TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Per anuum in advance... One square, (10 lines,)or less \$ 75 ne source, or less....

clous desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac sording to these terms. Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc are also increased.

AGUA DE MARNOLIA.—The pretitiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most offit for the least money. It over the most offit for the least money. It over to the skin; is a delightful perfunne; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sidebaard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Seratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself vor verely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture wa nbearable. * * * * The Mexican Mustang Linimen lifeved the pair almost immediately. It heale rapidly

and loft very little scar.

CRIS. Fowers, 420 Broad at. Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mastag Linius will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, awelling praisa, outs, bruless, apavins, etc., either upon manusers.

beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genulue unless wrap
ped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature
of G. W. Westbrock, Chemist, and the private stamp of
DEMAS BARKES & Co., New York.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from promature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruft, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

B. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y. Witter and be all Drugglists.

What Did 1?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sejourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by hor friends. In place of a rustic flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, after eally appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hugan's Mag nolla Halin, and would not be without it. Any lady can

improve her personal appearance very much by usin this article. It can be ordered of any Bruggist for onl

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been stead

Reimstreed's limitable thair Coloring as been seemily growing in favo for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the thair, and changes it is original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmatreet's te not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and \$1,00. Sold

Saratoga Boring Water, sold by alliDruggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PUBE JAMAIDA GINGER-for Indige

tion. Nausea, Meartourn, Sick Readache, Cholera Morbins, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH Huntingdon, Penna.

PROF. . H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine.

WILL CURE:

And Diarrhose, Bloody Flux in one day, Headache and Earache in three minutes. And Toothache in one minute.

Neuralgia in five minutes.

comes when least expected.

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Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Saratega Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

VOL. XXII.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

NO. 20.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. SHE HATH FALLEN.

On her chain of life is rust, On her spirit's wing is dust; She hath let the spoiler in-She hath mated with her sin-She hath opened wide the door; Crime has passed the threshold o'er-Wherefore has she gone astray? Stood Temptation in her way? With its eyes so glittering bright—Clothed in angel robes of light. Oh! her story soon is told, Once a lamb within the fold, Stranger voices lured her thence. In her trusting innocence. Woo! she had not strength to keep With the Shepherd of the sheep; For the fleece so spotless white Then became the hue of night, And she stood, in her despair, Bleating for the Shepherd's care.

Woel that none might lead her back From the bloodhound on her track. Hunger prowled about her path With a wild hyena wrath, Scorn came leaping from its lair With a defiant growl and stare; And she grappled, all in vain, With the fangs of want and pain, Hope and mercy shut the gate On this heart so desolate.

So she turned again to sin. What had she to lose or win? Resting on her life a stain Deeper than the brand of Cain. Heard she not a pitying tone, Weeping in her shame alone? Was thre not a human heart In her anguish bore a part? Noue to hold a beacon light Up before her darken'd sight?

No; the altar was not there, For a canting priesthood's prayer. "She hath fallen! Let her die"-Said the Levite, passing by; So she turned again to sin, What had she to lose or win? Sisters! there is work to do-Field of labor here for you, Ye who pour the wine and oil, Up, and rest not from your toil. Till the bruised and wounded heart. Aching from the Tempter's dart. Sore and weary with its pain. Shall be bound and healed again-Till, no more defiled by sin, Like the pardoned Magdalen, Kneeling in repentance sweet, She may wash the Savior's feet

With her tears-that while they roll, Do ye ask for your reward? "They are blest who serve the Lord." CHINESE MERCHANT'S GRATITUDE .-

A morchant resided many years, highly respected, at Canton and Macao, when a sudden reverse of fortune reduced him from a state of affluence to he greatest necessity. A Chinese merchant, to whom he

had formerly rendered service, gratefully offered him an immediate of ten thousand dollars, which the gentleman accepted, and gave his bond or the amount; this the Chinese immediately threw into the fire, saying, When you, my friend, first came to China, I was a poor man. You took me by the hand, and, assisting my honest endeavors, made me rich. Our circumstances are now reversed—I see

AP Sprains in twenty minutes,
Sore Throat in ten minutes,
Cholic and Cramp in five minutes, you poor, while I have affluence."

The bystanders had snatched the And Pain in the Back or Side in ten minuter bond from the flames; the merchant, sonsibly affected by such generos-ity, pressed his Chinese friend to take Poser and Ague in one day. 183. Brothlits Affections, Dyspepsia,
183. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Brysipelas,
183. Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart. the security, which he did and then ffectually destroyed it.

But the disciple of Confucius, obser-Keep it in your Families-Sickness ving the renewed distress this act occasioned the merchant, said he would I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache
and pain, and to accomplish more purfect equilibrium of
all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can
be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical
bid in the syntance of the accept the latter's watch, or any little valuable as a memorial of their friendaid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY Is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an acheor pain, it is warranted to do all it puports on the label. ship. The merchant immediately presented his watch, and the Chinese, in return, give him an old iron scal, saying: "Take this scal, it is one I have ong used, and possesses no intrinsic all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure cerry disease—only a class named by my directions. By limitent operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, se the cure er natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids. value; but as you are going to India, to look after your outstanding concerns, should misfortune further attend you rich fields. The heavy state of the nerrerich fields. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glaudular and other
swellings in incredible short time, without any possible
danger from tit use under any pressible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of
roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers wied.—
There is a beautiful supply on earth to cureall complaints
if we only know what they were.

This has been great study with the Medical Faculty
for many years, to find out the kinds beet adupted to the
above complaints—how to put them together, and what
proportions at use.

J.H. McENTYRE,
Proporteor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis Book Store. draw upon me for any sum of money you may stand in need of, seal it with this signet, sign it with your own hand

and I will pay the money." Did You Ever See A regiment that wasn't the best in he service?

A captured battery that hadn't fired its last round of ammunition before it was taken? A regiment, brigade or division that was not the very last to leave the field when a retreat was ordered? A regiment, brigade, or division, pattery or company that didn't lose more in each battle than any other reg-

iment, brigade, división, battery or A brigade, division or corps that hadn't the best commander in the

A division that didn't save the army rom annihilation? A line officer that didn't deserve to be, at least, a Brigadier General? A regular that didn't go farther on

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a girl sons been able to report favorably of from the country "Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel,

come in. Way is a washerwoman the most

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. | contrary, been calculated to dishearten

ng journals, that our readers may see more han one side of a question.]

The South---Its Industry, Its Business and Its Prospects.

[From the New York Times.] Whatever be the misconceptions

to be ground for complete agreement. Financially and industrially bankrupt, its old labor system suddenly overturned, its vision of independent prosperi-ty collapsed, the people might be expected to realize the necessity of vigorous effort to escape from the ruin that surrounds them. Their journals, formerly foremost in partizan discusman to be the cultivation of the soil, the introduction of a greater diversity of crops, and the organization of an industry to which they have hitherto of imported help admitted. Northern capital is prayed for, that the recuperative process may be accelerated. Northern men are invited, that lands now valeuless may be made marketable and productive. Northern enterprise is called upon to extend its ramification southward that bome wants may be supplied, and places now desolate may become scenes of thrifty labor .-Of all these points the more influential of our Southern cotemporaries have for months past evinced a keen and withal a sensible appreciation. And we have been inclined to accept the tone that has been cultivated as an assurance that the South thoroughly comprehended its wants, and would be prepared to turn to good account every available means of help.

Thus far, we fear, these expectations have not been fulfilled. In the easily managed matter of immigration, literally nothing has been done. At this moment the avenues of travel to the Western States are choked with families in search of new homes. The human stream never ran that way in greater volume or with greater velocity than now. Minnesota reports more new-comers than in any other season. From Iowa we hear of crowds of settlers in all the more sparsely reopled counties. Missouri and Kansas are resin tell of a similar state of things there. Indeed, everywhere throughsupplies its full quota; not only swelling the immediate amount of settlefuture growth.

And all this time what is the South doing or acquiring? What State in well-considered plan for drawing im-migrants thither? Which of the number can report accessions of foreigners or of new comers of any class? far as we know, not one. Speculative companies exist in this City, and elsewhere in the North, having for their object the introduction of immigrants with a view to profit through the sale of land; and now and then we read of twenty or thirty strangers who have gone South, to farm, under the auspices of one or another of these organizations. Apart from these movements, nothing is being done. Certainly nothing by the authorities or the people of the States most deeply interested in the subject. Of this there is ample testimony. The New Orleans Picayure the other day commented upon the fact that five hundred German immigrants who had arrived there, and whose continuance in that State might have been easily secured, had passed up the river to St. Louis without an effort being made to retain them. The labor system of the State is confessedly disorganized. White labor is urgently required. Yet Louisiana neither attempts to draw thither emigrants nor uses its opportunities to influence the choice of emigrants who touch Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Virginia. Not one vigorous effort has been made by any of them to acquire a share of that stream of immiless attractive States of the West.

The comparatively small accession which the South has received since the war, have been nearly altogether derived from our own population. Our traders and farmers have contributed a per centage that might be vastly inreased were the conditions favorable. Our merchants have crammed Southern stores on credit. Many of our traders have gone to Southern cities with large stocks, and the go ahead spirit of Northern enterprise. Adventurous operators have entered exten-sively into lumbering, milling, and a of this sort, brethren and sisters, are a dozen other businesses, profitable in getting a little too common." themselves and beneficial to the localities in which they are carried on -Small bodies of agriculturists have gone into Virginia, especially into the counties adjacent to Washington, and their dexterous industry has already shown how much might be done in the line of improvement. Had these pertheir reception, of their intercourse with the Southern people, and of the "that is my fellow outside; he won't prospect in respect of comfort and prosperity, they would have been quickly followed by tens of thousands, who now look to the West for fields cruel person in the world? Because of future labor. But the reports have not been faverable. They have on the shin.

and disgust. We have striven to cul-[Under this head we give opinions of lead-iournals, that our readers may see more cherished a hope that the unfavorable representations which from time to time found their way into print rela-

counteracted when the whole truth fashions had not yet penetrated.

came to light. But the evidence is unfortunately conclusive the other way There is no longer reason to doubt which prevail throughout the South that, as a rule, the Northerners who concerning its political relations and have gone South to trade, to grow interests, on the general question of cotton, or to farm, have encountered a contrary, all women seem to be beautiful; it is the men who are gaunt and its ever-increasing circles, spreads in provided the cows in the winter bave There are localities, of course, where courtesy and kindness have been dis-played. Generally speaking, however, there has not been kindness, or courte sy, or fair play, or even adequate pro-tection to life and property. Northern men are compelled to abandon plantations to escape assassination, to quit farms they have purchased, and to sion, now proclaim the first duty of throw up businesses to get rid of annoyance and avoid threatened injury, The prevailing Southern opinion is adbeen strangers. Especially is the need | sell goods they are unable to collect payment for them, not merely because dressmaker's? of poverty, but because of the ruling

> cursed Yankee. tates, is unpleasantly suggestive.-Devices to stay the summary collection of dobts albeit unjust, may not be wholly incompatible with ultimate bonesty. But when suggestions are tell you it's 'stunning;' it would make unimers second, the note has a fixed to the repudiation of debts incurred anterior to the war, and the creation the case assumes a different and much more discrenitable aspect.

disposition to cheat and despoil the ac-

For the sake of the South, and altosense as to be almost incomprehensible to those who look at the subject from a national point of view. The South is terribly in need of cap-

ital and labor. With resources exceling those of any other region of the globe, it is poor even unto beggary .-The family estates of distinguished Virginians are advertised for sale, with ceiving daily large accessions to their population. The land sales in Wisconue which their division into small farms would produce. The rich cotton lands of Mississippi sell at less than out the West the tide of settlement one-third the price they commanded ebb. Doubtless a very large proportion is furnished by the population of older States. Immigration, however older States. Immigration, however, called nominal. And yet nothing is done by the Sou cate themselves from their distressed ment, but multiplying the sources of condition. They require large additions to their numbers, and they take the best possible method to render these additions impossible. They want that section can truthfully tell of a money and enterprise, and they pursue a course which will assuredly repel both. To this extent, then, the gloom which overhangs their prospects is attributable entirely to themselves.

Negro Labor in the South.

We are informed by an observer who has had extensive opportunities for surveying the condition and prosperity of negro labor in the Southern States, that it would be a very liberal estimate to say that the blacks perestimate to say that the blacks per-formed one-half as much labor as they formerly did when in slavery. Their former habits (enforced habits, it is true,) of steady and continuous work, have, to a large extent, given place to indolence, and employers find it diffi-cult to rely upon them in those plantng operations where formerly their idustry was so effective. In some places the condition of things is exedingly bad, and planters feel uttery discouraged. The question of compensating the blacks has been one of he hardest of settlement. Owing to the want of money last spring, a great proportion of the planters agreed to ive the negroes a share in the crop; but this mode is found to have led to endless confusion and trouble, beside there in the ordinary way. And as it is with Louisiann so it is with Georgia, Alahama Mississippi the Careliar, Alahama Mississippi the Careliar, ly wages in actual money substituted. There are many grave and threatening difficulties connected with this negration which is with almost incredi- gro question in the South, and those ble rapidily filling and enriching the more remote and, in many respects, simply giving the black population the privilege of voting, will yet find themselves greatly mistaken .- N. Y. Times.

A LATTLE TOO COMMON.-A plain spoken Western preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at this meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and tear, and of exceeding pale-blue color, in the place whereof. was taken a very large black silk um-

A friend says he's either head over heels in love or else he's got the colic-he can't tell which, as he is not certain which he tasted last, kisses or watermelous. A correspondent says: "There

are many things about Spiritualism which I engerly embrace—chief among which are mediums. Loyalty-calling the President a traitor, and holding office under his

administration. The bone of contention-Sambo's

Beautiful Women.

"How much handsomer the women East are than they used to be," said an unsophisticated friend the other day, fresh from the wilds of the great ted to exceptional cases, and would be Western country, where the latest

> especially, the men, as a rule, were finer looking than the women; but it "Every one who has dropped a stone does not strike me so now. On the into the water of a still lake has nofashion now for women to be handsome. and for men to have the dyspensia. You see the result—the women are handsome, the men all have the dys-

Why should not women be handsome, and of what use are natural gifts. hair at so much per pound, a complex-

hair is bought?".

Upon this latter point, a discussion it. I only ask you to look at all the all of equal size, and succeeding one which is in progress in Goorgia news bairdressers' windows, and judge for another with regularity, and these papers, in common with those of other yourself whother every women can breaking on the car produce by their states, is unpleasantly suggestive.— possibly own the mountain of hair regular beats what we call a musical which she piles on the back of her note. If the waves follow one anoth-

orty like that."

It is not necessary to record my inof obstacles in the path of Northern dignat reply. I simply desire to give with as the pitch of a musical note decreditors who have generously granted an illustration of the prevalent opinion pends then, on the rapidity with which business accommodation since the war, among men, that women were never so handsome as they are now.

Unquestionably, women never looked better than they do now; there is a panum in a second." gethor irrespective of political consider wonderful harmony between their crations, this state of things is to be splendid hair, their rich complexions, deplored. It indicates so complete a false or true, and the beauty of color lack of common prudence and common and stylish elegance of the present mode of dress.

It is to be hoped they will continue it long enough to have all the best points reproduced in the next genera-

Oddly enough, the fair hair which has been the fashion for several years past, to such an extent as to induce many ladies to dye or bleach their hair, is now to be seen in profusion upon three fourths of the two and three

their gloves and botines. Another charming fancy has taken placing the white hat in their affections. This is the white Angola cloth spar or pearl buttons. Even white camel have not sufficient delicacy to suit the freshness of these snowy gar-

ments. White bonnets are not adapted to these cloaks, they present too much the appearance of a bridal; but the white toquet, with a band or blue velvet, and short taft of curled white ostrich feathers, suits it exactly, affording the relief of color, without any sacrifice of harmony, and interposing the mass of curls, or bands of shining gold or brown, between the white of the cloak and the rim of the bat.

It must be confessed, however, that Falstaff's questions concerning "hon-white cloaks are an expensive luxury." "Who hath it?" "He that died It must be confessed, however, that They soil soon, and they require an exquisite toilette to correspond with battle, in the service of Woden. Thursthem. It is not necessary, however, day is from Thor, the god of thunder; to wear them on all occasions, and Friday from Frigra, the deity supposthey are not more costly than white ed to preside over trade; and Saturfurs and other things which are day from Sactor, the god of liberty. thought necessary to a lady's complete ward robe.

day from Sactor, the god of liberty. From which last I suppose has descended the custom of observing that day

A PRAYER .- One of the most estima-A Praxer.—One of the most estima-ble of men some years ago died and can afford the needful relaxation, with eft a wife and several children. Among one remarkable execution, namely, the latter was a boy of eight or ten years, who was the very personifica-tion of mischief. His mother finding she could not control him, put him in charge of a reverend gentleman of the neighborhood, who made it a rule, whenever the boy committed a fault which required correction, to give him a taste of the rod, and then make him get on his knees and ask God to forgive the sin committed and bless his corrector. The boy proved to be too much for the reverend to manage. He was then placed in charge of a very excellent lady, who was distinguished for a long and pointed nose. Shortly after she took him in charge she was obliged to give him a flogging. As prised to see him drop on his knees, ind perhaps more surprised to hear him pray to be forgiven for what he had done—and "bless Mrs. J., and longthon out her days as long as her nose, only not quite so sharp!

The winning post to the race of life is a slab of white or grey stone, there is no more jeckeying.

Chemistry of the Atmosphere.

A divine arranger must have spread out the thin, filmy curtain of the sky, like that thin film of water, the blue soap bubble, which, like the atmosphere, reflects and decomposes the ight reflected on its surface. As with light, so also the atmosphere is the conan impression, that in New York city ductor of sound. Professor Cooke

says: its ever-increasing circles, spreads in provided the cows in the winter have every direction from the stone; but all nothing but cornstalks and straw and every direction from the stone; but all nothing but cornstalks and atraw and may not know that when two stones are not stabled. But if they are fed wretched looking, by comparison."

Very true. Do you know the reason why? I will tell you. It is the are struck together in the air a similar system of arial waves spread, in everwidening spheres, through the atmos-phere, and that it is the waves breaking on the tympanum of our ears, like the waves of water on a sand-beach, which produce the sensation which we call sound. Two stones thus struck still be able to secure milk enough for When you can buy masses of beautiful together give rise to waves of unequal the calf. She will eat and assimilate aize, following one another at irregular intervals; and such waves produce lar intervals; and such waves produce verse to them. They are troated as ion to match at a dollar a package, and lar intervals; and such waves produce intruders—often as enemies. If they a form superior in nearly every re- an unpleasant sensation on our audispect to the original article, at any tory nerves which we call noise. But ing qualities of cows that have degen-

dressmaker's?

"You don't mean to say that all that stones, we set in vibration the string bair is bought?"

I don't mean to say anything about the red of an organic pipe, we excite a system of waves, instead of cornstalks and straw. Instead of I don't mean to say anything about | nic pipe, we excite a system of waves, promulgated and sanctioned looking a man teel proud to own a piece of prop- pitch called in music C natural. If the waves come faster than this, the pitch is lower. What you are all familiar the waves of sound strike the ear, and may evidently be measured by the number of waves breaking on the tym-

Science demonstrates that the difference between colors is of precisely the same kind as the difference between tones. Red, yellow, green, blue, vioet, &c, are names we give to sensations caused by waves of other break. ing at intervals on the retina, and color corresponds to pitch, and at every step as the whole scale of colors spreads out before us the analogy of light to sound becomes still more evident. And thus wonderful are the forces the atmosphere bolds and the purpose. I have a lower than the summer, but shall do so at the moment there is any indications of a falling off in butter. In fact, I should feed meal now if I had my buildings conveniently arranged for the forces the atmosphere bolds and the forces the atmosphere holds and the purpose. I have not the slightest varieties of arrangement it displays, it doubt that it would pay to give each is now to be seen in profusion upon three fourths of the two and three fourths of the two and three year old babies, and very lovely it is.

Everything has its use, and perhaps I this passion, which seemed so absurd, will bring us nearer to the true northern and celestial type of beauty.

To return to dress; let any one contrast the coquettish costumes of to-day with the short, straight skirts and over the face of the carth with greater and folder as if they were not fed moved the perhaps over the face of the carth with greater the hotter around it is turned into over the face of the earth with greater poke bonnets of thirty or forty years or less rapidity. Nature seems to be ago, and the contrast will be immeasurage agreed electrical machine. As man ago, and the contrast will be immeasurably in our favor.
Young girls especially have a great advantage over their grandmothers and great grandmothers in their youth. The pretty toquet, the basquine, the trailed or looped up dress, constitues the prettiest and most becoming of all to the cartle so Young girls, provided all to the cartle so Young girls. toilettes to young girls, provided alto the earth, so God has made a harm-loss conductor in every pointed leaf, tention to cleanliness, and brightness every blade of grass. It is said that a of their hair, and the fit and finish of common blade of grass, pointed with nature's exquisite workmanship, is three times as effectual as the finest cossession of our belies this season, re- cambric needle, and a single sprig is far more efficient than the metalic points of the best constructed rod .--What, then, must be the agency of a single forest in disarming the forces of the storms of their terrors—while the same Almighty hand has made rainlrops and snow-flakes to be conductors. bridges for the lightning in the clouds alike, it seems, proclaiming the mercy and majesty of the Almighty hand? Eclectic Review.

> THEIR NAMES. - The days of the week each sacred to a certain deity; Sunrespectively; Tuesday has its name from Tuesca, whom the Saxons supposed to be supreme ruler; Wednesday, named after Woden, the god of war. Here is an explanation of one of on a Wednesday"-that is, killed in as a holiday, and which I am thankful shoemaking. It is well known that some parts of the country; it is almost origin in the time of Oliver Cromwell diet; that is, in the case of d

How the Days of the Week Got

And cursed the worldly pelf; Tuesday shall begin the week, Since Monday's hanged himself.

An Irish girl at play on Sunday, was accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the devil." She meekly replied "Good morning father."

BLA lady, speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court bouse, said she supposed they had gone stituted." standing out from that turf where "to view the ground where they must there is no more jockeying."

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is to be the country, and peases the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best exple, every variety of Job Printing, such HA MILLS, CIRCULARS,

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Effects of Good Feed on Milch Cows. Our cows give fully one third more

butter this year than last, due solely to good feeding and warm quarters in the winter: They were cows I bought with the farm. They looked well, but proved to be poor milkers. They had been suffered to go dry about the 1st of November, under the impression that milking them in the winter would seriously injure them the common summer. And I have no doubt that liberally, they may be milked, not only without injure, but with positive advantage. It favors the habit of secreting milk. Till within six weeks or two months of calving, a good cow, with plenty of rich food, can give four is no better way of restoring the milkletting them go dry in November, I kept them stabled in cold weather, and they gave more milk, or rather more butter, after we commenced to feed grain in November and December, than they did in August and September. I milked some of them till with-in six weeks of calving. This is perhaps too much-ten weeks would be better. The cows, after we stopped milking, fleshed up rapidly, and many were the predictions that the corn meal would spoil them for milk. But it did not. They give more milk than ever before, and it certainly is very much richer. The prospects now are that for the year commencing the 1st of last November till the 1st of next November, they will give as much again butter as they ever gave in a year before. So much for good feeding in winter. We weigh every pound of butter made and feel confident that this opinion will prove correct. I have not yet fed meal this summer, but shall do the bettter, provide it is turned into butter and cheese .- Harris' Walks and Talks."

Remedy for Pip in Poultry.

In answer to an inquiry from a Wisconsin correspondent, for a cure of this disease, we copy the following from Mr. Bennet's "Poulterer's Companion." This may be regarded as a token of derangement of the mucous membrance of the allimentary canal genorally, and not as a local disease.

"Cause.-The disease is generally. attributed to the want of water, or to bad water, such as the drainings of dung-bills, sinks, etc., which fowls will drink when they can get no other.

the storms of their terrors—while the generally rewarded as a characteristic of this disease, which, however, is by some confounded with gapes. We are quite assured that the dry, scaly tongue is only a sympton caused by some other disease, which forces the fowl (which habitually breather through the nostrils) to respire through the mouth; in this case the current of air dries the tongue, which becomes hard at the day and Monday to the sun and moon point, and assumes a very horny character. Thus, in any inflammatory af fection of the windpipe, in gapes, catarrh, or roup, when the nostrils are closed by the discharge, the pip, as it is termed, makes its appearance. It should be regarded, however, as a symptom only, and not as the disease itself. The beak becomes yellow at the base, the plumage becomes ruffled, the bird mopes and pines, the appetite gradually declines to extinction, and at last it dies, completely worn out by fever and starvation.

"Treatment.—The treatment varies with the cause. In all cases the mouth should be frequently moistened; and if the scale of hardened membrane is loose, it should be removed. The ab surd plan of nipping off the end of the tongue in chickens is still practiced in needless to say, that it is alike useless and barbarous. "A cure may be effected by a low

fowls; by an allowance of fresh vegetable commencrating the death of his friend. The successful competitor was a worthy son of Crispin, who carried off the palm by the following epigram t—

God bless the Lord D.—

God bles not scrape the tongue, nor use rough modes of cleaving it; but apply a little bornx, dissolved in pure water, and tincture of myrrh, by means of a cam-el hair brush, two or three times a day. "The following has been recommend-

ed: Give three times a day, for two or three days, a piece of garlie, the size of a pea; if garlie caunct be ob-tained, onion shallot, or chive will an swer; and if neither of these be convenient, two grains of black pepper, to o given in fresh butter, may be sub-

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