth among men speaking a language to which the classics furnished him but an imperfect key—the language of practical life—and to essay a problem of which college mathematics had not taught him the solution.

I have spoken of the pleasure with which most men recall the memory of their school days, and the delight with which they dwell upon the reminiscences of that period of their lives.

President Johnson and the Children.

The Washington City Sunday School Union of 5,000 children and 700 teachers, lately held their anniversary, and marched to the President's mansion, where he stood in front of the outside railing, and delivered them an address, a number of little girls being placed beside and all around him, with whom he seemed much pleased.

The President said: This token of respect was offered to one who knew well how to appreciate the condition of poor and obscure children. There should always be a just and proper respect and appreciation of true merit, whether it belongs to the Christian, the statesman, or the philanthropist.

TROOPS FURNISHED.

The Adjutant General in Convention to-day in Boston made reports showing the number of troops furnished by the following States: Maine, 66,669; Massachusetts, 163,700; Vermont, 34,490; New Hampshire, 33,258; Connecticut, 54,408; Kansas, 21,948; Rhode Island, 25,355; Pennsylvania, 300,000; West Virginia, 20,012; Iowa, 72,358.

The whole number of troops raised in New England, 306,945, thus exceeds the aggregate of Pennsylvania 6,945. According to the United States census of 1860, the number of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years in these States was as follows: Pennsylvania, 555,172; Iowa, 139,316; Connecticut, 94,411; New Hampshire, 63,810; Rhode Island, 35,502; Massachusetts, 253,418; Maine, 122,238; Vermont, 60,580; West Virginia, not ascertained; Kansas, 27,976.

The Use of Ice.

In health no one ought to drink ice-water, for it has occasioned fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation to drink is very strong in summer; to use it at all with any safety, the person should take but a single swallow at a time, take the glass from lips for half a minute, and then another, and so on.

A kind of cushion of powdered ice, kept to the entire scalp, has allayed violent inflammation of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. In croup, water, as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest, with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child wrapped up well in the bed-clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber.

Casualties of the War.

Official estimates at the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war, including the starving prisoners, at three hundred and twenty five thousand. There has doubtless been fully two hundred thousand Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of the battle, so that not less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand lives have been sacrificed in this unholy contest, begun and prolonged by the South in their vain effort to build up a new republic and strengthen the slave power.

Our greatest losses during any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,267 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Hooker's campaign of 1863 in the Wilderness ranks next to Gettysburg as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to twenty thousand, though generally reported at only ten. Burnside lost 1,200 in the battle of Fredericksburg, McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Porter 9,000 at Gaines Mills, Rosecrans 12,085 at Murfreesboro and 16,851 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days' battle around Atlanta.

Large as possible.

It will be necessary to appoint a local committee in each municipal sub-division, to canvass thoroughly for contributions; your representatives at the meeting should be prepared to report the names of energetic and earnest men and women to take charge of this duty.

Everywhere, all over the land, we hear shouts of welcome to the returning bravos who have exchanged the duties of the camp and the field for the joys of home and the arts of peace while in the midst of our rejoicings for the victory, while our hearts are glad for the return of our sons and brothers, who come to us, with throats bound with victorious wreaths.

The Memory of our School-Days.

There is something in student life which endears the recollection of it, and of all in any way associated with it, to the heart of every one. It may be difficult to explain precisely in what this charm consists; but no one, I suspect, who was, in his youth, a member, for any considerable length of time, of one of our numerous literary institutions, will deny its existence or power.

There come back to him the old rivalries and jealousies which look peculiarly new now; his lofty aspirations and the gorgeous, youthful day-dreams of future success, honor and usefulness, and his noble resolutions as to his course in life. Alas! how poorly realized! how feebly kept! The follies indulged in with that zest and relish known only to the bounding blood and high animal spirits of youth; the faces and voices of old friends, which, even now, cause a strange fluttering of the heart and quickening of the pulses, never excited by latter friendships; the rambles over hills and through valleys, whose contour, after so many years, is still strangely fresh in the memory; the happy hours spent in angling for speckled trout in the clear stream, or in gazing dreamily into its crystal pools, soothed by the gentle lullaby of its musically murmuring waters, as they glided gently but rapidly on, and away to the illimitable ocean, even as the happy hours and fairy dreams of youth steal swiftly and almost imperceptibly away from us and are lost in the mighty ocean of the eternal past; the nut-gatherings and hunting excursions with some cherished friend, among the woods and hills, in the mellow autumn days, when nature decks herself in her most glorious robes for her bridal with death; the welcome sense of relief from restraint, and the rural lionizing of the vacation; and last, though not least, the moonlight walks and ardent boy-sentiments, remembered now with a half smile and smothered sigh, as his eye falls upon some once cherished but now half forgotten keep sake, given him perhaps

My little daughters and sons.

My little daughters and sons, said the speaker, give me your attention, while I say, honestly and truly, that if I could inform you of something, and put that into immediate effect, which would tend to the elevation of you all, I would be prouder of it than to be President forty times. [Applause.] Here is the executive mansion and yonder is the capitol of a great Nation, and you look to those who make and execute the laws as persons sublime and grand. But just think for a moment. You are the crop behind us. All those buildings, and all of this government, will one day pass under your control and become your property, and you will have to put in force and control the principles of government, of religion and humanity. And let all boys consider, every mother's son of them, that each one is born a candidate for the presidency. Why not then commence to educate yourselves for the presidency? And he would say to the little girls, that while they could not be presidents, they are born candidates for the wives of presidents. While each little boy may feel that he is a candidate for the presidency, each little girl may feel that she is a candidate for a president's wife, and each should commence at once to qualify himself and herself morally, intellectually and socially for such high positions.

With regard to religion, he said the time had come when the first inquiry should be whether one is a good man or a good woman. If they are good it matters little to what sect or church they belong. There can be no greatness without goodness; and all should remember with Pope, that "Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part—there all the honor lies." When we look at these boys and girls, at the banners which they carry, at the flag, with stripes and stars upon them, which they bear aloft—when we look upon the brave men and the gallant officers around us, and remember what they have been contending for, we feel that we can best preserve this government if we rear up our people properly, and make this, as we can, the most intelligent portion of God's habitable globe. The stars and stripes is not an unmeaning symbol when we look back through the din of battle and see what it has cost to perpetuate this government; and should we not then use every effort to bring up properly these children, whose cause has been sustained by strong arms on the field of battle? Victory has perched upon our standard, and the speaker said he trusted the children's little song of victory would be heard far up above; and that the angels, standing upon the battlements of heaven, would take up the tune and make the response. Then, my little sons and little daughters, said the President, talking as a father to his children, let me say to you, educate yourselves; be industrious and persevering; store your minds with all that is good; put all things worthy of preservation in your brain, and your intellects will expand and grow. And in conclusion, I say again, may your little song of victory be heard in heaven. God bless you.

Children Half Price.

"CHILDREN HALF PRICE."—Nearly everybody remembers McDonald, Clarke, who was so well known in New York a few years since as the "Mad Poet." During the last year of his life, Clarke was made free at the Astor House table, and often times this errant man of genius could be seen accepting his hospitalities, when other doors were closed upon his fallen fortunes. Every one knew Clarke by sight; and one day while quietly taking his dinner, two Southerners, seated themselves opposite, commenced a conversation intended for the ears of Clarke. One said: "Well I have been to New York two months, and have seen all I wish to see, with one exception."

"What is that?" "McDonald Clarke, the great poet," responded No. 1, with great emphasis. Clarke, raising his eyes slowly from his plate, and seeing the attention of the table was on him, stood, and placing his hands over his heart, and bowing with great gravity to the Southerners, said: "I am McDonald Clarke, the great poet." The Southerner started in a mock surprise, gazed at him in silence for a few moments, and then, amidst an audible titter of the company, drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and laying it before Clarke, still looking at him, without a smile. Clarke raised the quarter in silence and dignity, bestowing it in his pocket, drew thence a shilling, which he deposited before the Southerner, with these words: "Children, half price."

During the sixteen days ending June 30th.

During the sixteen days ending June 30th, 2,247 emigrants passed Ft. Laramie bound west, with nearly 18,000 head of cattle. Nearly as large a number passed during the fourteen days ending June 14th; and during the month of May, over 15,000 teams and 40,000 head of stock passed for the West.

As the conspiracy trial is over.

As the conspiracy trial is over, it is expected that that of Jefferson Davis will soon commence. A Washington despatch says it is more than probable he will be tried by a military commission as the leader and instigator of the conspiracy to murder the President, for it is said there has been newly-discovered testimony against him in that direction.

Extensive silver mines have been discovered.

Extensive silver mines have been discovered at the foot of the Snowy Range, fifty miles west of Denver City, Colorado territory. There is great excitement in consequence.

Soldiers' Monument.

A meeting was held at the Court House in Huntingdon, in pursuance of a general call, at which the undersigned were instructed, among other things, to urge the citizens of the several boroughs and townships of the County, to meet in HUNTINGDON, on Monday, the 14th day of August, '65, for the purpose of organizing an association to erect a monument to those who fell, in defense of Republican liberty, during the late rebellion. It is proposed that the names of every citizen of the county who fell, whether in the field of battle, or by the hand of disease, shall be inscribed upon the monument; all the details, including design and location, to be determined, when a sufficient sum of money shall have been raised by contributions. It can scarcely be necessary that we should refer to the fitness of such a work; we are persuaded that there is no one among you who will not feel proud and glad to join in this undertaking—this work of gratitude to those whose devotion has secured to us the form of Republican freedom—this last form of grateful homage to the sublime, heroic and patriotic fortitude which have preserved for us the spirit of human liberty.

Traverse Jurors.

Booher, John merchant, Alexandria; Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Portersville; Henry Cook, farmer, Carbon; John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriormark; Daniel Foster, distiller, Brady; Christian Fouse, farmer, Hopewell; Henry Garner, farmer, Juniata; John G. Hicks, farmer, Portersville; Henry Holtzapple, miller, West; Isaac Hoffman, farmer, Juniata; John Henderson, farmer, Franklin; Edward B. Isott, farmer, Franklin; Jesse McClain, farmer, Carbon; Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield; G. Miller, (R. T.), farmer, Henderson; Benjamin L. Neff, miller, West; Samuel Peighal, farmer, Walker; James Porter, collector, Huntingdon; George B. Port, farmer, Franklin; James Posten, farmer, Cass; James Peterson, farmer, Dublin; Wash. Reynolds, farmer, Franklin; George Sout, machinist, Clay; James Wobb, farmer, Walker.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM. Commencing second Monday, 14th of August, 1865. Roger C. McGill vs Benjamin Cross, Samuel Beverly vs John S. Beverly, S. L. Glasgow for use vs Mary Gibbons, John Black & Co vs Catharine Eriker, John H. Stonebraker vs D. Stewart et al, Dr. P. Shoemaker ex vs Wilson & Lorenz, Jacob Crosswell vs E. H. Leary, Eliza Young et al vs A. Wise et al, James Scott vs Brice X. Blair, Mary DeArmitt vs Nicholas Crosswell, B. M. Jones & Co. vs James C. Clark. W. C. WAGONER, Proctor, Huntingdon, July 17.

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