The Globe.

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

VOL. XXVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870. NO. 1.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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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. 24, '65.

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

E. J. GREENE, DENTIST. Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon. July 31, 1867.

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 6, 1870.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, SURVEYOR & INSURANCE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office on Smith street. my12'69

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. dec28-tf

T. W. MYTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. no10-6m*

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA, Office on Hill street, three doors west of Smith. ye69

J. SAM. MUSSER. S. S. FLEMING. MUSSER & FLEMING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office second floor of Leister's building, on Hill street. Pensions and other claims promptly collected. my26'69

AGEENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS. All who may have any claims against the Government or 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, aug12,1868 HUNTINGDON, PA.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to Collections of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. 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.

P. M. Lytle & Milton S. Lytle, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA., Have formed a partnership under the name and firm of P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, And have removed to the office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. They will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ap7-tf.

JOSEPH ABT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN WILLOW AND SLEIGH BASKETS, Of all sizes and descriptions, ALEXANDRIA, HUNTINGDON CO., PA. June 9, 1869-tf

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS

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W. H. WOODS, R. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH, DAVID BARRICK. The Union Bank of Huntingdon (Late John Bare & Co.,) HUNTINGDON, PA. CAPITAL, paid up, $50,000. Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. Liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.—Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates. Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same return with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all Deposits. The individual business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon 22,...6-tf C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills in the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of those organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, and the digestive organs, make good and rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel hungry, if the deceased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. Schenck's relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his office, No 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Phila., every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. Ap.12 1y.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

(From Graham's Phonographic Visitor.)

THE SONG OF THE FRYING-PAN.

BY JOHN G. HAGEN.

Though the tones of the lute may when feelingly played
Accord with the heart of the love-smitten maid,
Tho' the shrill-sounding fife, or the soft plaintive flute,
Or the deep-swelling organ may others' taste suit,
There's no music so sweet to the hard-working man
As the music that is made by the hot frying-pan!

Nor is it alone in melody's sound
That the source of our exquisite pleasure is found,
For there is the promise of excellent cheer
Wherever its soul-stirring strains we may hear.
O, never was music since music began
Like music that is made by the hot frying-pan!

When weary and hungry at noon-day we come,
To enjoy the repast that awaits us at home,
Appeal to the tastes of the young and the old,
By all you will frankly and freely be told
They never heard music could cheer them more than
The music that is made by the hot frying-pan!

Then tell me no more of piano or lute,
The deep-swelling organ, the soft plaintive flute,
The singing of birds or the humming of bees,
There is music, sweet music, no doubt, in all these,
But match me, O match me, ye gods, if ye can,
The music that is made by the hot frying-pan!

[For the Globe.]

Reply to "R. J. A."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your correspondent H. C. B, in compliance with requests from several individuals of high standing, both in civil and religious society, ventured upon that article for the *Globe* entitled "Our Duty and Destiny as a Nation."

He had long since passed that period of life in which he could have any aspirations after promotion, either in church or state, and could only hope that his article might be as a drop in the bucket, in much needed reformation in his beloved country. But little did he think that his feeble effort would cast him into the gigantic gripe of your correspondent in the *Globe* of the 21st inst., over the signature of R J. A., much less into the very jaws of a lion from the seven hills, the very site of infallibility. A few centuries ago this little affair might have exposed your humble correspondent to the horrible inquisition, then clothed in *santo bantio*, thence to the stake and to the flames, thence to purgatory, thence, if poor, to sink deeper and deeper in torture down through all eternity. But, thank God, H. C. B was born late in the eighteenth century, a citizen of the United States, a native of good old Huntingdon county, where it is our high privilege to protest freely against all foreign or domestic tyranny, and all corruption of every kind, and we will protest. It is high ground for gratitude to every American citizen that his holiness, the center of "infallibility," is fast losing his terrors; the Lion has lost so many of his teeth and claws that he is now more like the fossil Mastodon, Megatherium or any other fossil monster than a living Lion.

But I have been highly amused with the hifalutin article of R. J. A. in the last *Globe*, headed "Popery the Bugbear of little Minds." The sneers and taunts contained in the article are sufficient to reveal the vanity of the writer. The modesty that belongs to generous minds very plainly is not his, whilst the self-conceit which bigots possess, is visible in every line; but he of course is infallible. I am not a minister, and therefore I need not consider myself challenged, but if I were, I say plainly that I would not belittle myself to debate with any man whose mind is so constituted as to believe in "papal infallibility," or who has the hardihood at this late day to pronounce our interest in the Bible in public schools "all moonshine." A minister of the Gospel discussing the infallibility of apostacy with R. J. A! The American ministry has not come to that. I occupy a much humbler place in society than our protestant ministers of the Gospel. I am simply a blacksmith. The smithshop was my college; the hammer for nearly forty years was the instrumental means of sustaining a family; and never, like R. J. A. had I the high privilege of "traveling a considerable part of the habitable globe" in order to discover that dear old Huntingdon has discovered to him "more prejudice" in a few months than he had witnessed elsewhere in twenty-five years. But I was heir to one high privilege, and that was, no pope, bishop, or priest, ever dare approach my father's cabin to filch from his humble home and his poor family their precious bible, the sacred charter of all their rights, civil and religious; he had fought in the revolution and had a just appreciation of hierarchal tyranny—After this traveler had visited such a large part of our world, doubtless his high aspirations often prompted those aerial flights so elevated toward the heavens, that he had to stoop to see this little planet of ours. And is it any wonder that after such glorious sights and sounds, as soon as he touched earth, with great pomp and majesty to ask, "How dare he (I) or anybody else to raise their voice against the Ecumenical council?" I do not raise my voice against the council; that body of sages may sit there till doom's day for anything that I care. In fact I wish it would resolve itself into a perpetual motion—it would only perpetuate the absurdity of the dogma. Nevertheless, we *dare*, yes, lackey of his holiness, we dare! The Pope's heel is not on our country; thanks to the Bible and public schools, we do our own thinking here and so we *dare*.

But, Messrs. Editors, that there is one man in good old Huntingdon who endorses the "infallibility" at Rome—one who recognizes the unlimited authority of a foreigner—one who, claiming to be an American citizen, and professing allegiance to our government, is ready to yield an unquestioning obedience to a proclaimed enemy of our free institutions—one who is owned, body and soul, by a foreign power!—Is there any President who can emancipate R. J. A?

The writer pronounces it a "foolish assertion" that the Romanists want to take the Bible from our public schools. If he has no such desire I am certainly glad of it, and I hope he will come out squarely, and assure us that he and his papist friend in Huntingdon are willing to have the Bible remain in our schools, and that they have no desire to disturb us on this subject. But very certain it is that papists in other sections of our country are exerting themselves to this very end. Yea, they have not only labored to banish the Bible from our schools, but they have also proclaimed war against our public schools themselves. Not content with coming here and enjoying the privilege of education in common with ourselves, these people who *belong to a foreign government are resolved* on tearing down the very temple in which we have generously granted them shelter. But much as R. J. A. has learned in traveling, he has something to learn yet, after all. I suspect that "his foolish assertion" is only an effort to divert attention from the sore spot; but we will hold them to it. Romanists are hostile to the Bible and public schools, and this hostility is dangerous to human liberty.

He refers to divisions amongst Protestants, and thinks we need a Pope to make us a unit, and would further have us infer that the happy family of the world is the papal church. Now, he is certainly very ignorant himself, or imagines that everybody else is very ignorant, if he expects such a statement to be believed in this land of Bibles and free schools. We have some knowledge of the Jansonists and Jesuites, of the heated contests between Pope Boniface and Benedict, two infallible rivals reigning at one time; both of whom were declared heretics and usurpers; of the contradictions between Nicholas 4th and Pelagius; of the contradictions between Sylvester 4th and all previous Popes; of the Isidorian decretals; of the twenty years' division about the ordination of Pope Formosas; and to mention no *more of the hot divisions and "sects"* now assembled in the vatican, questioning like politicians about infallibility. Mr. lecturer, please take the beam out of your own eye.

He has found more prejudice in "Huntingdon" than ever before. He has certainly never been in Rome.—There Protestants cannot bury their dead as they would like; but Romanists can bury their dead in Huntingdon as they see fit. In Rome Protestants are denied the right to worship God as they choose, but in Huntingdon Papists may worship *something* without let or hindrance. This is a free country, Rome is not. Alas for his "infallibility."

And now, Mr. Editor, I shall only say to your correspondent, R J. A., that there is great difference between pomposity and good breeding; that no *American gentleman would enter the* list with an antagonist only worthy the vulgar epithets he has chosen to apply to me, such as ignorant bungler, insanity fool, moonshine, bagpipe of wind, &c. Had his index expurgatory been in force in good old Huntingdon county seventy years ago, doubtless those vulgar epithets would now be applicable; but I cannot now yield manhood so far as to take further notice of R. J. A. till he reforms his vocabulary, employs reason instead of assertion, and logic instead of pompous invective. But if he is in possession of such polimical powers as to justify his bold challenge I would respectfully suggest to him to read the history of the reformation by Luther, Calvin, and others; then such authors as McGavin, Paschal, Cumming, Father Gevazzi, Curwin, and such other works on Popery as may fall in his way, and after he has demolished those arguments, I would further suggest that he proceed logically to establish the "infallibility" of the Pope, next his immutability, which is essential to infallibility. Then he may proceed to justify the inquisition, purgatory, extreme unction, confession, the right of Popes to assume universal ecclesiastical and civil authority, and to require kings and civil rulers to kiss his feet, together with the countless fictions of Popery; then let him vindicate the morality of the Jesuite casuists. After he has finished this he will richly deserve the cardinal's cap. I would vote him the successor of the present imbecile Pope.—Then my good old friends in Huntingdon will see their folly; their "prejudice" will all melt away under the genial beams of such a grand luminary, and they will rush forward to do homage at his feet and I amongst them. But I know the people of Huntingdon, I have known them long, and to know is to love them, and I can assure him they will never yield to vituperation, billingsgate or bitter epithets of reproach; but they are a reasoning people, and will listen to such arguments as are suggested. Finally, I shall feel myself absolved from any further notice of R. J. A., until he generously condescends to comply with the foregoing reasonable request, for the benefit of my good old Huntingdon friends and for me. H. C. B.

Ohio has 303 newspapers and periodicals.

Four millions dolls are sold in New York annually.

Both London and Paris are afflicted with the small-pox.

Ten cents worth of Chicago whisky is said to make a man oblivious to all earthly things.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION,

HELD AT

Bland Chapel Church, June 15 and 16.

Third Annual Sunday School Convention of Cassville charge, Juniata District, Central Penn'a. Conference, met in Bland Chapel Church, Wednesday morning, June 15, at 9 o'clock. Rev. A. W. Decker was elected President pro tem. and S. W. Gehrett Secretary pro tem. Religious exercises conducted by Rev. A. W. Decker. A constitution was then read and submitted to the Convention, which was unanimously adopted. Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the electing of Rev. A. W. Decker, President, W. W. French Vice President, S. W. Gehrett, Secretary, D Clarkson, Ast. Secretary, Theophilus Houck, Treasurer, and the Superintendents of the different schools in the charge a Board of Managers; James Norris, Dr. I. Guss, and Mrs. K. W. Clarkson, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

"The relation of the Sunday School to the Church," was introduced by Elijah French, followed by I. Guss and A. W. Decker. "Is it right to give rewards," opened by Levi Pheasant, in the affirmative, in a very interesting manner, followed by A. W. Evans, Wesley Wright, Elijah French, and Mrs. Bell Crotsley. The negative side of the question was discussed by Dr. I. Guss, Hon. D. Clarkson, Rev. A. W. Decker, S. W. Gehrett, and Mrs. K. M. Clarkson.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session:

Religious exercises conducted by Dr I Guss. "Is the complete Sunday School idea contained in the Bible?" opened by Dr I Guss, followed by Mrs K W Clarkson, James Norris, Revs Shoemaker and Decker. "How can our Sunday School scholars be trained to regular habits of attending church?" ably introduced by Mrs K W Clarkson followed by Dr I Guss, James Norris, Revs Shoemaker and Decker. "The best method of opening and closing Sunday Schools," introduced by C Pheasant, who gave his views in brief but a clear and pointed manner. Mr. Houck, Guss, Gehrett, Evans, A W Pheasant, Levi Norris, Revs Decker and Shoemaker spoke on this subject. Adjourned to meet at 8 p. m.

Evening Session.

Religious services conducted by Rev A W Decker. "Should we have a uniformity of lessons in the Sunday School?" opened by Dr I Guss, in the affirmative, who expressed the workings of the Bureau System in a clear and practical manner, followed by Mrs K W Clarkson, Hon D Clarkson, Jas Norris, S W Gehrett, E French, and Rev A W Decker. The negative side of the question was advocated by Rev Shoemaker, Wesley Wright and Theophilus Houck. This discussion was animated and interesting. Adjourned to meet at 8 a. m.

Thursday Morning, June 16.

Religious services conducted by Rev Shoemaker. "Should any but converted persons teach in Sunday Schools?" opened by T Houck, who made some interesting remarks on this topic. It was then discussed by Rev. Shoemaker, Mrs K W Clarkson, Dr I Guss, Hon D Clarkson, Jas Norris and S W Gehrett. Adjourned to meet at 2:30 p m.

Afternoon Session.

This session was assigned for the childrens meeting. Pine Grove, Bland Chapel and Cassville Sunday Schools present. James Norris, Esq., Rev. Shoemaker, and Mrs Ashman, of Scotsville, Rev A W Decker, Dr Guss, and S W Gehrett of Cassville, and B F Glasgow, Esq, of Calvin, were introduced to the Convention, each of whom addressed the children. The exercises were enlivened and made interesting by the sweet singing of Pine Grove and Bland Chapel Schools. After the children were dismissed, "Temperance work in the Sunday Schools was opened by Rev Shoemaker, followed by Dr Guss and James Norris. The discussion on this topic was unusually interesting and a committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the "Complete Sunday School Idea is expressed in the Bible," by Solomon, when he says:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will never depart from it."

Resolved, That the Sunday School is the nursery of the Church. We believe it would be an advantage to both, that our minister be required to preach but twice on each Sunday, and attend the session of at least one Sunday School.

Resolved, That a good way of training our Sunday School scholars to regular habits of attending church, would be, in addition to parental authority, and the precepts and example of the teacher, to preach more frequently on Sunday School topics, and occasionally base the sermon upon the lesson of the day, adapting it to the capacity of the young.

Resolved, That the most strenuous efforts should be made both by the school and by the Church to enlist the co-operation of parents in the Sunday School work.

Resolved, Wherever it is practicable advanced Sunday School scholars should be especially trained for the teachers' office in the best manner that can be devised.

Resolved, That it is not in all cases beneficial to form Sunday Schools into Missionary societies.

Resolved, That it is desirable that Sunday School teachers should be converted persons.

Resoleed, That a uniformity of lessons is essential to success in the Sunday school enterprise, and that the Bureau System be recommended to the consideration of the schools of this circuit, with a view to their introduction.

Resolved, That this Convention has sympathy with all measures which will lessen the evils of intemperance, and recommend the inculcation of total abstinence principles in the Sunday Schools of this circuit.

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this convention are given to the citizens of Calvin and vicinity, for their urbanity and hospitality in the entertainment of friends from a distance.

JAS. NORRIS, Dr. I. GUSS, K. W. CLARKSON. } Com.

On motion, minutes of convention were ordered to be printed in two of the Huntingdon county papers. Place of holding next Convention, at Eagle Foundry. Adjourned with benediction by Rev. Shoemaker.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

The fence of a graveyard in Pennsylvania bears an inscription in large white letters—"Use Jones' bottled ale if you would keep out of here."

Pat, once being engaged in a garden was asked:

'Are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?'

'No, bedad, faith an' I'm digging out the earth, an' leaving the hole.'

'Sam, why don't you talk to massa and tell him to lay up treasure in hebben?' 'What de use he lying up treasure dar—he neber sees um again, Pomp.'

The editor of a Western paper says: "Wednesday's post brought us a letter addressed 'Rev.,' another "Hon.,' another 'Col.,' one 'Mr.' and the last 'Esq.' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped on a woman's trail and she addressed us thus: 'You brute!'"

A short time ago, in Delaware co. a Quaker lady, who had reached the age of sixty, accepted the offer of a man who belonged to the "world's people" and the Presbyterian church, and began to prepare for the wedding. As usual, a delegation of friends from her meeting awaited on her and remonstrated with her for marrying out of the meeting. The bride elect heard the visitors patiently, and then said: 'Look here! I've been waiting just 60 years for the meeting to marry me; and if the meeting don't like me to marry out of it, why don't the meeting bring along its boys?' This was conclusive, and the delegation merely replied, 'Farewell!' and vanished.

The editor of a Columbia paper having recently got married, a cotemporary says: "May his father-in-law die rich, and enable poor Stevens to retire from the printing business, and set up a cake shop at a railway station."

An old toper, who had attended the Polytechnic, where the learned professor caused several explosions to take place from gases produced from water, said; "You don't catch me putting much water in my liquor after this. I had no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never did like the taste of it much."

Scorn everything which injures, in the least, another's character.

A young lady out West who had traveled some, visited New York, and on her return home said she had heard Artemus Ward preach. She had mistaken Henry Ward Beecher for the late lamented showman. How travel does improve some intellects!

For vigorous original English, let one go West or South. A Memphis gentleman is there described by the remark that "his forehead extended to the gable end of his neck," which is interpreted to mean that he is barefooted on the top his head.

A real tectotal curiosity—a pair of water-tight boots.

"Boy, what is your name?" "Robert sir." "Yes, but I mean your other name." "Bob, sir."

Blunderbore says he is always making mistakes. He never opens his mouth but he is sure to put his foot into it.

An Iowa wife put starch in her husband's beer, thinking it was arsenic, and was surprised because it did not stiffen.

Jessie Fremont weighs sixty pounds more than the Colonel, her husband She ought to be able to give him Jessie."

"I'm ruined," as the old woman said when her house was on fire; "but it's a cold night, and I may as well warm myself"

A farmer out West, in announcing his willingness to take a wife, declares that as he is himself in clover, he has no objection to take a lady in weeds

At a recent railroad celebration the following sentiment was given: "Our mothers—the only faithful tenders, who never misplaced a switch."

The difference between a "country" and a "city" greenhorn is, that the one would like to know everything, and the other thinks he can tell him.

An Iowa editor solemnly vows that he will not support a man for Representative "who is a whisky barrel in the morning and a barrel of whisky at night."

Four million dolls are sold in New York annually.

"Red Cloud," when he left New York, wore a linen duster and a dilapilated silk hat.

At a jumping match in Binghampton, N. Y., one of the competitors jumped 12 feet 10½ inches.

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.

Fulton's First Steamboat.

A correspondent of the Geneva *Courier relates the following story of* the *Kate Morgan*, the little steamer which for more than a generation has plied on Cayuga Lake, her owners obeying the behest of the first proprietor, to "run her till she busts!"

Before the *Chancellor Livingstone* stemmed the current of the Hudson, yet after the little *Clermont* had stirred the quieter waters of the Collect Pond, the whistle of the *Kate Morgan* awoke the echoes in Taughanic Glen, and her paddle wheel dashed the spray upon Cayuga bridge. There is a bit of romance attached to her name and building.

Old General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, had a noble estate on the Eastern bank of the lake, not far from where the present Wells College now stands. Between his only daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen, and young Fulton, had long existed a tender attachment, which, however, the poverty and obscurity of Robert led the General to severely frown upon. Fulton went to New York. He labored long years in perfecting his invention; his day of triumph came, and then he wrote to the stern father relating his success and asking for the daughter's hand.

"Nay," wrote back the incredulous old soldier. "I'll believe what I see with my own eyes. Come you back, scapegrace, to the lake; build and sail a steamboat past my own door, and then, and not till then, shall you have my daughter Kate."

Need I say that Fulton came joyfully back, that a steamer was built as rapidly as circumstances would permit, that she was launched, and in due time did sail triumphantly past the General's door! But let me add that, according to an express stipulation made by the sly Robert in case he succeeded—when the *Kate Morgan* sheered in towards the General's dock a small boat was seen pushing out containing the original Kate, her grim father and a gentleman in clerical vestments They were soon on board, and there, amid the waving of flags, the ringing of bells, and the blowing of whistles, the proud inventor and his prouder bride were made one. A glorious sweep up and down the lake completed the first bridal trip by steam ever known in this country.

Before we leave this historic boat let us go below a moment. Here are the old-fashioned engines, inscribed "Treman, Cartwright & Co." They were the first engine builders in the United States, and furnished both Fulton's and Fitch's boats. Cartwright was the father of the well-known Peter Cartwright, the Western backwoods preacher.

Glance now at the cabin. Its upholstering was furnished by A. T. Stewart, at that time an enterprising young tradesman, keeping a little seven by nine shop in Chambers street. Through the lustre of the goods had long since passed away, its durability remains, to attest to the honesty and good judgment of the young dealer, and by which he has since risen to be the foremost merchant of our country.

WHICH WAY ARE YOU GOING?—A little girl named Sarah, went home from church full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at the table with the family, she asked her father, who was a very wicked man, whether he ever prayed. He did not like the question, and in a very angry manner replied, "Is it your mother or your aunt Sally that has put you up to that my little girl?"

"No, father said the little creature, "the preacher said all good people pray, and those who don't pray are not going to heaven. Father, do you pray?"

This was more than her dear father could stand, and in a rough way he said: "Well, your mother and your aunt Sally may go your way, and I will go mine."

"Father," said the little creature, with sweet simplicity, "which way are you going?"

This question pierced his heart. It flashed upon him that he was on the way to death. He started from his chair, burst into tears, and from that day was a changed man.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn that she had once for our children.—Yet a little while, and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stifled and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will be on its way and prayers said, and then we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms.—And it may be for a short time we will be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our