TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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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,	30 00	55 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, $5 00 a year.
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices,.....1 50

☞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.

Huntingdon Business Directory.

[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.]*

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

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, in Leister's new building, (second floor.)

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, corner of the Diamond.

W. B. ZEIGLER, Dealer in Ladies and Children's Furnishing Goods, opposite the First National Bank.

W. P. RUDOLPH, Dealer in Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, opposite Leister's new building

GEO. F. MARSH, Merchant Tailor, opposite, Lowis' Book Store.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, in the Diamond.

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

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Marble Manufacturers, Mifflin street, near the Lutheran church.

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.

C. H. MILLER & SON, Dealers in all kinds of Fine Leather, Findings, &c., &c., near the Presbyterian church.

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.

A. L. LEWIS, Wholesale and retail Merchant, Leister's New Building, Huntingdon.

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

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

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

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.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

No. 148 North 2d Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. nov.27-1y

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
nov.27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philada.

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.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 323 and 325 Market street,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Envelopes of all the standard sizes, colors and qualities together with Ladies' Note, Wedding and Mourning Envelopes, furnished at

LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES!

All goods warranted. Address orders to PINKERTY & MYERS.
oct7-1 m Nos. 323 and 325 Market st., Harrisburg.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at Lewis' Family Grocery.

The Globe.

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

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868. NO. 29.

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. apl0,1868

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 15, 1859.

E. J. GREENE,
DENTIST.

Office removed to Leister's New Building, Mill street, Huntingdon. July 31, 1867.

J. A. POLLOCK,
SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec20-1f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67-tf.

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. aug12'66

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. aug2,1866

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 the same promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug12,1863 HUNTINGDON, PA.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
OF
K. ALLEN LOVELL,
District Attorney of Huntingdon County,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House
Jan.1,1867

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, 1865-tf.

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. apl7'67

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY,
&c., &c., opposite J. A. Brown's Mammoth Hardware store. ☞Watches neatly repaired and warranted.
Huntingdon, Sept 18, 1867-6m

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.

HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.
Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers' prices.
Grain and country product generally bought at market rates. WAGONER & BRO.,
aug28-tf Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.

The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.

We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.

Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.

Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.

JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES;
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by Lefevre. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1867

☞For School Books and School Stationery of all kinds call at Lewis' Book Store.

☞Blank Books for the desk and pocket, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bells?
You have!—dear me; I know full well
I'll never dress in time—
For mercy's sake, come help me, Luce,
I'll make my toilet very spruce,
The silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this gaiter for me—do;
"A hole!" you say? plague take the shoe,
Please, Luce, try and hide it;
Just think it's Sunday, and my soul!
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

"They're always peeping at our feet,
(Though to be sure they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dress!)
I'll disappoint them, though to-day,
"And cross myself" pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!"

Now, Lucy, pray feel my waterfall,
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give!
My rats and mice, do they sit straight?
Please hurry, Luce, I know I'm late;
"There's Willie!" as I live.

How splendidly this silk will rustle
Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop,)
There, now, I'll take five skirts or six;
Do hurry Luce, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if the girls go to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint you silly one!
Now, Lucie, don't be mulcish.

Now, then, my hat—for he abhors
This thing—it's big as all out doors;
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank Heaven, my cloak is handsome, too;
It cost enough to be, I know—
(Straighten this horrid hoop.)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in the drawer; Lucy are you blind?
(Does my dress trail?)
It's all the fashion now, you know,
Pray do the paint and powder show
Through my lace veil.

Thank you, my dear, believe I am dressed,
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only one in seven;
For if on all the other six
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to Heaven.

VENTILATION.—The great importance of ventilation in our sitting and sleeping rooms, in our schools and public halls, is not sufficiently appreciated. It was well set forth in a recent lecture by a Cleveland professor. It is startling to learn the amount of carbonic acid emitted from the lungs of one person, or from a single gas burner; enough to poison the whole atmosphere of a good sized room in a very brief period of time. How many persons think that winter temperature demands the exclusion of fresh air to make their apartments more warm and comfortable, when the fact, that in the cold season, we consume more oxygen and consequently inhale a greater quantity of the poisonous carbonic acid gas, should lead to a directly opposite course. A bed room in winter requires more ventilation than in summer, and the non-observance of this fact, will readily account for the awful diseases to which frail humanity is subject. We wonder if many of our readers are aware of the poisonous exhalations incident to a congregation of their "fellow-citizens," in ball rooms, churches and lecture halls. If they have not fully considered the vast importance of thorough ventilation, let them take these undeniable facts home to their serious thoughts. A person in health has eighteen breathings per minute, and thirty-five hogsheads of air pass through the lungs in twenty-four hours. Of this, from three to five per cent. or about two and a half hogsheads, is exhaled as carbonic acid gas, and thus one person would render two or three hogsheads of air unfit for breathing again. Let every person anxious for the preservation of his health take care that the windows of the dormitories are dropped a little, even during the winter nights. There is far less danger of taking cold than there is of inhaling the noxious atmosphere, which saps the health, undermines the constitution and embitters life with suffering and disease which might have been avoided.

UNIVERSAL DISSATISFACTION.—How often do we see persons who wish to be taken for what they are not. The boy apes the man with cane and cigar; the man affects the ways of boyhood. The sailor envies the landsman's lot; the landsman, for pleasure, goes to sea. The business man who must travel from town to town, and from country to country, dreams of the day when he will be able to "settle down;" the man of sedentary occupation grieves over the thought that he has to vegetate like a cabbage in one spot, and sighs for the time when he may travel. The town-bred youth hails with joy the morning in which he can breathe pure air and ramble among green fields; the country lad is all wonder and admiration when he first sees the rows of town gas lamps tapering away in perspective like beads of gold; and he is excited by the blaze of gas which pours from the windows on the road. Your fine musician would like to be a great painter, your wit a dignified philosopher, your philosopher a wit, able to set the table in a roar. Even an oyster would wish to put forth fins and have a fine, flexible tail, and sail abroad to see the world; while the traveled fish looks with an eye of envy upon the oyster as one who lives without work—a gsh of independent means, who has got a fixed position and a good, strong house of its own.

☞We are often more cruelly robbed by those who steal into our hearts than by those who break into our houses.

Letter from Kansas City, Missouri.

The following letter is from Mr. George W. Householder to our townsman, 'Squire Snare:

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 21, 1868.

FRIEND SNARE:—I am still in Kansas city, and have finally concluded "to fight it out on this line" making it my future home. I have given up the Colorado idea, assured of the fact, that *Kansas City* is destined at no distant day, to become the Metropolis of the Missouri Valley. We have been here over seven months, and in that time, I have satisfied myself of the city and her surroundings—during that period I have traveled over seven hundred miles around her, anxious to learn for myself, the true character of the country upon which she had to depend for her trade; because, I hold that in order to build up a great city anywhere, it is of primary importance, in the first place, to have a natural position and some great thoroughfare; a centre of railroad connection—and a country of great natural resources, and of exceeding fertility to back her—all these has Kansas City in a pre eminent degree, more probably than any other city in in the Union, except perhaps New York and Chicago. Another year will bring into her lap the unbroken connection of seven railroads, all converging to a common centre, and in the very centre of our city. The completion of the great Railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri, (the first undertaking of the kind across that treacherous stream) will be hailed as an omen of great joy within less than that period. It would astonish you, were you here, to see the many improvements that have been made during the past six months. Buildings that would well grace Market St., Philadelphia, or Lake St., Chicago, have been built in short time, and many others of like proportions are now under contract. The great cry is, the want of business houses—and rents for rooms are running high—single rooms frequently command as much as $2000 per year. We are constantly receiving accessions from St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, St. Joseph and Leavenworth—a striking fact that Kansas City is in the ascendancy, and that the eyes of business men everywhere are turned in this direction. Nor is there any wonder when we examine her situation closely; all that is necessary for the unprotected eye to do, in order to solve the problem, will be to take up the map of the Union, and find Kansas City, situated at the confluence of the Kaw River into the Missouri, and just at that point where the latter makes her great bend to the east, after coursing her way south for over 3000 miles; a stream too, which is navigable nearly to her source, and which is capable during the greater part of the year, of bearing upon her bosom the trade and traffic of the country. The rock-bound shores of the Missouri on the Southern side, at this point, seems to be destined by nature for the building up of a great city; and although fate seemed to be against her, during the prevalence of the rebellion, when she was held simply as a military post, and her rival, Leavenworth had all the sway, growing rich out of the war, she is now notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances surmounting all opposition, and aggregating to herself the trade of all that immense country lying south and southeast of her. Several reasons combine, no doubt, as the inducement for capitalists to turn their attention in this direction, and the greatest of which is probably the fact, that this is one of the very few sites where the Missouri river can be successfully bridged—hence her railroads; and secondly, the abundance of her timber, stone and clay, making it comparatively easy to erect her bridges, construct railroads and machine shops, and build up her city; and lastly but not least, the extreme fertility of the soil surrounding her several hundred miles, situated in a mild climate, within but thirty miles of the geographical centre of the United States, and rapidly settling up with an industrious and enterprising population, mostly of eastern and northern origin. The political sentiment of our city and country is fast becoming radical. The old Missouri element is giving way to eastern emigration who will soon reconstruct this beautiful country, politically, socially and morally—and change her in a few years, into a perfect paradise. Nor are we deficient in churches and schools, as many in the east may suppose. No less than sixteen Churches grace our prosperous hills, whose pulpits are ably filled by eloquent and enterprising ministers, drawing good audiences. The Common Schools are yet in their infancy, but have progressed astonishingly since their commencement. The city is now building five large and commodious brick houses for that purpose. Four of which are for Primary Schools, and one for a Central High School. When these are completed there will be but few cities of equal size, better prepared to educate her youth than Kansas City. It is the intelligence of her people that has induced this movement in the right direction, whose early training in the east and north has not been forgotten, and who are determined that their offspring shall not be neglected in that important particular.

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER.

LAST DYING WORDS.—A Boston religious paper tells this story:

An old lady who was about to breathe her last, received a call from an acquaintance ignorant of the mortal illness. The answer sent down from the chamber of the departing sufferer was memorably unique: "Madam ——, sends her compliments to Madam ——, but begs to be excused, as she is engaged in dying."

Trained Statesmanship.

[From the Harrisburg State Guard, Republican.]

We question, very much, whether we shall ever have a *school* for statesmen as long as political contests for place are characterized by the unfairness with which all elections in the United States are now conducted. It is a fact that the country is suffering more from the effects of defective legislation by the States and Congress than any other influence now at work to impede its progress. Why is this the fact? We do not assert that this influence is entirely the result of dishonesty, of deliberate design on the part of the majorities to do wrong. It arises, in most cases, out of the fact that we have so few statesmen in legislative positions, while such a horde of demagogues fill places which were created for the first talent. There are no gradations to fit a man for public duty, if we except that of the judiciary; men being compelled to pass through a certain routine of study and practice before they can reach the bench. Now why should not men be trained as well for legislative and official executive duty? If it is proper to educate a man to expound the law, why should not the law maker be educated for that duty? If a judge on the bench requires certain fitting instructions, why should not executive officers also be trained and educated to their calling? The time is coming when it will be of the utmost importance to answer this question. At present our greatest ills are due to the fact that we have so few statesmen filling places of public trust and honor, and so many demagogues wielding legislative and executive power, which they have neither the acquired nor the natural ability properly to exorcise. In every election district in every State the best and ablest men are invariably set aside for the reason that they are either unwilling or unable to cope with the corruption which heaves bad men into prominence. The wise and the good, the student who is familiar with the history of the country, the economist who understands the wants of a community, the business man who directs and enriches industry, the publicist acquainted with the policies best calculated to advance the general good, are seldom heard, seldom gain prominence, and are shoved to one side, to make room for bloated political tricksters, demagogues, and (we blush to write the word) *thieves in broadcloth*, whose only object in struggling for power is to rob the Government they are solemnly sworn to uphold in honor and advance to prosperity. Of course, there are what may be truly called *great men*, who engage in these frauds, but the mass of corruption in our Government has sprung from the fact that the people have been too indifferent in putting men in places for whose duties they have no qualification, and whose trusts are always abused in their hands. The routine of legislative and executive duty has become corrupt because so many weak and incompotent men are entrusted with such authority, whom the designing and the rich, not in power, purchase and abuse to the advancement of their money-making interests. Under present usages, legislative position is too often sought not as tests of high ability, nor where great honors are to be gained, but solely and only where *money* can be made. Men like these are never troubled about fitting themselves for the duties of their station. They never stop to think that there are facts to be studied, interests to be examined, economy to be enforced, just laws to be enacted and the general welfare to be protected.—These are secondary objects with nine out of every ten public men who enter public life impressed with the idea of self-aggrandizement, and who are only considered successful when they leave it, if they have made a collosal fortune.

Our country is now old enough to demand the services of trained and educated statesmen. Our interests, extent of territory, national influence in the world, power of population and immensity of material wealth, all demand the supervision, guidance, defence, and thought of the wise, the educated and the patriotic. We have had a surfeit of money-makers in official power. Fortune hunters can never become statesmen. Albert Gallatin made it a study to remain poor that he might preserve his reputation as a statesman pure, while he labored for the general welfare. We do not expect to see another Gallatin; but we expect soon to see the day when the people will accept only the services of men of apparent ability in public station. Statesmen will be educated and trained as are great mechanics, lawyers and doctors. Mere party discipline will not always be strong enough to uplift ignorance and push into or purchase, places for debauched and dishonest demagogues.

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS.—Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when you look back to them, and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them. If this be so how important that they should be passed in planting good principles, cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, fleeing all those pleasures which lay up bitterness and sorrow for time to come. Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty years will take good care of you.

☞Why was the giant Goliah very much astonished when David hit him with a stone? Such a thing never entered his head before.

☞Circumstances alter cases.

BOYS AND GIRLS.—A boy romps and laughs, plays at athletic games, whips tops, runs races, climbs trees, leaps and jumps, and exercises all his muscles in turn. He lolls in his chair, and assumes any attitude he pleases at his desk. He has from his game a sufficient appetite to eat heartily, and out of school hours he feels no restraint.—The girl, on the contrary, never romps, runs races, whips tops, &c. She only sits upright and walks, thus developing, and sometimes all but destroying only one set of muscles. She cannot shake off for a moment the feeling of constraint, and she naturally loses appetite, becomes languid, faint and low. The boy comes into rude contact with those above, below, and around him. He has to endure "chaffing" to learn to "hold his own," to fight if need be. Even in his games his mind has to be active. He has to think about the most judicious way of fielding when Tom is at the wickets, or for looking out when Dick kicks the football. This developes his intellect, and teaches him his place in his own world. The girl, on the contrary, is so hedged in with protection that she has no power of her own, and she cannot learn life, for the book is kept closed to her. Let us at this moment pause awhile, for memory recalls to our mind the name and nature of many a blooming woman whom we have admired for their loveliness, their good sense, their genuine worth, and speaking professionally, for their thorough healthfulness. How have they been brought up?—Why almost invariably in the country, living with their brothers, and sharing their sports in a feminine way—riding or walking, irrespective of dirty lanes; boating, playing bowls or croquet, swinging, lolling under the green tree, eating as much as they liked, and only under restraint during the period when they were with Miss Tutuer or Professor Guitarro. They have had perhaps, a single year at a finishing school to enable them to break off naturally a few objectionable habits, and to part with a few undesirable acquaintances and to pass with ease from the girl to the woman. When such a one leaves school she does not think of it as a place of punishment to be avoided. She has most probably acquired a fondness for her music or painting, or found sufficient interest in German or Italian to continue its study. Her mind, with its healthy tone unspoiled by incessant worry of school, seeks occupation rather than inglorious repose. To such a one brothers will tell their little adventures, and whether she have beauty of face or elegance of form, or be in reality somewhat plain, she is voted a "brick," and as such takes an honored place in the domestic architecture. The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing remarks is inevitable, viz: That if we wish to preserve the health of our daughters we must not overwork them. The horseman does not put a filly to labor at a period when he would allow her brother of the same age to be idle in the field.

THE BLIND.—We acknowledge the receipt of the thirty-fifth annual report of the Managers of the "Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind." There are now in the school one hundred and eighty-three blind persons Thirty-two of these support themselves wholly or in part, as assistant teachers, or in the work department, five are full paying pupils, eleven in part, and eight are day scholars. By a series of carefully arranged figures the Principal, Wm. Chapin, Esq, shows that there are now 13,259 white blind, and 15,635 total blind persons in the United States. Of this number there are 1,590 in Pennsylvania, 278 in New Jersey, and 56 in Delaware, the three States contributing to the support of the Institution. Great difficulty is experienced in providing employment for the blind after they have been instructed and graduated from the College. To obviate this, the report recommends the establishment by philanthropists of a manufactory where the blind may be employed at fair wages. Such an establishment could not be made self-supporting but it would contribute largely towards ameliorating the condition of those doomed in this world to perpetual darkness. The system of education adopted by the School embraces not only mental culture but practical instruction in mechanics and general handiwork. The factory attached to the institution, where brushes, brooms, whisks, mats, carpets, caned chairs, bead work, knitting, sewing and general fancy work are made by the pupils and graduated workmen, is very successfully managed, and during the past year stock to the amount of $16,865 41 was made up. The report shows a very gratifying state of affairs and reflects great credit on those immediately connected with the management of this noble institution, of which Pennsylvania should feel justly proud.

☞Gail Hamilton more than hints that pretty girls are not really neat and cleanly; while the chances are that homely ones possess that respectable virtue to a refreshing extent. She cites as proof the miscellaneous if not worse condition of their sleeping apartments, Of course Gail knows what she is talking about. We circulate these hints for the benefit of young men who may be in the way of looking up partners for a life excursion. The method of testing the matter, as will be seen, is quite difficult. Beauty and dirt—we don't like the association, but the fact would be much worse.

☞A woman's tears are generally more effective than her words. In such cases, wind is a less powerful element than water.

☞Why is the fish an eccentric animal? Because he will have his (s) whim.

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☞All kinds of plain, fancy and ornamental Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at the "GLOBE" office. Terms moderate.

WEATHER GUIDE.—The following curious and perpetual weather table was constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. It is said to be very generally correct, and will be read with interest "about these days:"

If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterwards will be very rainy if in summer, and there will be snow and rain in winter.

If between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., changeable in summer; fair and mild in winter.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. fair in both summer and winter.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock P. M., in summer fair, if the wind is northwest; rainy if south or southwest. In winter fair and frosty, if the wind is north or northwest; rainy if south or southwest.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock P. M., fair in summer and fair and frosty in winter.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock A. M., fair in summer and frosty in winter, unless the wind is from the south or southwest.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock, A. M., cold and showery in the summer, and snow and storm in the winter.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M., rainy both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., wind and rain in the summer and stormy in the winter.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., changeable in summer; rain with a westerly, and snow with an easterly wind in winter.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., showery in summer, and windy in the winter.

WANTED THE SITUATION.—Once upon a time an unsophisticated, innocent young woman, one of a large family of maidens in indigent circumstances, resolved to make an effort for personal independence by undertaking some honest vocation. With this view she carefully searched the newspapers, and decided to respond to an advertisement for a governess. On going to the house of the advertiser she was confronted by the family physician, who had been strictly enjoined to inquire into the physical condition of applicants for the office, in order to secure one of unqualified excellence. The following scene ensued:

Young woman (eagerly)—"I have come to get the situation, if it isn't too late?"

Physician (scanning the maiddenly figure before him)—"But madam, you do not appear to be very robust."

Young woman (confidently)—"Oh, sir, my health is very good. I haven't been sick since I was a baby."

Physician—"Yes, madam; but is your baby in good health?"

Young woman (blushingly)—"I haven't any baby, sir."

Physician (energetically)—"Why, are you not married?"

Young woman (timidly)—"No sir, not yet."

Physician (comprehending the situation)—"Well, my dear young woman, I don't think you will do for a wet nurse."

Young woman—"Perhaps not at first sir; but I am perfectly willing to learn."

AN ICE CAVE.—Nearly all the ice used on Pacific coasts is obtained from a never failing ice cave in the Northern part of Oregon. This remarkable subterranean cavern, where the ice remains in a perfect state the year round, is situated on a stream known as the White Salmon, which empties into the Columbia river, on the Washington Territory side, about thirty miles below the Dalles. The entrance to this icy chamber is near the base of Mount Adams, which stands twenty miles from the Columbia, and whose melting snow constitutes the waters of the White Salmon. The dimensions of this cave are vast, extending many miles under the snowy mountain, and the scenery is supremely grand. The ice is found in columns formed by water falling from above and congeals as it falls. These columns cut out in blocks and conveyed on pack animals to the Columbia river, and from thence are shipped to all the markets on the coast.

ASTONISHED RED MEN.—A mountain exchange tells us of a band of Indians who made a sudden attack on a detachment of soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians. The load was so heavy that the mule and all went down the hill towards the savages, who not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deer. Afterwards one of them was captured, and when asked why he ran so, replied:—"Me big Injin, not afraid of little guns, but when white man load up and fire a whole jackass at Injin me don't know what to do."

☞Douglass Jerrold felicitously said that the earth laughs with harvest when it is tickled with the hoe. The following is the most practical and Sambonian method of illustrating the same idea:

"I say, Sambo, does you know what makes the corn grow so fast when you put manure on it?"

"No I don't hardly."

"No, I'll just tell ye: When de corn begins to smell de manure, it don't like de fumery, so it hurries out of de ground, and sits up as high as possible, so as not to breathe de bad air."

☞"Capital weather, Mr. Jones, capital weather. My wife's got such a bad cold she can't speak. I like such weather."