The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867. NO. 3.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
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One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

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

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE", the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Gratuitous Advertisements.

[*The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of* THE GLOBE, *for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.*]

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO., Retail Merchants, Washington st., near the Jail, Huntingdon.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. [Cures by Electropathy.]

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES SIMPSON, Iron Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

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

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

ROHM & MILLER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Huntingdon.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., Huntingdon

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

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

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Snare. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. 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. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill 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 may favor them with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
May 1, '67-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. ADLTZ & FEE, Proprietors.
may2,1866

MORRISON HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania 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 offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

WM. B. ZIEGLER, AGENT OF THE
Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.
Huntingdon, May 8, 1867-3m

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond. *Country trade supplied.* ap17'67

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AARON STEWARD, WATCHMAKER, Successor to Geo. W. Swartz, has opened at his old stand on Hill street, opposite Brewer's 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

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. ap12'66

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. *Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.*
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. jan.1.1867

R. McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.
MATTERN & SIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street.
Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1866-tf.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1866.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN
JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1867
BUY THE GENUINE PRIZE MACHINE.
BUCKEYE
Mower and Reaper,
With Double-jointed Folding Bar.
THOS. BURCHINELL,
General Agent for Huntingdon Co.
Huntingdon, April 24-3m

MONEY!
ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!
The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at his residence on St. Clair street near Benedict's.
may2 1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

HAMS. HAMS.
Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams—the best in market—whole or sliced, for sale at
Lewis' Family Grocery.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CHOICE CANDIES
Of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1867.

GRAND JURORS.

Anthony Beaver, farmer, Penn
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Tod
John M. Clarke, tailor, Shirleysburg
Jacob Devor, farmer, Shirley
Ash. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg
Samuel B. Garner, merchant, Penn
Samuel Grove, farmer, Brady
Benj. Graffius, tinner, Huntingdon
Peter Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Emanuel Herncane, farmer, Shirley
Moses Hamer, Sr., farmer, Walker
George Heaton, merchant, Coalmont.
Adam Houpt, farmer, Tod
William Hight, laborer, Jackson
Philips Locke, farmer, Springfield
James Mitchell, farmer, Jackson
Michael Miller, farmer, Springfield
George Porter, gentleman, Franklin
John Peightal, farmer, Walker
E. L. Rorer, farmer, Clay
S. Silknitter, lumberman, Henderson.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union
Robert Speer, clerk, Porter
Hugh Seeds, farmer, Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell
Wm. Brown, lumberman, Henderson
H. Brewster, merchant, Shirleysburg
Allen H. Bauman, tanner, Union
Robert Bingham, farmer, Shirley
David Black, carpenter, Huntingdon
J. Peightal, gentleman, Warriorsmark
William Benford, carpenter, Coalmont
Josiah Curfman, farmer, Cass
Sterret Cummins, farmer, Jackson
Benj. Cross, carpenter, *Alexaddria*
William Cisney, farmer, Shirley
Richard Colegate, farmer, Shirley
Samuel Decker, farmer, Union
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon
Jacob Fouse, farmer, Walker
Stephen Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida
John Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Henry Glazier, potter, Huntingdon
William Gehrott, saddler, Cassville
John Hewitt, farmer, Porter
David Hileman, farmer, Morris
Samuel Hess, farmer, Oneida
Joseph Heaton, merchant, Cassville
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirleysbug
William McClure, farmer, West
James McKinn, laborer, Union
N. G. McDivitt, farmer, Oneida
Henry Myers, merchant, Shirleysburg
William P. Mehaffey, teacher, Brady
James McCall, farmer, Henderson
William V. Miller, laborer, Oneida
Jackson Norris, farmer, Penn
David Owen, merchant, Morris
David Pollock, farmer, Tell
Wash. Reynolds, farmer, Franklin
Levi Ridinour, farmer, Juniata
William Smith, farmer, Cromwell
R. F. Scott, plasterer, Dublin
Mahlon Stryker, gentleman, West
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson
William Weaver, farmer, Hopewell
George Wartel, farmer, West
James Wright, farmer, Union
M. Weston, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Adolphus P. White, farmer, Oneida

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? *One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve.* The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the examples of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, *brothers*, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1866. FRANCIS & WALLACE.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

TO THE LADIES.
The best assortment of
ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.
A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
THOMAS N. COLDER.
The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
THOS. N. COLDER.
Alexandria, Oct. 23. 1866-tf.

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
S. E. HENRY & CO.,
Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of
BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
FENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c.
Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight loaded. no7

EVERYBODY MUST LIVE!
CALL AT
LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY.
The best of everything will be constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices possible. Quick sales and small profits.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRMNESS OF A LADY IN A PET.

Well let him go, and let him stay,
I do not mean to die,
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns
So terrible and black;
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back.

He said that I had acted wrong—
And foolishly beside;
I won't forget him after that—
I would'nt if I died,
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross to me?
I know I'm not an angel, quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once—
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she did not pout;
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well I don't care where.

He thinks that she is pretty, too—
Is beautiful and good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again now, if she could.
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock,
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write for him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she—
Shan't have him if I don't.
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so, and then—
I wish he'd come to-night.

OLD MAIDS.—Never be afraid of becoming an old maid, fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife, and "single blessedness" is greatly superior in point of happiness to wedded life without love. "Fall not in love, dear girls—beware!" says the song. But we do not agree with said *song on this question. On the* contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To *fall in love with an honorable man* is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall in love with a virtuous and amiable woman. What could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial? No: fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love—but then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or a "husband;" never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennables all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be "an old maid" if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and though the witless may sneer and the jester may laugh you still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.—*Phrenological Journal.*

☞I overheard a moonstruck chap, the other day, writes Darby Doyle, who said that he loved a certain young lady well enough to die for her. Now,

I love somebody very much, and,
I'd swear for her,
I'd tear for her,
The Lord knows what I'd do for her;
I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her.
I'd drink the Hudson dry for her;
I'd pray for her,
I'd stay for her,
I'd watch the house all day for her;
I'd "cuss" for her,
Do "wuss" for her,
I'd always have a "buss" for her;
I'd leap for her,
I'd weep for her,
I'd go without my sleep for her;
I'd fight for her,
I'd bite for her,
I'd walk the streets all night for her;
I'd plead for her,
I'd bleed for her,
I'd go without my feed for her;
I'd shoot for her,
I'd boot for her,
I'd rival who'd come to "toot" for her;
I'd kneel for her,
I'd steal for her,
Such is the love I'd feel for her;
I'd slide for her,
I'd ride for her,
I'd swim 'gainst rain and tide for her;
I'd try for her,
I'd cry for her,
But hang me, if I'd die for her!
N. B.—Or any other woman.

MEN AND WOMEN.—Men love things—as facts, possessions, and estates; and women, persons; and while a man regards only abstract scientific facts; a woman looks only at the person in whom they are embodied. Even in childhood the little girl loves an imitation of humanity—her doll—and works for it; the boy gets a hobby horse or tools, and works with them. But the noblest quality wherewith nature has endowed woman for the good of the world is love—that love which seeks no sympathy and no return. The child is the object of love, kisses and watching, and answers them only by complaint and anger; and the feeble creature that requires the most repays the least. But the mother goes on; her love only grows stronger the greater the need and the unthankfulness of its object; and while fathers prefer the strongest of their children, the mother feels more love for the feeble and garrulous.

"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a lady patient. "If I do," was the reply, "I'll wait till I get a husband."

Steel and How Made.

Steel is a variety of iron occupying position between wrought iron and cast iron, having less of carbon then cast iron and more than wrought iron. Pure malleable, or wrought iron, theoretically contains no carbon, but probably few specimens exist without containing some. Cast iron has four or five per cent, and steel only from one-half to one and a half per cent. As the proportion of carbon in steel increases so it becomes hard and brittle and increases in fusibility as cast iron; but with diminishing proportions of carbon it assumes more and more of the softness, malleability, and toughness of wrought iron. Steel of the former character are called "high" steels, and of the other "low" or "mild" steel. Steel is made in Germany direct from pig iron which contains four or five per cent of carbon. By furnace manipulation a portion of this carbon is driven out and the product is German steel. This is not a pure steel and is generally incapable of being hardened and tempered.

The usual method of producing steel is cementation or conversion, bars of wrought iron being used. A furnace of suitable form contains boxes made of fire brick in which the bars of iron are packed in layers covered with charcoal powder. The bars do not touch each other, but each is enveloped with the charcoal. When filled the pots are covered and cemented air tight. Heat is then applied by the proper furnace and grates and the fire gradually increased in intensity for several days. A test bar is introduced at the beginning and is occasionally withdrawn to determine the progress of the process. When the process is completed, the bars, if broken, will be found to have changed their fibrous for a crystalline structure. The surface of the bars is covered with thin blisters as though lamina of the iron had been raised by the expansion of a gas under them, from this it gets the name of blistered steel. For some purposes this steel is useful, but it is unfit to be worked into tools for cutting wood or metals.

The next process is the tilting. The bars are cut into convenient length, piled together and heated in a furnace to a weld and placed under a trip hammer which welds the pieces together and draws them out into a bar. This process improves the quality of the steel and fits it for some purposes; but there is another method of treating the blistered steel; that is to melt the steel in air-tight crucibles and cast it. The ingots are then re-heated, and hammering and rolling is very important. In fact, after the conclusion of the manufacture in the working of the steel bars to form them into tools, good forgers always expect to refine and improve the steel by judicious heating and hammering.

What makes the great difference between steel and wrought or cast iron is still a puzzle to merchants and scientific men. The main difference appears to be in the varying proportions of carbon which each contains, and in the different chemical conditions in which it exists, yet the amount in those specimens which contain the most is so small that it is difficult to account for its so entirely changing the metal. It is not yet fully settled that iron and carbon is chemically united in the best of steel, while it is certain that it is not so united in cast iron but that the union is a merely mechanical one. There is much yet to be learned about iron and steel before we arrive at the real facts.—*Scientific American.*

Brightness of the Sun.

The means we have of measuring the intensity of light are not nearly so exact as in the case of heat; but this at least we know—that the most intense lights we can produce artificially are as nothing compared *surface for surface* with the sun. The most brilliant produced is that of a ball of quick lime kept violently hot by a flame of mixed ignited oxygen and hydrogen gases playing on its surface. Such a ball, it brought near enough to appear of the same size as the sun does, can no more be looked at without hurt than the sun, and both so enfeebled by a dark glass as to allow of their being looked at together, it appears as a black spot on the sun, or as the black outline of the moon in an eclipse, seen thrown upon it. It has been ascertained by experiments, which I cannot now describe, that the brightness, the intrinsic splendor of such a lime ball is only the one hundred and forty-sixth part of that of the sun's surface. That is to say, that the sun gives out as much light as one hundred and forty-six balls of quick lime, each the size of the sun, and each heated all over its surface in the way I have described, which is the most intense heat we can raise, and in which platina melts like lead.

And then in a further section Sir John Herschel tells us that the nucleus or kernel of the sun itself, at an immeasurable depth beneath its intensely luminous photosphere, emits so little light as to appear, in the comparison, quite as black, though that does not prevent its being in as vivid a state of fiery glare as a white hot iron, when we remember what has been said of the lime light appearing black against the light of the sun's surface. And it is a fact, that when Venus and Mercury pass across the sun, and are seen as round spots on it, they do really appear blacker than the blacker parts of the spots; so that even the kernel of the sun is probably a luminous body, though so much less luminous than its outer envelopes to be seen quite dark in the comparison.

Truths for Wives.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than the husband's: for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared for it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away that do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those little niceties which mark a well regulated household. An unfurnished cruet stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth, a mustard pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are severally nothing; but each can raise an angry word and cause discomfort. Depend on it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a well dressed mutton chop or a tidy breakfast table. *Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music*, are often too weary for conversation, (however intellectual) but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappo, the enchanting beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And woman live so entirely in their affections that without love their existence is a void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

Jaunty Men.

Women of sense do not like this variety of the human species. By "jaunty men" we mean those excessively *debonair* individuals with a minuet step and a self-satisfied smirk, whose social specialty is an affectation of nonchalance. As a rule your jaunty man wears his hat a little on one side and cultivates a rakish appearance generally. If a handsome woman passes him he generally throws at her, over his shoulder, a glance which he intends to be at *once careless and killing, but which is*, a failure in both respects, being simply pert and presuming. Jaunty men often amble along the fashionable promenade in pairs. In these cases the hats of the twain almost invariably slant in different directions—one being cocked over the right eye, the other over the left. Most of the species are below the middle height, and wear remarkably high-heeled boots. They delight also in vivid tints, and indulge, if nature has been propitious to them in the matter of hair, a good deal of wingy whiskers; and, if their teeth are good, show them frequently. The jaunty man looks as if he thought his "mission" in life was to make an impression, especially upon the ladies, and when they smile at him he supposes them to be smiling on him. So he goes on his dapper way rejoicing—a much-deluded individual. It is utterly impossible for any person with a well constituted mind to respect a jaunty man. As easily might one respect a jumping-jack Fancying himself the glass of fashion and the mould of form, he is, in fact, obtrusively unlike a gentleman—quietude of manner being a cardinal element of true gentility. Jaunty men sometimes tickle the fancy of weak girls, but find no favor with the thinking portion of the sex, who look right through them and gauge them at their true value, which is "less than nothing and vanity."

SMALL TALK.—Of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gaazy, and to thin life down to the consistency of a cambric handkerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meager fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics and on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is that such men and women there are who will go on from fifteen to four score and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart. The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they wonder "where Mrs. Somebody got that divine ribbon to her bonnet?" The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring them to regard its garnered stores of emotion, and they think "It's high time, if John intends to marry Sarah for him to pop the question?" When, to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction, it becomes endowed with a slight venomous vitality which does pretty well, in the absence of soul, to carry on the machinery of living if not the reality of life.—*Whipple.*

VIRTUE, diligence, and industry joined with good temper and prudence, must ever be the surest means of prosperity.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE new Boston city directory contains 179,21 names, 3,937 more than last year.

OVER two hundred horses and fifty-nine asses were killed and eaten in Paris in March.

THERE is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

AT Pompeii a bronze money chest has just been discovered, the bas-relief carvings of which are described of extraordinary beauty.

A Methodist College is to be established at Lucknow, in India, where the Methodists now have schools with an attendance of 3000 pupils.

NOT one of the 800 Paris Exposition hymns sent in for competition has been adjudged worthy of the prize. A few will receive "honorable mention."

IT is said the Union Pacific Railway has seriously weakened the Missouri river towns. Nebraska City is one of the places damaged by the diversion of travel.

A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a wealthy gentleman concerning the parentage of a colored piccaninny. It is thought to be a case of black male.

CORN has been injured about ten per cent. by grasshoppers in Kansas, and ten per cent. by the floods; yet there will be an abundant yield. Wheat is being harvested, and all through Southern Kansas there is an unusually large crop.

AT the Land Office in Traverse City, Michigan, during May, there were entered 2,649 acres of land with cash, and 6,642 acres as homesteads; with land warrants, 680 acres; with Agricultural College scrip, 18,962 acres, a total of 27,007 acres.

A Texas correspondent says that State has all the advantages of the Northwest in cheap, rich lands, and all the advantages of the South in a genial climate. Many million acres are now to be had at 50 cents to $1 per acre, on every part of which fifteen bushels of wheat or a bale of cotton can be grown every year.

THE Tidioute *Journal* tells a story of a dying man at whose request a dance was held the night previous to his decease, in the building which he occupied for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a "decent funeral." The receipts were fifty-six dollars. "Glory to God," said the dying man; "now I'll have a decent burying, and the children can ride in the hack."

IN cleaning out a reservoir at Saint Louis, used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty three children were found. They varied in size from those a span long to those of some thirty inches in length; and in age from those of no age in particular to those of 18 to 20 months. There was a great variety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

PENNSYLVANIA NICKEL.—"It is not generally known," observes the Franklin *Repository*, "that among the most valuable mineral productions of our State is Nickel, the metal so largely used in the coinage of cents. Fourteen miles from Lancaster are the Gap mines and smelting works. The mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill adapted to working them profitably. Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were re-opened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which they have been steadily worked. They were re-opened with the view of obaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. The introduction of nickel cents by the government, and the war which rendered small change so scarce, gave great impetus to these works. The mines are now owned mainly, we believe, by Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. The final working of the nickel ore is done in Camden. In all, about one hundred and fifty men are employed at the mines and smelting works.

FACTS ABOUT LIFE.—The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000, and they speak 3063 known tongues.

The average duration of life is estimated at 33½ years.

One-fourth of those born die before they are 7 years old, and one half at the age of 17.

Out of one hundred persons only six reach the age of 60.

Out of five hundred persons, only one attains the age of 80.

Sixty persons die every minute.

Tall people live longer than short ones.

☞A woman residing near Center Point, Clay Co., went to an adjacent creek, the other day, to do family washing, taking with her three small children. The two elder ones, while playing about in the woods, were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, leaving the smallest child, which, during her absence, fell into the creek and was drowned. The other children died the same night from the effects of the snake bite.

AN idle, mischievous, and disobedient pupil disgraces himself, dishonours his parents, and displeases his teacher.