AGEA WE MAGNOTA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetor thing," and the most of it for the least money. It over somes the olor ofperepiration; softens and adds delicate to the sku, its addightful perfume; allays beadache an inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the norsery, and upon the toilet sideboard. I can be obtained everywhere at one dellar per bottle. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

ions desired, with decommended to the principle of these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters bold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his cabilistic "S.T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disgaring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appelizer.

Suratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very beverely—one hand almost to a criep. The torture was unbearable. \* The Mexican Mustaing Liniment telieved the pair, almost immediately. It heads rapidly, and left very little scar. Crass. Foster, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustaing Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all case of wounds, swellings, prains, cuts, braises, spavins, etc., citker upon man or beast.

beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genulue unless wrap-ped in the steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

Saratega Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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

E. HIOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y. Saratega Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

What Dip It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few mouths in New York, was hardly recognized by her triends. In place of a rustic, the hed face, she had a soft, ruby, complexion, of almost mattle smoothness; and fustend of 22, she really appeared but It. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnoila Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Bruggist for only to the strends of the strends of the strends of the strends of the strends.

Sarat ga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steading grawing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to die original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's ir 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 by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indiges-tion. Nausca, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Moedus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its cureful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for cultinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottlo. [Sarataga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

#9\_All the above articles for sale by JOHN READ and S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penns.

Gratuitous Adbertisements.

ine joitoning Cirds are published gratuitously. Me chants and business men generally who advertise liberal in the columns of The Glook for six months or longer, we have their Cards innerted here during the omitanance their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Gurds in serted at the usual rates. TOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merch-

CLAZIER & BRO., Retail Mer-DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon [Cures by Elictropathy.] B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, mu-

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. LEWIS,

GREENBERG,
Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa. JAMES SIMPSON, Iron Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

M. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacture

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furni ture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to HARTON & MAGUIRE, Whole sale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic mardware, Cutlery, &c., Rallroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Bealer in Rardware, Cutlery, Paints, Olis, &c., Hunt
Fogdon, Pa.

M. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. TOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in TEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots Shocs, Guiters, &c., Huntingdon.

Z YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa. DOHM & MILLER, Dealers in Dry

M. MARCH & BRO.

Bealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

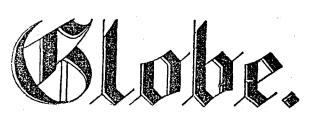
H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hate and Cape P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queen
ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and One Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

RNVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

For neat JOB PRINTING, call at





WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers.

mch13-1v\*

-PERSEVERE.-

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

VOL. XXII.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

R. R. R. WIESTLING most respect-

R. A. B: BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingden, offers
the professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Pr. Luden
on Hill street.

PR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his

professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store.

Aug. 23, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Mill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that they have leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and are prepared to accommodate all who makes the receive a liber-two within coil. Will be pleased to receive a liber-

**EXCHANGE HOTEL.** 

PHE subscribers having leased this

I Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNuty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good etyle. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home.

AULTZ & FEK, may 2,1806 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite Fennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can often commodations not excelled in Central Fennsylvania.

45-1 refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

May 16, 1506-tf.

AGENT OF THE

Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company

SECARS & TOBACCO.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Next door to the Frankfin House, in the Diamond. Country trade supplied. ap17'67

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ARON STEWARD,

WATCHMAKER, Encessor to Geo. W. Swartz,
lias opened at his old stand on Hill street, opposite Brown is hardware store, a stock of all kinds of
goods belonging to the trade.

Watch and clock Repairing promptly attended
to by practical workmen.

Huntingdon, April 10-6m

K. ALLEN LOVELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all legal businessen-trusted to his case. Military and other claims of sol-liurs and their leirs against the State or Government collected without delay.

OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House Jan.11867

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MATTERN & SIPE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Rack Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promotness. my29-1y

The name of this firm has been chang-

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

nder which name they will hereafter conduct the

ATTORNEYS AT LAW HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' he gainst the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1805-4f.

ACENCY,

LL who may have any claims a-gainst the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensione, can have their claims promytly collected by ap-plying either in person or by letter to

onn eare, w. n. woods, p. n. bare, w. p. n'laubhle

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Inter-est allowed on Deposits. Ail kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on attentions.

H points. Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the ame in return with interest. Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

HAMS. HAMS.

Lewis' Family Grocery.

Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams-the best in mar

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

Oblack and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LL KINDS OF TOBACCO

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LEW IS' LOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY

W. H. WOODS,

Attorney at Law.

Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIÉRS

AND PENSIONS.

August 12, 1868,

SAMUEL T. BROWN,

ed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street

JOHN M. BAILEY

Frompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay.

MILTON S. LYTLE,

McMURTRIE,

Office on Hill street.

OHN SCOTT,

C. CLARKE, AGENT, A Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

May 1, '67-tf.

May 16, 1566-tf.

WM. B. ZIEGLER,

Huntingdon, May 8, 1867-Gur

DENTIST,

fully tenders his professional services to the filantingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Spare.

## HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5. 1867.

NO. 48.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CURIOUS MEDLEY. By the lake where drooped the willow, Row, vassals, row!

I want to be an angel, And jump Jim Crow. An old crow sat on a hickory limb, None named him but to praise; Let me kiss him for his mother,

For he smells of Schweitzer kase The minstrel to the war has gone, With the banjo on his knee; He woke to hear the sentries shrick, There's a light in the window for theo.

A frog he would a wooing go, His hair was curled to kill; He used to wear an old gray coat, And the sword of Bunker Hill.

Oft in the stilly night, Make way for liberty! he cried, I won't go home till morning, With Peggy by my side.

I am dying, Egypt, dying, Susannah don't you cry; Know how sublime a thing it is To brush away the blue-tailed fly.

The boy stood on the burning deck, With his baggage checked for Troy, One of the few immortal names, His name was Pat Malloy.

Mary had a little lamb, He could a tule unfold, He had no teeth for to cat a corn cake, And his spectacles were gold.

Lay on, lay on, Macduff,
Man wants but little here below, And I'm to be Queen of the May, So kiss me quick and let me go!

DEVELOPMENTS!

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Рипладелента, Мау 27, 1867. Eds. Philada. Inquirer:—Since the adjournment of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1867, the pubic press has denounced it as venal and

To the astonishment of the people, it appears that laws were privately enacted, of which no notice was taken n the newspapers of the day at the time of their passage. To the equal astonishment of some members of the legislature, laws were made, of which hey know absolutely nothing until ong after the adjournment.

These things seem to require an explanation. As the agent of a news-paper at Harrisburg during the session, low me to make that explanation in distinct and explicit terms. It has nover been so opportune as at the present time, when honorable men throughout the State are endeavoring to find a remedy for legislative corruption.

The session of 1867 opened without the discussion of any measure of particular importance, except the Free Railroad law. No rival corporations were in the field to urge "special" legslation. Every appearance indicated a dull winter.

ination and election, their prospects at that time of obtaining a return must have looked gloomy. Yet one recourse appeared to be left. If the people would not seek the law makers, the law makers could seek the people.

Forthwith ingenious men devised a plausible system of making business. They appointed committees with varied powers. In jocular legislative circles they were called "smelling committees." The ostensible object of their appointment was always "to ascertain it such or such evil existed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report, &c." Armed with this au-thority, they went out into the State from Eric to the Delaware. They in vestigated the greatest variety of subjects, from the private books of a well known capitalist to the price of oil on Sugar Creek, To prominent railroad managers they came like hawks upon a brood of chickens. Each committee resolved itself into one great mark of interrogation, and placed its formidable "why, how, when and where" be-fore the victim, who tremblingly obeyed its demands as the great seal of the Commonwealth, with "Virtne, Liberty and Independence" blazoned upon it, was thrust before his eyes. These peregrinating, investigating, fragmentary, legislative excursionists had all of their expenses paid by the State. What good thing did they do?

If they were really appointed for any legitimate purpose, they never once achieved it. If they found any evil it still exists, for in no single case did they ever remedy it. If they were designed to secure good legislation on any subject, they never succeeded in the effort. They were of no possible use to the people, whatever benefit may have accrued to the committees,

This was one form of legislation that was more than equivocal. There was another equally bad, if not worse. Many members became speculators. Although originally sont by the peo ple, to chact equal laws for all, they no sooner took their seats than they devised special bills, with their own friends, relatives and acquaintances named therein as incorporators. These bills were for many purposes, from the establishments of gold and silver mining companies, without enough land to bury a gold dollar, to the construction of immense railroads, without enough capital to buy one rail. The legislators of a great Commonwealth thus became law jobbers, with a stock on CIASSIMERES.—A choice lot of hand of charters to accommodate the market. It can readily be perceived that an act in which perhaps a dozen members were interested, was almost certain to be successfully passed. Not unfrequently these speculative laws tend a fishwife's ball declined, because, CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE | (whether intrinsically or not) interfered with the vested rights of other parmake-a-reel [mackerel.]

tics, and became injurious to enterprises in which honorable men had expended years of toil and large amounts

property, without first reading it, is adjudged to be an idiot. In ordinary social life, a man who indorses an agreement without knowing its contents, is esteemed a brave or a madman. Yet the legislators of 1867 actu-

resenting the Legislative District to which the bill (by its title) was suppresed to refer should say, "All right!" Whereupon it passed. An immense majority thus delegated to some one man the exercise of all their own duty, whill read integers. ability and judgment. Happy era of Arcadian simplicity, when such confidence exists among men in high posi-tion, and when the utterance of just two words, by just one man, will give to a half dozen pages of unknown man-uscript the majesty of a law, representing the will and controlling the actions of millions of people. Sarcastic, indeed, was the remark of a member of the House, that it would save time to pass the bills by their numbers, without the trouble of reading the titles.

This system produced 'its unavoidable results. Members, officers and reporters, become entangled in the maze. Nobody knew exactly what bills had passed, or what ones had fallen. The duty of the speakers and officers was merely executive, and they had neither the power or ability to resist the wishes of a majority which seemed determined to transform a deliberate body into a machine for turning out laws with lightning rapidity. To trace particular bills, and ascertain their exact condition was the labor of hours. They were numbered by thousands, and it was not uncommon for more than one hundred new ones in rough one or more of these would be considered and hurriedly passed, no particu-If it be true that many members had spont large sums in securing their nom. Amendments were piled up ments, and in one case, eight new sections were offered to a bill as a single amondment.

Not unfrequently after some apparently trifling bill had been printed for weeks, it would be modified two or three minutes before its passage by the substitution of an entirely new bill, with new provisions. It was quite common for a measure which had passed one House in a harmless shape, to havo somo objectionable amendment quietly attached to it in the other branch. The English language was tortured to supply apparently harmless phrases which could afterwards be construed so as to confer immense nowers. In one case a local corporation, nominally to operate in a little township, came very near being transformed into a mammoth organization, by adding the words, "and elsewhere." In another case, under cover of a city railroad in a Western village, was concealed a project to build a steam railroad anywhere in the State. The members of the Legislature of 1867 unquestionably knew that such practices were common at the very time they allowed bills to be passed by their title, under the "all right" system; yet they took no warning.

This is the way that laws were made at Harrisburg, and this is the reason why many bills escaped the attention, not only of interested parties, but of the newspaper present the time of their passage. Does any man wonder at it?

This communication leaves much unsaid. Personalities are not needed to prove the effects of a bad system; but it any member feels aggrieved, let him ask himself whether the statements herein made are not literally true. Unless there is a reform, he and his pet projects may next year fall victims to the evil that he now indorses. The people have a right to the better administration of legislative power. To obtain this, it does not necessarily follow that they need cast away mon of any particular party or class, but only have shown themselves worthy of the trust. A few such men were at Hargarden where good things generally die young.

Pa, "Pa, have dogs got wings?" "No,

nea. An individual being asked to at-

1867, and these illustrations lead to a point about which the people know little or nothing, viz:—Tife manner in which laws were made.

In mercantile business, a man who signs a promisory note which binds his property, without first reading it, is business. In the people where the continuous and property, without first reading it, is business. In the people where the continuous and the property without first reading it, is business. In the people where the continuous and eight hundred and interest the property without first reading it, is business. In the people we have the property without first reading it, is business. In the people we have the property with the people where the property with the property with the people where the property with the p sixty-seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court of house in Richmond in the said district, came Jefferson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of Aparical to the United States of Aparical to the Court of the United States of Aparical to the United States of Aparical to the Court of the United States of Aparical to the Court of the United States of Aparical to the Court of the United States of Aparical to the Court of the United States of Aparical to the United States of the Court of the United States ally passed laws at the rate of thirty to the hour, without reading them except by their titles. To appreciate the enormi-ful money of the said United States, but of States, and less panik, more gurls, but of the said United States, but of States ty of this transaction it must be remembered that these laws were to govern the widow and the orphan, the Horace F. Clark, A. Wolch, David K. assumin, and kindli—true that smile membered that these laws were to govern the widow and the orphan, the beggar and the capitalist, men of all religious creeds, business, interests and connections. A solemn duty, that of protecting the citizen in every right that humanity holds dear, thus degenerated into a farce. Day after day, whole pages of printed titles were causted into laws, without the contents of the bills being read!

But this farce rendered even more incluse Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, A. Wolch, David K. Jackman, William B. Macfarland, R. Jackman, William B. Macfarland, R. Jackman, William B. Macfarland, R. Butiful, (them as hez good teeth) wair short frocks—and sum of 'em show a powerful amount of ded calf, I meen thai wair big shues, (I'm in a flurry fur feer I mite hev been misunderstud,) and thai talk loud, and use much diekchunary, and enny poor cus as isnt put up in stile is spoken of "as quear creture." Now I'm a talkin of the gurls wat wan But this farce rendered even more to the United States of America the Now I'm a talkin of the gurls wat wun 'iculous. To give a color of deliber- sum of five thousand dollars of like sees a brite dai atween 12 m, and 3 pe

not to depart from the said Court with out the leave from the said Court in like a putty thin stalked mushroom that babalf first had and obtained; with much stalk. And wat do yer then the said recognizance to become void, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1867, in open Court, before me.

W. H. BARRY, Clerk. ABRAHAM WARWICK, Jerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Coan's, Vanderbilt, Augustus Schiell, Horace F. Clark, John A. Meredith, A. WELCH,
DAYLO K. JACKMAN,
WILLIAM II. LYONS,
JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
JOHN MINOR BOTTS,
THOMAS W. DOSWELL,
R. B. HANALL,
ITHOMAS R. PRICE,
ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

United States Circuit Court, District of Virginia, Clerk's Office, ss.:-I do hereby certify that I have compared the forgoing copy with the original Recognizance of Jefferson Davis, now

ranscript therefrom

Clerk U.S. Circuit Court District Virginia.

Remarkable Wedding.

The Dayton Journal is responsible for the following story:

Tuesday morning a couple appeared in the Probate Court and demanded a marriage license. When the moment arrived for paying the fee, the man was for backing out, but the wo-man said he shouldn't do that, "not by any means," and she paid the license, The couple soon afterward appeared at Justice Turner's office, and the woman made known her "intentions." The unusual appearance of the "happy couple" attracted unusual attention and a large crowd was soon gathered there to see the solemn ceremonies When the couple were asked to

stand up and face the music, the groom again tried to back water; and the bride seeing that there was no other way for it, remarked that he'd got to stand it, and there was no use talking about it. She caught hold of the doubting Thomas and squared him up before the justice, with the order for him to "sail in!" Just then the query arose as to where the fee for the tying of the hymencal knot was to come from. The man said he couldn't stand the expense. The asserted that she had paid for the license, and the man should pay for the marrying. He protested that he wouldn't, and that he'd go to Cincinnati to work. The woman caught him as he was slipping away from the matrimonial noose, threw him down on the floor, and, taking some money from his pockets, she deliberately paid the justice his fee, and then holding on to her "feller," the select from the candidats those who knot was tied in the due form. All the while the bride was munching poanuts, and when the ceremony was risburg last winter, but they were not concluded the floor was littered with in the majority. Such men should be the shells. The bride saluted her huscherished as tender flowers, whose band with "Tom, you're a liar!" Conpurity has enabled them to bloom in a gratulations to the happy couple were fairly showered down, and were characterized more for their robusticity than for their delicacy; and the bride child, don't pou know better than that?" "Why, pa, this paper says a big dog flew at a man and bit him." and groom left "the presence" in a condition of jollity which foreigld a boisterous honeymoon. When last soon the amiable spouse shoved her lord inand groom left "the presence" in a conto the gutter at the corner of Jefferson and second streets.

"Werdent Jeemes."

DEER GLOIBE:-I hev been so pre-The following is the certified copy okupied a gettin reddy to travel, and of the bail bond in the case of Jeffermittee system and the charter system son Davis, with the full list of the sigare intended to give a correct idea of the general morality of the session of 1867, and these illustrations lead to a of the United States for the District of 1887. mite okkur to maik my wisit to you but nun no prettier, no sir, nun what atio. to the transaction, it was required in some cases that the person representing the Legislative District to which the bill (by its title) was supposed to refer should say, "All right!" standard to how said parties resectively.

Stand of live thousand towards the towards the said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, of the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of the said parties resectively.

Stand of live thousand towards the towards the said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, and the sound to the said parties resectively. spectively. | lers—oh yu orter see 'em, kotes broad in the koller, tite akross the sholders, is such that if the said Jefferson Davis tite agin the back, tite waste, and a shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of furst S. And the fellers wat hez the Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said District, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall be out of facture, they will here they goes abide and perform whatsoever shall be out of facture, they will here they goes abide and perform whatsoever shall be out of facture, they will here they are the facture, they will have the facture to facture the facture of the facture that the facture they will have the facture that the fac then and there ordered or adjudged in ped off the frames. And then thay respect to him by the said Court, and are wairin dunkirds hats, lookin awl the world, when that is standin still

> lend 'em too yu, and then yu can luk like a walkin wegitable, but don't go on Market street or yu mite be tuk up. I'm residin in Green street, it hez such a "werdent" sound. Nuthin much goin on cept the culled people, they is ridin about in the street cars, sum putty nice, sum putty trien on men wat likes to see "a plase fur evri thing and evri thing in its plase." Black is the prevalin culler among 'em, but they prefer your callin it, yel-oh. Accordin to law yer kin drink whisky frum 6 a m, to 12 m, at nite, but no longer. It air havin a good effect, men's gettin reddy now to drink erly, and often to maik up for the restrickshun on time. And on Sunday yer kant get enny, but that's gammen. Cum down-a frend In testimony whereof, I hereunto set that aint adulterated. And bein as he my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the city of Richmond, in said District, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
>
> W. H. Barry,
>
> Charter M. H. Barry,
>
> Charte to Johnstown and Hollidaysburg, on akount of old skores; and wishin I. Nocs N. S., was hear, I am thine own, "Werdent Jeemes."

PARTY PREJUDICE.-A good story is told of a countryman from New York visiting Washington at the time when Mr. Van Buren was Vice President. He was a red-hot Democrat, and of fish is a mullet-head. It ain't got any course held Mr. Van Buren in the high-brains." est reverence. He sat in the circular gallery of the Senate, gazing at the Vice President with a mingled feeling of awe and State pride, when suddenly a tall and manly form appeared at the side of the hall, and beckoned to Mr. Van Buren. There was little business doing; and the Vice President, calling a senator to the chair, joined the person mentioned, when both scated themselves on the sofa, snuffing from the same box; the hand of the Vice President was laid playfully upon the other, and ever and anon a hearty laugh would escape them, showing that, whatever might be the topic, it was agreeablo to both.

"Is that Mr. Calhoun with the Vice President?" said his country friend to person near him.
"No, sir."

"Is it Mr. Benton?"

"Is it General Wall?" "No, sir.' "May I ask who it is?"

"Why, that is Mr. Clay."
"Mr. Clay!" almost shricked the

man; "and does Mr. Van Buren speak to him? Rot me if ever I vote for him again !" And the fellow stalked from the hall,

firmly believing that the country was lost.

new On a trial for an assault, at the assizes, some years since, a medical witness, in giving his evidence, informed vasion of blood ecchymoais in the surblack eye? Witness: Yes Judge: Then why not say so at once?

Tradies, let your hair, teeth and complexion be false, if necessary, but LET each esteem others better than let not your hoods be false : falsehoods JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER

BY G. W. BUNGAY.

Out in the street with naked feet, I saw the drunkard's little daughter; Her tattered shawl was thin and small; She little knew for no one taught her.

Her skin was fair, her auburn hair Was blown about her pretty forehead. Her sad, white face wore sorrow's trace, And want and woe that were not borrowed.

Heart-broken child, she seldom smiled;: Hope promised her no bright to morrow; Or if its light flashed on her night, Then up came darker clouds of sorrow. She softly said : "We have no bread,

No wood to keep the fire a burning."
The child was ill; the winds so chill
Her thin, cold blood to ice was turning. But men well fed and warmly clad, And ladies robed in righest fashion, Passed on the side where no one cried

To them for pity or compassion. That long night fled, and then the light

Of rosy day in beauty shining. Set dome and spire and roof on fire, And shone on one beyond repining.

Asleep—alone—as cold as stone,
Where no dear parent ever sought her;
In winding sheet of snow and sleet,
Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughter-

Brandy and Brains.

From Ohio comes a capital story, which all who love a good joke will relish, whatever they may think of tectotalism or the tricks of scurvy political mountebanks to make capital out of a pretended zeal for temperance. A tectotal lecturer led off as follows:

All of those, who in youth, acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years of age will be total abstainers, or drunkards. No one can use whisky with moderation. It there is a person in the audience before me whose own experience disproves this, let him now make it known. I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken.

A tall, large man arose, and folding his arms in a dignified manner across his breast, said distinctly:

"I offer myself as one whose own ex-. think, I've just got one of them rigs myself, and if yer cums down soon ile perience contradicts your statement." "Are you a moderate drinker?" asked the Judge.
"I am."

"How long have you drank in moderation?" 'Forty years."

"And wore never intoxicated?"
"Never."

"Well," remarked the Judge, scanning his subject closely from head to. foot, "yours is a singular case, yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A negro man, with a loaf of bread and a flask of whiskey, sat down to dine by the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the stream is the stream of the stream ing the oread some of the crumbs fell into the water. These were eagerly-seized and eaten by the fish. That Recognizance of Jefferson Davis, now of mine's got a sick relevitive, and we'l taist the drugs to see him on Sunday, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom.

Cum down—a rend citcumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread in the whiskey and feeding it to them. He can be transcript therefrom. circumstance suggested to the darkey floated helplessly on the water. In this way he easily caught a number,-But in the stream was a large fish, very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whiskey, but with-outany perceptible effect. It was shy

of every effort of the darkey to take it. He resolved to have it at all hazards that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and after much effort, caught it, carried it to a negro neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said: "Sambo, I understand dis case. Dat

"In other words," said the Judge, "alcohol affects only the brain, and, course, those having none may drink with impunity.

The storm of laughter that followed drove the forty years moderate drinker suddenly from the house. A YEAR'S WORK OF DRAM-SELLING.

-Carefully compiled statistics show that sixty thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the Uni-One hundred thousand men and wo-

men are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink. Twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor house for the same

reason. Three hundred murderers are anothor of the yearly fruits of intemperance. Four hundred suicides follow these

fearful catalogues of misery. Two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity.

Two hundred millions of dellars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.—Young Reaper.

The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati Times of a joke played on some dolegates to the Good Templars' Convention held there recently. They got into an om-nibus at the depot, and told the driver the court that, on examining the pros- to drive them to a temperance house. centor, he found him suffering from a "All right," said he, and away he severe contusion of the integuments drove. He gave them a pretty long under the left orbit, with great extra- ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immense stone structure surround rounding cerlular tissue, which was in a tumefled state. There was also considerable abrasion of the cuticle. Judge: You mean I suppose, that the man had "Michigan State Prison," said the driver; "the only temperance house in Jackson." They concluded not to put up there; not if they could help it.

> Topers should bear in mind that what they quaff from the goblet after, wards appears in the "mug."