#### TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

-----\$1 50 ----- 75 ----- 50 Three months .. .......... A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration o the term subscribed for will be considered a new engage ment.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

There is a product of the product

Four squares,... Half & column,. 

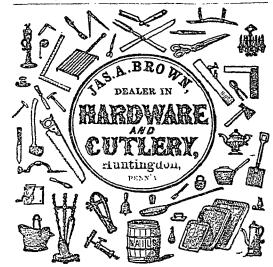
cording to these terms.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE.

#### WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jew-

In the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jew-elry Store. Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



## SELLING OFF FOR CASH !! BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

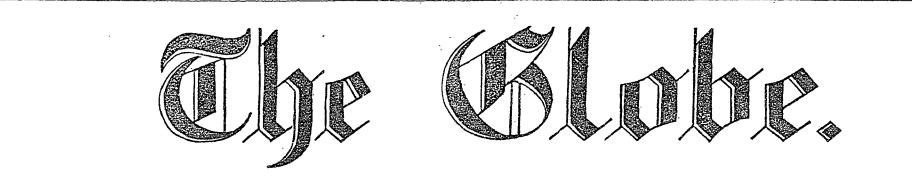
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and small profits in cash. are better than rexing eyestre book accounts. JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the bargains. It is stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS. CUTLERY. HIGHARDS, MECHANICS 100.55 CUTLERY. HIGL/W-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE T'UMMINGS, EEL, IRON. CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO. LINING SKINS, STEEL, IRON. MOROCCO. LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c.. &c., Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business. AT All orders receive prompt attention. Ca JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon. Sept. 24, 1860. 2.000 CUSTOMERS WANTED NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER. BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY

GOODS for the Spring and Sum very extensive a sortment of mer season, comprising : LADIES DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS in general, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. For Men and Boys The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices. As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may

expect bargains. Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods. BENJ. JACOBS, at the Cheap Corner. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860. A. & E. A. LANDELL, No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia, MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE CANDLES, Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles. OILS, Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils. SOAPS. White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps. Aug. 15, 1860.-3m.



WILLIAM LEWIS,

VOL. XVI.

Poyular Song.

DIXEY'S LAND.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,

In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,

And live and die in Dixey's land.

Away, away, away,

Away down south in Dixey.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Oh-oh, oh-oh,

Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,

In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,

And live and die in Dixey's land,

Away, away, away,

Away down south in Dixey.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,

In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,

And live and die in Dixey's land,

Away, away, away,

Away down south in Dixey.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away.

Away, away, away,

Was tickl'd to death by swallowin'a feather,

Away down south in Dixey

Look away, look away,

Look away, look away,

Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,

In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,

And live and die in Dixey's land,

Away down south in de fields ob cotton

Den 'way down south in de fields ob cotton,

Oh-oh, oh-oh,

Cinnamon seed and sandy bottoms.

Vinegar shoes and paper stockings,

Pork and cabbage in de pot,

Vinegar put right on red beet.

It makes demalways fit to eat.

Old massa and I am bery glad,

He's lost de one he thought he had,

If he comes back, which I know h'll do,

Oh-oh, oh-oh,

Ma-sa make him dance till he is blue,

A nigger up in a great big tree,

Looking right straight down at me,

I up wid a stick and hit him in de eye.

Oh-oh, oh-oh,

And made dis little monkey cry,

A nigger in a bushel measure,

De doctor tried to fotch him to,

It goes in cold and comes out hot,

# HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 12, 1860.

--- PERSEVERE.---

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

In reply, Judge Douglas said : Mr. Ennis, I tender to you, and through you to those you represent, my sincere thanks for this expression of your respect. To be thus welcomed on my arrival by so large a number of the citizens of Washington, on such a cold and dreary night as this, is a compliment of which any man might well be proud. It is true that I have lived among you during the sessions of Congress for seventeen years, and have exchanged with you and received from you acts of kindness which remain fresh in my heart, and will always be cherished with pleasure. [Cheers.] To be thus received by those who know me best, and who have been personal witnesses of the mode in which I have heretofore discharged my public duties, I fully appreciate, and it inspires me with renewed energy to fulfil those of the future. [Cheers.]

It is true, as you have said, that from the time the canvass opened I was actively engaged in the vindication of those great constitutional principles upon which I believe this Union depends, and I was able to avow my sentiments in the same terms in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West -from Bangor, Maine, to Jefferson City, in Missouri, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. [Cheers.] So long as we live under a Constitution which is the supreme law of all the States, it ought to be administered in such a manner as to impart equal rights, equal justice, and equal protection to the cit-izens of all the States. ["That's right," and cheers.] I hold that the integrity and perpetuity of this Republic depend upon maintaining on the slavery question, that great principle of non-intervention which says to every people, regulate your own domestic affairs in your own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. ["Good," and cheers.] This vexed question of slavery existed when our fathers framed the Constitution, as well as now; and if we only carry out the principle upon which they made the Government, we can preserve the Union, and transmit it to our latest posterity. ["God bless you," and cheers.] The Federal Government must never interfere with the question of slavery anywhere except to perform its constitutional obligation by returning fugitives when they escape from their masters. "Good," and cheers. | That obligation to return fugitive slaves is incorporated in the Constitution, and is binding upon the conscience and the patriotism of every good citizen. ["That's it," and loud applause.] If the doctrine of non-interference by the Federal Government had been fairly carried out, and the fugitive slave law been honestly obeyed, in my opinion, this Republic would not now be in peril. ["You're right," and cheers.

I have still hope, and will cling to that hope with the tenacity of life, that the pat- solely with a reference to maintaining this

in a manner unsatisfactory to the Union men retired from the chair. of this country. No man regrets the result

more than I do-not from considerations permain. sonal to myself, but so affecting the peace and safety of the country. ["That's so," and cheers.] But the question arises whether it is the part of patriots to destroy the best

Government the sun of Heaven ever shone upon, merely because a man has been elected, and a party has been triumphant, whose principles are obnoxious to us. I declare that the election of any man by the American people, according to the Constitution of our country, furnishes no cause, no excuse, for dissolving this Union. ["Good," and cheers.] Mr. Lincoln having been thus elected, must be inaugurated in obedience to the Constitution. ["Good," and cheers.] So long as he observes his oath of office, by seeing the laws faithfully executed, he should be supported in all constitutional measures doors. by all patriotic men, and if he disregards his

oath, violates the Constitution, makes war upon any section, or upon the rights of any man, he should then be held to the strictest accountability provided in the Constitution. What harm can this Republican President

minority in both Houses of Congress, he is in a minority of the peuple of the United States, ["That's so," and cheers,] and he has no power except that conferred by the Constitution and the laws. If he does not strictly perform his duty we will impeach him. Cheers.] What harm then, I repeat, can he do? He can do no act except distribute the ercise of that power he is restrained by the principal appointments. [Cheers.] Then, ence to former party divisions, to lay aside all political asperities, all personal prejudices, to indulge in no criminations, or re-consider-

We will," and cheers.] paid me. It is refreshing and grateful to my feelings, when I return here, to my winter residence, as a Representative from a State, to be recieved by the citizens of Washington and strangers thus assembled. It is an encouragement for the great responsibilities that now await us. I am prepared on Monday morning to resume my seat in the Senate without a grievance, without a complaint, without any passion to interfere with the impartial discharge of my duties to the country. Cheers.] I trust that the solemnity of the occasion, the responsibility that rests upon every public man, the deep anxiety felt by

country from the disasters which threatenit.

the American people, will inspire us all to act

It is true that the election has terminated his time. All was confusion, and Mr. Fay Fred Douglass called on his friends to re-

Rev. Dr. Eddy commenced a speech in dis- great but dissimilar men took leading parts, approbation of the doings, but was stopped

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 25.

by a fight, which took place upon the platform. The stage was immediately covered by the police. The Chief of Police repeatedly called on

those present to leave the hall, as the meeting was dissolved.

During a brief calm, J. Murray Howe was chosen chairman in place of Mr. Fay, by the Union men, when the fighting was re-commenced on the platform, in which Fred Douglass and his friends were roughly handled. Cheers were then given for Virginia, and in obedience to the orders of the Mayor, the police cleared the Hall, and locked the

The following are the resolutions which were adopted :

WHEREAS, It is fitting, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the execution of John Brown, for his piratical and bloody attempt to create an insurrection among the slaves of do, even if he be so disposed? He is in a the State of Virginia, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and express their horror of the man and of the principles which

led to the foray; therefore it is Resolved, That no virtuous and law-abiding eitizen of this Commonwealth ought to countenance, sympathize, or hold communion with any man who believes that John Brown and deeper, and clearer, than those of any other his aiders and abettors in that nefarious enpatronage of the Government, and in the ex- terprise were right in any sense of the word. faster, and pitch off the track oftener, and Second, That the present perilous juncture Senate, which can confirm or reject all of his in our political affairs, in which our existence as a nation is imperilled, require of every citfellow-citizens, I beseech you, without refer- izen who loves his country to come forward and burst their boilers oftener, and the capand express his sense of the value of the tains swear harder, than steamboat captains Union-alike important to the free labor of the North, the slave labor of the South, and ations but to unite with me, and all Union- to the interests of the commerce manufacloving men, in a common effort to save the tures, and agriculture of the world.

Third, That we tender to our brethren in My friends, the night is too cold to detain you longer. ["Go on !"] I again renew to you my thanks for this compliment you have upon them by John Brown and his associates, which is even now attempting to subvert the Constitution and the Union.

Fourth, That the people of this city have submitted too long in allowing irresponsible quicker than any other children in any other persons and political demagogues of every description to hold public meetings to disturb the public peace, and misrepresent us abroad; that they have become a nuisance, which, in self-defence, we are determined shall henceforward be summarily abated.

Boston, Dec. 3.-The summary dissolution hope with the tenacity of life, that the pat-riotism of the people will yet save this coun-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the hope of the oppressed through-try and the hope of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the count of the oppressed through-try from the dangers which environ it.— Knew the

#### One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago, there was not's single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country around the mountains of the moon. It was not uptil 1799 that the "Hunter of Kentuck." the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina, to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio, did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and Francethe three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago, Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a young and modest Virginia colonel; and the great events in the history of the two worlds, in which these were then scarcely foreshadowed.

A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire; and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the great Re-public of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America -steam engines had not been imagined and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century which the Union and the Constitution, after which, has passed, has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.

A Great and Glorious Country.

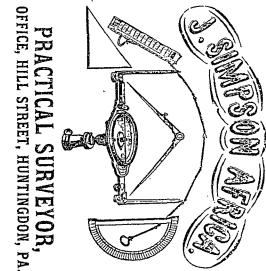
Read the following description of Mississppi and her people, given by some emigrant who has moved to that State, and writes to his friends. Here it is :

"This is a glorious country! It has longer rivers and more of them, and they are muddier and deeper, and run faster, and make more noise, and rise higher, fall lower, and do more damage than anybody else's rivers .----It has more lakes, and they are bigger, and country. Our rail cars are bigger, and run kill more people, than all other rail cars, in this and every other country. Our steamboats carry bigger loads, are longer and broader, in any other country.

Our men are bigger, and longer, and thicker, can fight harder and faster, and drink more mean whiskey, and chew more bad tobacco, and spit more, and spit further, and Virginia our warmest thanks for the conser- not be killed, than in any other country.vative spirit they have manifested, notwith. Our ladies are richer, prettier, dress finer, spend more money, break more hearts, wear bigger hoops, shorter dresses, and kick up acting, if not with the connivance, at least the devil generally to a greater extent than with the sympathy of a few fanatics from the all other ladies in all other countries. Our Northern States; and that we hope they will negroes are blacker, work harder, have continue to aid in opposing the fanaticism thicker skulls, smell louder, and need thrashing oftener, than any niggers in any other State. Our children squall louder, grow faster, get too extensive for their pantaloons country."

#### DEATH FROM SUCKING A PEN .--- Mr. Francis

Bellringer, who for some time has been an assistant in the establishment of Mr. Hannington, Brighton, had an unfortunate habit of sucking the pon, with which he had been



GRAND ACTION GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Planos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with oth-FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with oth-cr makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETTION. A splendid as-sortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Planos and PRINCE'S IM-PROVED MELODEONS from \$45 to \$350. ## Every Instrument warranted. GEO. L. WALKER'S Plano and Melodeon Depot, S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia. July 25, 1860.-6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS. NEW GROCERY AND

#### CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vi-cinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confection-ery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully re-quest a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES to the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c. Fish can be had at wholesale or retail. ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room. Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

TF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largestag-sortment in town.

beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for A beautiful sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

But he found out it warn't no go. Look away, look away, Look away, look away. Den I wish I was in Dixey's land, Oh-oh, oh-oh, In Dixey's land I'll take my stand, And live and die in Dixey's land, Away, away, away, Away down south in Dixey.

Political.

### Union Demonstration in Washington.

Serenade to Judge Douglas on Saturday evening December 1st.

#### SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS

After several patriotic airs by the band, Judge Douglas appeared on the steps of his residence, and was greeted with the most vehement bursts of applause.

In behalf of the people, John F. Ennis, Esq., of Washington, addressed him as follows:

During the recent campaign, sir, a large number of the Democrats of this city, who believed in the principles enunciated by the Convention which nominated you at Baltimore, formed themselves into a political organization called the Douglas and Johnson Democratic Association. They have come here to-night to offer you a sincere and cordial welcome upon your return to this city, and to express to you their high admiration of the noble and manly struggle which you have made in defence of those principles upon which, they believe with you, rest the exis-fined alone to your political friends. You are surrounded by your personal friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, who have resided with you in this city for years, and who take a pride in recognizing you almost as an adopted citizen of Washington. The records of Congress attest your claims upon our grat-itude. [Cheers.] Your voice, which has ever been heard in favor of our glorious Union. has never been silent when the Union's capital wanted the aid of a friend and advocate upon the floors of Congress. ["Good," and cheers.]

For this you have the grateful thanks of every citizen in this District. I need not say to you that it is a source of extreme pleasure to us all to find you renewed rather than impaired in health by your arduous labors in be long spared to your country. [Cheers.]-In the days of its prosperity its destinies have often been guided by the wisdom of your and adversity, we look trustingly to you for your powerful aid in delivering us from the dangers and difficulties which surround us. and cheers.

Loud cheers.] I read in the cars the other day, on my

way to this city, the patriotic and eloquent speech of the gallant Stephens, of Georgia, ["Hurrah for Douglas and Stephens," and long-continued applause,] and that speech inspired me with the hope that there was still virtue enough left to save the Union. [Cheers.] I endorse heartily the propositions which he submits as a basis of adjustment. "Good," and cheers.] The Georgia platform, upon which he plants himself, provides—first, that as a fundamental principle of justice and constitutional law, no new State shall be excluded because she has slavery in her Constitution; second, that the Wilmot proviso shall not be applied to any of the Territories of the United States; and third, that Congress shall never interfere with the slave trade between the States; fourth, that Congress shall pass no laws in the District of Columbia which shall endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States; and fifth, that Congress shall never pass any law repealing or

impairing the efficiency of the fugitive-slave law. ["Good," and cheers.] These five propositions embraced all that Georgia asked, all that the Southern States demanded, in the great contest of 1850-'51. I think they were just then, and I believe that the patriotism of this country, North and South, will rally upon them now. [Checrs.] Mr. Stephens adds a sixth proposition, to the effect that all State legislation which throws obstructions in the way of the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law, shall be removed. I think those laws ought to be repealed, and furthermore that they never should have been placed upon the statute-books of any State of this Union. [Cheers.] The Constitution declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up. The Supreme Court has decided that the Federal Government possesses the power, and it is its duty, to surrender them up, and also that the exclusive power of legislation upon that subject is in Congress, and not in the States. If that proposition be true-and so the court has adjudged-it necessarily follows, as an invariable rule of constitutional law, that a duty imposed carries with it the means of its faithful execution.-[Great applause.]

Hence I hold that it is the duty of Congress instantly to remove all obstructions which may be thrown in the way of the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws, whether those obstructions be imposed by State legislation or in any other manner whatsoever. [Cheers.] Let us, then, rally round

the Constitution as our forefathers made it, perform all our duties under it, protect every right guarantied by it, and preserve the Union forever for our posterity. [Cheers.]

Sir, you have alluded to my bearing during the recent campaign. [Cheers.] I but speak the late political contest. I can only say the unanimous sentiment of all who hear me that I did no act and uttered no word during the late political contest. I can only say when I utter the prayer that your life may | the whole of that canvass that my judgment and my conscience do not fully approve.— ["Good," and great applause.] The contest is over, and let all the asperities, ill feeling, counsels, and now, in the hour of its gloom | and strife engendered by it be buried with it. Let the past be referred to only as furnishing lessons of wisdom for the future, and let all Union men, all Constitution-loving men, unite [Loud cheers.] May your life and strength as a band of brothers to save the country first, be spared for this additional effort. ["Amen," and quarrel afterwards as to who shall govern [Chcers.]

out the world for all time to come. I thank

you, gentlemen. [Tremendous applause.] UNION SENTIMENT IN BOSTON.

John Brown Meeting Broken Up.

Boston, Dec. 3, 1860.

The meeting to commemorate the execuion of John Brown was called to order by James Redpath, this morning, at the Tem-

The place of meeting was immediately af-ter taken possession of by a body of Union men, who chose Richard Sullivan Fay, as chairman.

The meeting as newly organized, passed resolutions denouncing John Brown, justifyng his execution, and lauding the State of Virginia.

Fred Douglass, Redpath, Frank Sanborn, and other well-known Abolitionists, vainly endeavored to be heard.

Much confusion existed; the police were called in, the hall cleared, and the Temple closed by order of the Mayor.

The programme for celebrating the death of John Brown included forenoon, afternoon, and evening sessions in the Tremont Temple, to which the public were invited. The attendance was thin at the opening, and mostly composed of negroes, but soon the body of the

hall began to fill up. J. Stella Martin (colored) announced a committee upon organization, of which Mr. Redpath was one.

Noise and disturbance followed the occupation of the platform.

A call for a committee of one hundred to preserve order was received with hisses. Three cheers were given for Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, and his letter to the committee was called for.

Mr. Sanborn appealed to the audience to keep order, and was replied to with hisses and groans, interspersed with cheers for the Constitution.

The Chief of Police was present with a force, but effected only a temporary lull of the storm. Stella Martin commenced a speech, which

ras broken with the noise, in which he laid all the blame for the existing political trou-bles upon the conservatism of the cities, and State and Wall streets. The committee came in with an orgaization, of which F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, was

Richard S. Fay was then nominated for the same office from the floor, and received a large majority of the voices. Mr. Fay stepped upon the platform, amidst the Brown men, and made a short address, in which he inculcated respect for the laws by all men as

Fred Douglass who was on the platform, called the proceeding of Mr. Fay the coolest

plause, and adopted by a large majority. Fred Douglass then rose again, and was

exceedingly severe in his condemnation of the

The Abolitionists were largely outwitted

throughout by an assemblage embracing many leading business men of this city. After the chairman had pronounced the

meeting dissolved, Fred Douglass, Sanborn, and a few others manifested some resistance to the police, and were ejected from the platform and hall. During the uproar, Rev. Stella Martin (colnal.

ored) announced that a meeting would be held in his church in the evening.

In response to the announcement the Baptist church (colored) in Joy street, was filled at an early hour.

The edifice is small, and a large proportion of the audience was black. Here Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Jr., Fred Douglass, and other leading John Brown sympathizers, ventilated their opinions freely with but little interruption. A woman named Chapman appeared to preside over the deliberations. Several policemen were stationed in the church. On the outside there was an im-

mense crowd, and a strong force of police .--The disturbance was confined to noisy dem-

onstrations, though the crowd seemed very anxious to get hold of Redpath. The meeting broke up at about 10 o'clock

and the audience dispersed quiotly. Some of the leading spirits were hooted at

no violence was committed.

Frank B. Sanborn was acting president of the meeting. In anticipation of a possible riot, the see

ond battalion of infantry was held in readiness at their armory by order of the Mayor. The police force, however, was sufficient, and the day and evening passed off simply with a good-natured and quiet patriotic excitement.

#### Clippings from Our Exchanges.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.-We regret to state that Hon. A. S. Wilson, President Judge of this district, met with an accident on Monday morning by which he had one of his legs broken. After arising he went into the yard attached to his residence, and the pavement being slippy, he lost his footing and fell, breaking the thigh bone of his right leg entirely off. The broken limb was set by Dr. Van Valzah, and we are pleased to learn the Judge is getting along as comfortably as can be expected under the circumstances.—Lew. istown Democrat. 29th.

WE RETURN TO WOODEN SHOES .- The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: "The plan of nated about thirteen years ago, the first lot per and straw board began about the same time. To give some idea of the extent of this

branch of this business during the past year, five or six acres of heavy pine timber have been used for wood filling, nearly all by the manufacturers of Natick, Mass., and the adjoining towns, in the soles of brogans.

representation Twenty-five thousand one hundred and aloud, and exclaimed with deep feeling, proceedings. He made an allusion to Daniel the Twenty-five thousand one hundred and aloud, and exclaimed with deep fer Webster, and three cheers were given for fifty-six copies of the bible were sold in Con- "Thank God they are all there!" Webster, and repeated. He was continually stantinople in the year 1859, being more house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm interrupted with cries that he had exceeded than double the sales of the preceding year. lasted several minutes,

days since, while using the toothbrush, he inflicted a slight wound on his lower lip .---On Saturday morning, the 18th ult., symtoms of erysipelas manifested themselves. He died on Friday afternoon, his fatal malady having been induced by the poisonous ink which he sucked from the pen penetrating the slight abrasion on his lip.-English Jour-

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY .- The Fort Wayne (Ind.,) Times says that a most terrible and fatal accident, with consequences still more terrible, occurred in Adams county the other day. The story is at once the briefest and most awful we have read of in many yoars,

A woman about to churn butter, threw some boiling water in the churn, into which one of the children had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized a chair and inflicted a death blow upo., the little girl. After realizing what she had done she threw herself into the well and was drowned,

DIPTHERIA .- Steubenville, Ohio, and vicin ity have suffered terribly from the ravages of diptheria. The Herald says: "The disease had attacked both old and young, but has while passing through the outside crowd, but prevailed most generally among children. among whom it has been most fatal. The number of deaths from the diptheria in this city from the 1st of January, 1860, up to the present time, among children alone, is not far short of two hundred. The deaths among adults have been, probably, one fourth of that number. Many families have been made desolate from the virulence of this dis-

> WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR COFFEE ?--- It appears from statistics recently published that the consumption of coffee is increasing much more rapidly than the production. Last year the total consumption of Europe and the United States alone was 330,000 tons, while the production of all countries was but 312,-000 tons. The probable consumption of the present year is estimated at 337,000 tons, and the probable production at 274,000; and of next year the former at 318,000 tons, and the atter at 345,000 tons.

ease.'

VEROCIOUS STORY OF A VEROCIOUS SHARK .-A shark, caught near Port Jackson, Florida. carried the following curious miscellany in his capacious stomach: Half a ham, several logs of mutton, hindquarters of a pig, head and forelegs of a bull-dog, a joint of store-pipe, a pair of old boots, head and forelegs using shingles in the bottoms of shoes origi- of a heifer, with a rope round hor nock, a quantity of horseflesh. a piece of sacking, being out in New Hampshire; the use of pa- and a ship's scraper. No wonder that twelve gallons of oil were obtained from his liver!

> for At the St. Louis theatre, the other night, Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailor's costume, holding the Star Spangled banner which she tossed to Mr. Florence at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars

# President.

the best remedy for grievances.

act he had ever known of. Mr. Fay was sustained, and read a series of resolutions, which were received with an-