

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Professional & Business Cards.

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J. SYLVANUS BLAIR.
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The Union Bank of Huntingdon.
J. L. AMBERSON.
READ AND BE POSTED!
New Furniture, &c.
OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES
GILT GOLD SHADES
MUSLIN SHADES
BAILEY'S PICTURES
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS
WANTED.—1,000 cords of Bark

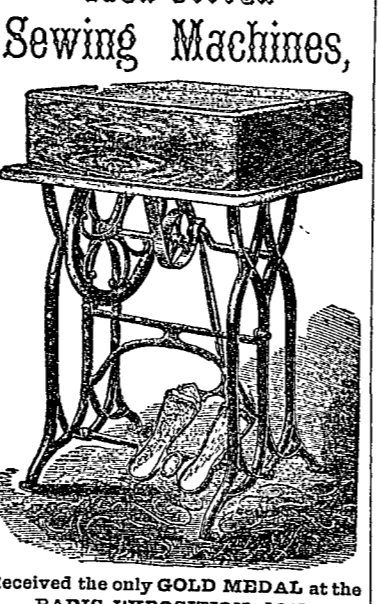
The Globe

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers.

—PERSEVERE—

HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. NO. 19.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."
"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."
FOR SALE AT LEWIS'.
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCHED Sewing Machines.
The only GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.



Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Sewing-schools, Dress-makers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Milliners, Hatters, Clerks, Farmers, and all those who are engaged in the manufacture of cloth goods, with all, cotton, broad and nainsook, with silk, satin, fustian, broad, and all other kinds of fabrics.

The quality which commended them was 1. Beauty and excellence of stitch, also on both sides of the fabric sewed. 2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not give way. 3. Economy of Thread. 4. Attachment and wide range of application to pur- poses and materials. 5. Compactness and elegance of make and finish. 6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction. 7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement. 8. Instruction. These are the points upon which they were distinguished.

U. B. LEWIS, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON, PA. A YOUNG LADY'S SOLILOQUY.
Uselessly, aimlessly drifting through life, What was I born for? For "Somebody's" wife? I am told by my mother. Well, that being true, "Somebody" keeps himself strangely from view; And if I might but marriage will settle my fate, I believe I shall die in an unsettled state. For, though I'm not ugly—prayer what woman you might easily find a more beautiful than I, And then, as for temper and manners, 'tis vain, Nay, in spite of these drawbacks, my heart is perverse, And I should not feel grateful, "for better or worse."

convenience that has ever been devised is made use of. As soon as the sleeping and palace cars, now being built, are finished, the passenger from New York to any point on the Hudson River Depot, and never leave it till he reaches St. Louis. The company make it a special point to have none but gentlemen in their employ. The officers of each train are intelligent, obliging gentlemen, who feel that their duty is not done with the collection of tickets. The Washab conductors have always been popular with the traveling public—now that their facilities for making those in their care comfortable have been increased they will be more so.

A Tale of Horror.
Last week's Saginaw (Michigan) Republican says: It has been well known for some time that a dirty wretched old man lived outside the city about a mile or so, in a filthy little cabin, entirely alone, and that he was a hermit. No one ever went near him, for it was said he was a magician. His only companion was a skeleton looking dog. He came into the city sometimes to beg, and would piteously implore for money, stating that he was starving. Sometimes he would gather rags or scraps of paper and sell them. Every one supposed him to be wretchedly poor. He had an evil look, and mothers would remove their children when they saw him coming. One day last week, however, a child, the son of Mr. Abraham Skinner, went out alone to fish in the stream, and happened to wander on until, before he knew it, he came to the hotel of the old man. At first he was frightened, but seeing no one around, he plucked up courage and went nearer. Every thing like lightning the old man rushed out and seized him. "Ha!" he screamed, "I've caught you, have I? You saw me, did you? Well—now you'll pay for it!" And before Mr. Skinner's son could say a word, the old monster, with an awful laugh, drew out a knife and (oh horror!) cut off the boy's fingers. Then he chopped off his fingers. "Now," he said, "you can go for, for you can't tell." The poor boy ran off overcome with agony and ran to his father's home only to fill them with consternation. What was the matter with their child? He could not write for his fingers were cut. Still the poor boy, after efforts of the most horrible pain, managed to fix a pencil between his bloody stumps, and wrote the awful tale! A party was immediately organized, and a reward was offered for the recovery of the boy's fingers. He was at the door as they approached, and fired a revolver at them six times, and wounded two of the party seriously. He was a man of about fifty years of age, and was dressed in a filthy, ragged, and torn suit. "My money—my money," he moaned, "my beautiful money, and he crawled to his bag of gold and rank upon it—a corpse! Over ten thousand dollars were discovered, which were presented to the poor house and other charitable institutions. The event will never be forgotten by our citizens. The child is slowly recovering. The miser was buried the day after, and the but was torn down.

THE SHORT LINE, VIA DECATUR.
The Toledo, Washab & Western is one of the great railroad corporations of the country. Its eastern terminus is Toledo, but it has four terminal points in the west, viz: Keokuk, Iowa; Quincy, Illinois; Hannibal, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo. At Keokuk it connects with the Chicago & North-western to Omaha, passing through the heart of Iowa. At Quincy it strikes the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, and makes all points in Kansas, and with the St. Joe and Council Bluffs Road, a direct connection with the Union Pacific and the entire State of Missouri. Leaving the Quincy line at Bluff city, a branch goes direct to Hannibal, Mo. From Hannibal, the Hannibal and Moberly Road to Kansas City and Leavenworth, making by this route an almost air line from Toledo to Kansas City. These three lines are owned and controlled a large portion of the west. The completion of this connection is the history of Railroad history. It is the history of St. Louis as the chief city on the Mississippi, and is the point of departure for the vast territory to the west. A line of road stretching from Lake Erie to the Mississippi, passing through two of the greatest of the States, cannot but be considered as one of the great enterprises of the country, as by its new connection it transports passengers from the great Lakes to the great river without delay or change. The Washab route is now prepared as well for passenger traffic as any road in the United States, and the completion of this most important connection gives it a hold upon business which it has heretofore made no special effort to secure. By this line the distance from Toledo to St. Louis is only one hundred and thirty miles. The old Western Road through the heart of Indiana and Eastern Illinois is used to Decatur, Illinois, where the new line branches off, passing counties and towns it follows: Macon county, chief town Decatur; Christian county, chief town Taylorville; Macon county, chief town Stuarton; Madison county, chief town Edwardsville. The road before reaching Decatur passes through the garden of Indiana, and is the best and richest. The counties we have specified are not excelled in the United States in point of wealth of soil and natural beauty. The Company's officers have made ample arrangements to properly accommodate the immense tide of travel that will naturally result this autumn. They have placed upon the road new and elegant passenger coaches, fitted up regardless of expense, the rolling ideas being comfort and safety. There is absolutely nothing lacking in their cars. The ornamentation is rich and chaste, the seats are not only beautiful but luxurious, and the heating apparatus is of the best we have ever known. To go into a point here they brought this important item they every passenger may have almost the precise temperature preferred. The Washab has a bridge spanning the Mississippi at Quincy, and is building two more, one at Keokuk and one at Hannibal. The Quincy bridge is a magnificent structure, and the others are not inferior to it. The sleeping cars now on the road are Pullman's best, but the Company are building six in the shape of Pullman's best, "Pullman's best" in almost every particular. The finishing and furnishing are superb, and every convenience that has ever been devised is made use of.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FALL CLOTHS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, ETC., ETC. BY GEO. F. MARSH Merchant Tailor.
Second story of Reed's new Building. HUNTINGDON, PA.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Is now prepared to fill orders for WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, DOORS, AND SASH, AND IN SHORT TO DO ALL KINDS OF CARPENTER WORK.—To furnish HUBS, SPOKES and FELLEES, in quantities, and receive orders for FURNITURE.

DO NOT PASS BY GWIN'S. D. P. GWIN INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY. COME AND SEE. D. P. GWIN Huntingdon, Pa. 1870.

USEFUL HINTS.—A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk will restore crepe. Ribbons of every kind should be washed in cold suds and rinsed. If your flat irons are rough rub them with fine salt and it will make them perfectly smooth. If you are buying a carpet for durability choose small figures. A bit of soap rubbed on the hinge of a door will prevent its creaking. Scotch snuff put in holes where crickets come out will destroy them. Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will prevent the cracking of a stove. Strong lye put in water will make it soft as rain water. Half a cranberry, it is said, bound on a corn will soon kill it. A school-boy does not sigh for a hard sum, when he is ciphering a hard sum.

Professional & Business Cards.
DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, HAVING PERSONALLY located at Huntingdon, offers professional services to all who may be so desired, with a collateral bill filled and charged in accordance with these terms. DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, over door of drug store, Aug. 25, '70. R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST. Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 21, 1870. J. GREENE, DENTIST. Office removed to Hill street, now building, Hill street, Huntingdon, July 31, 1869. MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PENN'A. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 8, 1870. J. A. FOLLOCK, SOLICITOR-AT-LAW, 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 State. Read for circular. dec20-4f ALLEN ZENFMYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Cunningham's new building, Montgomery at Hill street, and all other claims promptly attended to. ALL HIGH BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. dec20-4f J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office on Hill street, three doors west of Smith, 3570. J. M. USSEY & FLEMING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Office second floor of Leaden's building, on Hill street. Real estate and other claims promptly attended to. dec20-4f A GENEVY FOR COLLECTING SOLIDERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY &c. All who may have claims against the Government of Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying to the undersigned for W. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. dec21-1869 K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. Special attention given to Collection of all kinds: to the settlement of Estates, &c. and will attend legal business connected with fidelity and deposit. JAIL DEBT. JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN H. BAILEY, Notaries Public, and all other claims promptly attended to. THE name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN to SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, and who ever will call upon them they will receive the same services as heretofore. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly processed May 15, 1869-4f P. M. & M. 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 connected with their profession. W. H. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA. The Union Bank of Huntingdon (late John Hare & Co.) HUNTINGDON, PA. CAPITAL, paid up, \$50,000. Special accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest accrued on time deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the bank's commission— Collections made on all orders. TRADE on all accounts. Foreign deposits and silver will receive the same return with interest. The partners are individuals highly qualified to the extent of their whole property for all Deposits. The undivided business of the late firm of John Hare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon July 15, 1869-4f J. L. AMBERSON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in TOBACCOS, SEGARS and NOTIONS, HUNTINGDON, PA. (Near the Broad Top R. R. Corner.) E. McArthur's last disposed of his stock to J. Hare taken charge of the establishment with a determination to please customers with the quality and price of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, &c. and will be invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Work and make near Hill street, near Smith, on door west of Yeater's store. JAMES HIGGINS, Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1869 OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES GILT GOLD SHADES, MUSLIN SHADES, BAILEY'S PICTURES, TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS. ASSORTMENT AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE," the most complete of any in the country, and prepared to execute orders for promptly executing in HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, LABELS, &c., &c. CALL AND READERS OF REVIEWS, LEWIS' BOOK STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

This popular phrase, it seems, was first used in Congress, being a remark made by Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, member of Congress from Kentucky. It was in acknowledgment of the deduction of an argument for protection made by Hon. Andrew Stewart, just elected to Congress from the Westmoreland District (XXI) of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stewart was in Congress when Henry Clay and Daniel Webster was there, and advocated protection. He recently made a speech, in which he referred to the fact. At the same time he related an incident which gives the origin of the well-known phrase, "I acknowledge the corn."

In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject (protection) was before Congress, and we were discussing foreign agricultural production in the form of goods, while they left their own production at home without a market. I said Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their hay stacks, cornfields and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said: "Why, that is absurd. Mr. Speaker I call the gentleman to order. He is stating an absurdity. We never send haystacks to New York and Philadelphia."

"Well," I said, "what do you send?" "Why, horses, mules, cattle, and hogs."

"Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed a hundred dollars worth of hay to a horse, you just animate and get up to the top of your haystack, and ride it to market. [Laughter.] How is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry fifty dollars worth of hay and grease to the Eastern market." "Then I came to the big question— Said I: "Mr. Wickliffe, you send a market; how much corn does it take at 33 cents per bushel to fatten it?" "Why, thirty bushels."

"Then you put thirty bushels of corn into the shape of a hog and make it walk off to the Eastern market." Mr. Wickliffe jumped up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn." [Laughter.]

Mothers, Speak Kindly.
Children catch cross words quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. When mothers set the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are big, while in many a home, where the law, firm tone of the mother or the decided look of the steady eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of sight. O, mother, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a low sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you irritable and your children do anything they are big, while in many a home, where the law, firm tone of the mother or the decided look of the steady eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of sight. O, mother, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a low sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you irritable and your children do anything they are big, while in many a home, where the law, firm tone of the mother or the decided look of the steady eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of sight. O, mother, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a low sweet voice.

THE THOUSAND LIVES FOR A BUCKEN.—About seven hundred years ago, in a country in Europe called Modena, and another country lying beside it, called Bologna, some soldiers belonging to the state of Modena took a bucket from a well in the state of Bologna and carried it away. The old bucket was of no value, and might have been replaced by a few pence, and it is said, the soldiers carried it away for a frolic. But the people of Bologna took it as a great insult. They declared war against Modena, and had a long and bloody conflict about it. More than ten thousand human beings were butchered because of the old bucket.

Why are sheep the most dissipated animals in creation? Because they gambol in their youth—spend their best of their days on the turf; and most of them are blacklegs, and they are sure to be fished at last.