The Globe.

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GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1865.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1830, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 10th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Enfire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's-mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes" approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 13th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 6, '65.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY JNO. G. WHITTIER.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy upturned pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes—
With thy red lips, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy,
I was once a barefoot boy.

Oh! for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned at schools
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowls and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood,
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks his well,
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the ground-nut trails its vine,
Where the wood-grape clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray-hornet artizans!
For eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can,
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-spread the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptism of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
And too soon those feet shall hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil—
Happy if thy track be found
Never on forbidden ground—
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thee knew thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

[For the Globe.]

The True Man.

I shall in this communication, in my feeble efforts, try to delineate the character of the true man of honor and integrity. It is a plain one, and easily understood. The man of integrity is one who makes it his constant rule to follow the road of duty, according as the word of God and the voice of his conscience point out to him. He is not guided merely by affections, but by a *fixed principle* of mind, which determines him to esteem nothing but what is honorable and right, and to abhor that which is base, unmanly, unprincipled, and immoral, or unworthy in moral conduct. We find him the same at all times.—The same trusty friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientious man of business, and the pious worshipper. He assumes no borrowed appearance, nor seeks a mask to cover himself—for his acts are no studied part; but is indeed what he appears to be—full of truth, candor, and humanity. In all his pursuits he knows no path but the fair and direct one, and would much rather fail of success than attain it by reproachful means. He never shows us a smiling countenance while he meditates evil against us in his heart, nor praises us among our friends and then join in traducing us among our enemies. Nor do we ever find one part of his character at variance with an other. In his manners he is simple and unaffected; in all his proceedings open and consistent. J. B. S.

Aughwick Creek, Sept. 20, 1865.

HOW MUCH IS HE WORTH?—Of all current questions this is the one most frequently asked. It is, in fact, the great question of the day. Nobody to speak of inquiries, "Is he honest?"—"Is he patriotic?" Every body puts the query, "What is he worth?" Money is not merely the commercial standard of value, but too often the criterion of social position, and the touchstone of character.

☞ In 1864 there were 104 public libraries in the United States, with 10,000 volumes in each. They contained in the aggregate 2,403,477. It is estimated that there are upward of 12,000,000 volumes in the whole of the public libraries in the United States.

☞ What is that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe, to be sure.

What Pennsylvania Did in the War.

When the war of the rebellion was precipitated, the then authorities at Washington calculated that sixty thousand men and three months would be sufficient force and time to crush the plot of treason. It is not necessary now to refer to the fact that this calculation of a force necessary to arrest rebellion, was wofully wrong, and that instead of requiring three months, four years, four terrible, weary, bloody and self sacrificing years were consumed in the struggle to restore the Union to peace. But it is a curious fact that one of the States of the Union has furnished almost five times as many men to aid in crushing rebellion, as was at first demanded of all the States, to accomplish that result.

On inquiry in the office of the Adjutant General, A. L. Russell, for information relative to the full number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, as recruits for the armies of the republic, we were placed in possession of the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PRO. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania from April 17, 1861, to April 20, 1865, is three hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and thirty nine (361,939) without reference to periods of service, which varied from three months to three years.

Please acknowledge receipt.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The number of men credited to Pennsylvania, in the foregoing official account, tallies so closely with the records in the State Adjutant General's office that we are willing to accept it as correct. But there are other official records besides those kept at Washington of men furnished by Pennsylvania to aid in crushing the rebellion, which greatly swell the aggregate force we sent into the field. These records show, that for State defence and in response to the demands of sudden emergencies, Pennsylvania put into the field at various times, a force of between 86 and 90,000 men. On several occasions we had a cordon of bayonets stretched along the entire southern border of the State. Then again, the number of men who were induced to leave the State for enlistment in other States, was very large. The border counties of New York along the entire border line, were paying heavy bounties before the counties in this State along the same line, offered pecuniary inducements for enlistments. The same inducements were offered to citizens of Pennsylvania by other border States. An entire regiment was raised in the western counties of Pennsylvania for West Virginia. In New Jersey, for a time, enlistments were largely discouraged by the copperhead leaders, so that loyal men in many of the districts in that State, anxious to fill up their quotas, were compelled to find substitutes through the influence of heavy bounties offered to the people of Pennsylvania. Nor was it only the States immediately on our border that thus filled their quotas from among our citizens. States on the Pacific coast did the same; in proof of which we need only refer to the fact that a full regiment was recruited in the city of Philadelphia, for the State of California, a regiment afterwards commanded by one of the California United States Senators. Carefully estimating the men thus raised and enlisted in various localities, we put down the aggregate number of troops thus furnished by Pennsylvania at 25,000. Indeed so great was this drain on our military resources that the Legislature passed a law sternly forbidding the enlistment of men within the borders of the State for service in the organizations of other States, and districts emphatically declared that the families of those thus leaving the Commonwealth, should not receive the benefits of the relief offered to the families of soldiers in Pennsylvania organizations. Nor must we forget the large number of colored troops that were enlisted in Pennsylvania for other States. At least 2500 colored troops went into service in other States, who were taken out of Pennsylvania. Taking these figures as fair estimates we have the following

Recapitulation of Troops Furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, to Aid in Restoring the National Authority in the Revolted States:

Number of men regularly furnished and accounted for by U. S. Provost Marshal,	361,939
Number of men in the aggregate called at various times to meet emergencies growing out of the attempted invasion of the North by the rebel army of N. Virginia,	90,000
Number of men who left Pennsylvania to enlist in other States,	25,000
Number of colored men who left Pennsylvania to enlist in the organizations of other States, on account of there being no opportunity for colored troops to enlist in this State,	2,500
Aggregate number of troops furnished by the State of Pennsylvania to sustain the National authority,	479,459

It will thus be seen that Pennsylvania furnished within a fraction of *half a million of men* to fill up the armies of the United States and sustain the National authority in the struggle to maintain Constitutional law. Nor must it be forgotten, in this connection, that while fighting men of the Commonwealth were thus engaged in doing battle on the side of law and order, and hundreds of thousands were rallying to the National cause, *the State authorities were reducing hundreds of thousands of dollars of the State debt.* What other State in the Union is able to exhibit a like record? It is not for us to boast of these achievements in war and peace. We do not desire to comment on such results, because in the hour of the State's glory, we are contented with the calm satisfaction created by the contemplation of these figures; but surely there is something due to the wisdom, the fortitude, the financial ability and the patriotic devotion of those who administered the affairs of the State of Pennsylvania while our fellow-citizens were thus exhibiting their ability in war and their exhaustless resources in finance.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FAITH.—A few evenings ago, my little daughter who had been spending the afternoon at a neighbor's, started with me through the darkness for home. It was the first time that she had ever been out doors in the night, and everything seemed new and strange. "Papa, I see lots of stars up in heaven," said she. "Why, papa, see how many houses have got lights in the windows." As soon as her curiosity abated somewhat, she began to be troubled about the way home. "I can't see our house, papa. I don't know the way; where are we going?" she said anxiously. I replied, "I can see the road, and if you keep hold of my hand I will take care of you." Then she said, as if chiding and comforting herself, "Yes; you do know the way, don't you, papa? You will take care of your little girl, cause you love her, don't you, papa?" After this she only grasped my hand a little tighter, and trudged cheerfully onward, wherever I led the way.

Ah! said I to myself, little one, thou hast rebuked and comforted me. How often have I, notwithstanding the care of my heavenly Father, been troubled because I could not see my way clear to the eternal mansions. As if it were not enough to know that God loves me, to infer surely that He will guide me safely to heaven. Let me but grasp the Saviour more firmly and feel His presence in the darkness of trial and sorrow, and then shall I walk on sweetly, assuring my soul by repeating His own words of supplication: "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory which thou hast given me."

A CHAIR FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Our readers will remember that Seth Kinman, the California hunter, presented an elk horn chair, of curious construction, to Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Kinman has now constructed a chair, to be presented to President Johnson—a chair that surpasses all his previous efforts. It is made of two grizzly bears, captured by himself. But we almost despair of giving anything like an intelligent description of the article. Suffice it to say that the four legs, with the feet and claws in perfection, are those of a huge grizzly bear, while the arms are the arms and paws of another grizzly; the back and sides are also ornamented with immense claws. The seat is soft and exceedingly comfortable, but the great "feature" of the "institution" is, that by touching a cord, the head of a monstrous grizzly bear, with extended jaws, will dart in front from under the seat, snapping and gnashing its teeth as natural as life. It is wonderful in design, wonderful in execution, and a worthy souvenir from the hunter of the Rocky Mountains to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.—*Montour American.*

☞ A Chinese thief, having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day, to be shown how to wind it up!

The Baffled Lawyer.

At a late sitting of the Court Assizes a case was brought before the court in which the principal witness for the defence was a tanner, well known in the surrounding country by the sobriquet of "Crazy Pat."

Upon Crazy Pat being called for his evidence, the attorney for the prosecution exerted to the utmost extent his knowledge of legal chicanery in the endeavor to force it into some inconsistency, upon which he might build a point; but he was excessively annoyed to find that Crazy Pat's evidence was consistent throughout.

Perceiving that acute questioning failed to answer his purpose, the disciple of Coke and Blackstone betook himself to the often-times successful resource of lawyer—ridicule.

"What did you say your name was?" he inquired flipantly.

"Folks call me Crazy Pat, but—"

Crazy Pat, eh? A very euphonious title; quite romantic, eh"?

"Romantic or not, sur it wudn't be a bad idea if the Parliment wud give it to yourself an' chose leave me have another."

This caused a slight laugh in the court-room, and the presiding judge peeped over his spectacles at the attorney, as much to say, You have your match now."

"And what did you say your trade was?" continued the disconcerted barrister, with an angry look at the witness.

"I'm a tanner, sur."

"A tanner, eh? And how long do you think it would take to tan an ox?"

"Well, sur, that's intirely owin' to circumstances."

"Did you ever tan the hide of an ass?"

"An ass? No, sur; but if you'll just step down the lane, after court, I'll show ye I can tan the hide of an ass in the short end of three minutes."

WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC.—A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night," replied the young man.

"Do you work for a living?" enquired the astonished girl.

"My brother doesn't work hard, and I dislike a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

This is the last time the mechanic visited the young lady. Now he is a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for a wife. The young lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grogshops—and she, poor miserable girl, is obliged to support herself and her children.

Ye who dislike the name of mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but lounge and dress, beware how you mistrust men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings and brazen-facedness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, industrious, intelligent mechanic. Thousands have bitterly repented the folly, who have turned their backs to honest industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a serious lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who would not work mentally or physically, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to hard-working men.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Col. Campbell *resigned* his commission in the army. He was *mustered* out under a general order from the War Department, his term of service having expired, precisely as hundreds of other good officers have been honorably discharged from the service. *He could not have longer continued in service as a Colonel had he so elected,* the regimental organization being broken.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Lieut.-Col. Linton led the Fifty-fourth in the battles of New-market and Piedmont.—He was not even *in* the battle of Piedmont. Col Campbell himself gallantry and well led his own regiment in both the battles named, and in every other engagement—with the single exception of the affair at Snicker's Gap—in which that regiment participated during the whole period of his three years' service. After the battle of Newmarket, General Sigel personally complimented Colonel Campbell and in sight of the whole regiment.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as alleged, that Lieut.-Col. Linton was ever *one day* in command of the Fifty-fourth before Petersburg, or anywhere in that neighborhood. He was not in *one* of the many brilliant engagements which followed the inauguration of Grant's splendid campaign against Richmond.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

Some Arts of Beauty.

"Beauty is ever that divine thing the ancients painted it; and though it may sometimes prove a fatal legacy to an ill-trained, weak-minded girl, yet it is oftener a blessing than otherwise, and mothers ought to strive by all proper means to make their daughters beautiful and engaging as well as virtuous and truthful—and beauty can be so greatly promoted, nay, it may be almost created, by watchful care and knowledge.

Any child that has tolerable features may be made pretty, if not beautiful, by proper food, fresh air, good temper and education.

Beauty of expression is the most enduring and highest kind of beauty, and the expression of the countenance is undoubtedly more to be controlled and improved by culture than in fairness of complexion. Every day we see faces ugly and distorted by crossness, anger, revenge and sensuality, which were once bright and lovely with the innocence and smiles of childhood. What has changed them so greatly, if not coarse food and bad passions?

Every cross, jealous, proud, scornful feeling, like every blow of the chisel upon marble, serves to carve a line upon the features, and each time such feelings are indulged, the work of the invisible carver is deepened, until the face is made ugly by unkind and unholy thoughts and passions.

In the same way kind, pure thoughts, gentleness of word and deed, leave their impress, making bad complexions and common features almost radiant with the beauty of goodness.

Education, both intellectual and moral, increase beauty; a countenance beaming with intelligence, united to a gentle winning manner, will always be thought lovely by sensible people, if it has no other charms, and this beauty will endure through life.

Any one may prove the power of education upon the features by noticing the ignorant, vicious children who are sent to a school of reform, where they are properly fed and instructed. Day by day, as they receive new ideas of right and wrong and think new thoughts, their eyes brighten, their cheeks assume a deeper color, and the whole expression of the face changes.

How noble are the faces of most men known for their culture and genius! so noble, that in any crowd they would be noticed and remarked upon, though unknown. It is not that they are, in the common acceptation of the term, handsome men, but because education and intelligence has wrought upon their features till they are grand as the sculptured faces of heroes and demigods. If every mother and teacher would but take the requisite care in the physical and moral culture of the young, in two generations the appearance of the race might be vastly improved.

Let every guardian of youth then, impress upon the young how they disfigure their faces by ill temper, idleness and deceit, and beautify them by kindness, truth and diligence in cultivation of their minds.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.—There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers; this leads to insanity.

Thus it is that in early history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is that those who starved to death, first become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. Crazy persons are poor sleepers, good sleepers seldom become crazy.

The practical inferences are these:

1. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep.

2. That time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate.

3. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you—the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to rise at a stated hour, and within a fortnight nature will almost do the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the want of the system.

This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

☞ Be temperate in all things.

Unprofitable Farming.

1. Purchasing poor land at a low price, instead of the best at a high one.

2. Want of underdraining in all places where work is retarded, growth lessened, and manure lost, by a surplus of water.

3. Inefficient fences, admitting depredators to destroy crops, and deranging farm order generally.

4. Building poor barns and stables, and allowing them to become dilapidated.

5. Wintering cattle, sheep and colts, at stacks in open fields.

6. Plowing badly, on the shallow, cut-and-cover system, instead of throwing up the soil into a fine, deep, even, mellow bed of earth.

7. Covering seed imperfectly, in consequence of such bad plowing, and thus allowing weeds and grass a joint occupancy of the land.

8. Planting and sowing too late, thus diminishing the crop to an am'nt equal to what would be the whole net profit; that is, throwing away the entire avails.

9. Allowing corn fields to be filled with a dense undergrowth of weeds, and potatoes and turnips with a dense overgrowth of the same.

10. Procuring cheap implements, and losing many times the cost of good ones by the slow and imperfect work they perform.

11. Leaving implements exposed to weather, to crack, warp and decay, scattering them in fields, about the barn yard, or along the side of the public highway.

12. Throwing brush, rubbish, &c., along fences and highways, thus promoting the growth of mullins, thistles, burdocks and nettles; instead of destroying such brush by fire, and leaving neat and clean borders to the fields.

13. Planting the same crop year after year in the same field, thus diminishing the product and filling the land with weeds.

14. Omitting to spread manure at the right time and then selling or giving it away to get rid of it.

15. Raising hump back cattle and lankpike hogs, that will consume monthly their entire value in feed, instead of the best animals, which fatten easily on little, and sell quickly for cash at high prices.

16. Feeding animals irregularly, causing them to fret for their food an hour one day, and to receive it before they are ready for it the next.

17. Failure to sow plenty of clover seed, and to plow under annually at least one field as a green crop, for manure, and thus in conjunction with animal dung, to maintain or increase the fertility and value of the farm.

18. An entire omission to keep accounts of the costs and profits of each.

Milking Cows.

All farmers know there is considerable difference in cows with respect to the ease and celerity with which they can be milked. From some the milk is extracted easily, while from others it is obtained, as it were, grudgingly and with much labor. The first requisite in the operation of milking, is to place yourself on a friendly footing with the animal from which lacteal current is to be obtained. A hasty, passionate, or gross person will always make a poor milker. It requires patience and kindness to break a cow in, and good usage thereafter to make her render her milk freely. If the animal is wild or skittish, the common practice is to administer a heavy dose of milking stool, while performing several circuits around the milking yard. This treatment may, after a while bring the cow to a stand still, but it will be one of fear and trembling—the worst possible condition for a ready rendering of the fluid sought.

The opposite of this course is the true one. Approach the animal kindly, and with soothing words allay her fears. Place your hand upon her lightly, moving it up and down upon her neck and shoulders. Rub your hand lightly about the ears and neck. She will perhaps shiver a little at first, eye you suspiciously for a time, and then taking a long breath, yield herself to your management without further apprehension of evil. An animal in an excited state of fear and bodily agitation cannot render her store of milk readily, having between the milker and the milked.

OXEN.—In a good working ox we want to see the following qualities:—Let him have large nostrils, long face, a bright hazel eye; which will indicate docility and intelligence; a hoof rather long and not turned outward very much, a straight back, a broad breast, wide gambrel, small tail, and horns of medium size. When you find such an ox as that, he will be a good worker.—*Exchange.*