C. L. Albright
2101 De Lancey st

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866. NO. 18.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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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, &c. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It over comes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

B. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his cabalistic "B. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It heals rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DYMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost matchless smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Ingan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using *this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist* for only 60 cents.

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Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certainin its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866—eowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS
FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
Jan24-1y

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer. se19-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. ce-20ls65-1y

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN

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

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & Co's Family Grocery. Call and see.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

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

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY ST'.*

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

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1866.

TRIAL LIST.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1866.

FIRST WEEK.

Leonard Weaver for use	vs H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co
Sarah Alexander	vs John Shaffer.
William McDivitt	vs Sarah McDivitt.
John Fulton	vs E. T. Hodges.
Samuel S. Schell	vs Same.

SECOND WEEK.

Jane Ann Speer	vs William Bennett.
John F. Herron	vs David Blair.
Joseph Kemp	vs G. Dorsey Green.
John M. Stonebroad	vs Geo. W. Owens
B. M. Jones & Co.	vs Jas. Clarke's admr.
The County of Huntingdon	vs A. S. Harrison, et al.
Andrew Crotsley	vs John Burns, et al.
Daniel Protzman	vs Thomas Norris, et al.
M. L. Protzman	vs Same.
Henry Layton	vs James Kerr's admrs.
Curtin & Porter	vs James A. Brown.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, October 16, 1866.

GRAND JURORS.

William Bice, carpenter, Franklin
Isaac Breneman, farmer, Porter.
Ephraim Bowman, farmer, Cass
Gilbert Chaney, farmer, Barree
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady
W. Dorris, Sr., gentleman, Huntingdon
John Davison, cabinet maker, Barree
Benjamin Fink, farmer, Cass
Wm. Geissinger, farmer, Juniata.
Jacob M Gemmill, gentlemen, Porter
Budd Harshberger, laborer, Jackson
Benjamin Heffner, farmer, Walker
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin
Robt. L Henderson, farmer, Franklin
Henry Hertsler, mechanic, Shirley
John Henry, farmer, West
Wm Hamer, farmer, Porter
Thos. M. Huling, farmer, Shirley
Joel Lowder, farmer, Franklin
John F. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker
D. Snare, Esq., gentleman, Huntingdon
Joseph M. Stevens, clerk, West

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Appar, farmer, Union
Henry Bisbin, laborer, Alexandria
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida
David Clarkson, J. P., Cassville
Nathan Corbin, grocer, Huntingdon
Humphrey Chilcote, farmer, Union
Saml. R. Douglass, farmer, Shirley
Joseph Detwiler, farmer Hopewell
John Eyer, Jr., farmer, Warriorsmark
James Edwards, constable, Coalmont.
Christian Fouse, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn
Arthur Greenland, potter, Cassville
Henry Glazier, potter, Huntingdon
Patrick Gettis, farmer, Barree
Henry Graffus, farmer, Porter
Andrew F. Grove, teacher, Penn
Adam Heeter, farmer, Clay
Frederick Harman, farmer, Shirley
Jacob S. Herncane, farmer, Shirley
Thomas Hooper, farmer, Cromwell
James Heaton, farmer, Tod
John Hagans, shoemaker, Barree
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris
William B Johnston, farmer, Franklin
M. G. Keatley, factory, Franklin
George B Lang, farmer, Walker
Geo. W. Lyon, iron master, Franklin
Deckers Locke, farmer, Springfield
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker
Saml. McVity, Esq., tanner, Clay
Elias Musser, mill wright, Jackson
Andrew Myton, farmer, West
David McGarvey, farmer, Shirley
Edwin J. Neff, farmer, Warriorsmark
Asbury Oaks, farmer, Jackson
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin
Elickiam Rorer, farmer, Springfield
John Rorer, farmer, Springfield
Levi Ridenour, farmer, Juniata
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union
J. P. Snyder, farmer, Juniata
John A. Shultz, farmer, Henderson
John Tate, farmer, Brady
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin
M Weston, carpenter, Warriorsmark
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Black, carpenter, Huntingdon
John Benford, carpenter, Carbon
John Brown, farmer, Springfield
Simon Bales, farmer, Henderson
David Craig, laborer, Brady
Wm *Clymans, farmer, Dublin*
David Climans, farmer, Union
J. Chanberlin, inn keeper, Warriorsm'k
Algerson Clark, farmer, Tod
Alexander Ewing, merchant, Franklin
Martin Flenner, wagon maker, Walker
Robert Gehrett, farmer, Cromwell
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida
John Henderson, farmer, West
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris
George W. Isett, soldier, Penn
Thomas Irwin, farmer, Union
George Kyler, farmer, Walker
Wm Lincoln, farmer, Walker
I. Lininger, cabinet maker, Huntingdon
George McCrum, gentleman, Barree
David R P. Moore, farmer, West
David Neff, laborer, Porter
Isaac M. Neff, farmer, West
Levi Piper, farmer, Tell
Jonah J. Reed, butcher, Carbon
Jonathan Roddy, farmer, Dublin
Green Ramsey, farmer, Springfield
Jacob Stouffer, farmer, Warriorsmark
Henry Shultz, farmer, Hopewell
George Stever, farmer, Cass
A. J. Weaver, carpenter, Brady
Samuel Wilson, Cromwell
Caleb Wakefield, farmer, Brady
John C. Wilson, farmer, West
Levi Wright, farmer, Union

☞A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—"My dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, clubs and brick bats into fruit trees, to knock down fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked, as to go to war, and kill each other; if let alone, they would die themselves. And the third and last thing I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after young women; if they would stay at home, the young women would come after them."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[Under this head we give opinions of leading journals, that our readers may see more than one side of a question.]

[From the New York Herald.]

What is the Real Position of the Country.

Before the secessionists of the South raised the standard of revolt against the Government of the United States and forced the Southern people into rebellion, there were two parties in the country, wide apart in principle, but united on the main object sought to be accomplished by each—namely, the destruction of the Constitution and the disruption of the Union. These parties were the radical abolition fanatics of the North and the radical slavery extension fire-eaters of the South. At that time the seeds of rebellion were sown in the free States by Wendell Phillips, who denounced the Constitution of the United States as a league with hell and a convenant with the devil, and by the Jacobins of the *Tribune* school, who wrote poetry inciting people to "tear down the flaunting lie"—meaning the American flag—and prose vindicating the sacred right of secession. In the slave States the corresponding work was done by the Yancevs, Lamers, and Rhetts, and by such papers as the Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Enquirer*.

These same two parties exist to-day and as before the war they worked for the same end, the destruction of the Union, so now the war is ended, they labor for a common object—to obstruct the restoration of the Union. One of these parties is represented at the North to-day by Butler, Chandler, Stevens, and Phillips, with such men as Hamilton and Brownlow as their allies in the South; and the other, at the South, by Wade Hampton, Humphreys, Monroe, and Dawson, with Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Hoffman, Seymour, Clymer, and the Copperhead organs generally, as their allies in the North.

Both these parties are engaged in making violent appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people of either section of the Union and in preaching up another rebellion. The Northern wing of the Jacobin army is threatening the impeachment of the President, the seizure of the Government by Congress and the destruction of General Grant and the regular army. The Southern and Copperhead wing is talking about forcing the members of the ex-rebel States into Congres at the point of the bayonet. So far as any real danger is concerned, these threatt and boastings are merebalderdash, and amount to nothing.

The people have settled that question very decisively in the recent elections by declaring in favor of the Congressional solution of the problem of restoration, as embodied in the Constitutional amendment, and by confirming that policy as a fixed fact during the entire balance of President Johnson's Administration. For the impeachment of the President the Northern Jacobins could not get thirty votes in the House of Representatives; while the original secessionists of the South and their Copperhead allies of the North would find it difficult to persuade such a cunning political fox as President Johnson to put his head into any trap they could bait for him.

There may be some little risk that the Ben Butler Jacobins on one side, and the Monroes and Forrests and Dawsons on the other, may incite unthinking people here and there to violate the law and create riots, as they did at New Orleans and in Memphis; but such outbreaks can only end in unnecessary bloodshed and the slaughter of a few infatuated victims, and they are easily subdued. Something of this kind may spring from the advice of the Northern radicals to the Baltimore Police Commissioners to resist a plain law and rebel against the constitutional authority of the Governor of the State of Maryland. If so, it will be speedily checked and the guilty parties brought to punishment. But so far as any serious trouble to the country may appear to be threatened by the violence of the radicals on either side, the public mind may rest at ease, and feel satisfied that it is all balderdash, and that the nation was never more secure against any rebellion than it is at the present moment.

The political revolution must, however, take place shortly that will mark the lines of parties for the next quarter of a century in this country. In the Southern States there will spring up two distinct factions, the one opposing the constitutional amendment and the other favoring that settlement of the question of restoration. The former will embrace all the old fire-eaters and worn-out political hacks who are set aside by the Constitutional amendment, and who desire still to figure on the public stage and feed at the public crib. The latter will comprise the new generation—the young men of the South who went into the war through reckless gallantry, and the quiet, respectable citizens who desire to see peace and prosperity restored to their States. These parties will contend for political mastery at the South among themselves, and it is easy to predict which side will win. In the Northern States the lines will be drawn between the radical Jacobins and the Republicans. The former, probably at the next session, or certainly in the next Congress, led by Butler, Phillips and Stevens, will proclaim their programme of abolishing the Constitution, placing the executive as well as legislative power in the hands of Congress, and seizing upon the Governments of all the Southern States, and holding them as subdued provinces. The Republicans will draw off in a distinct conservative party against the Jacobin Radicals, and the late Democrats, totally demolished and wiped out as an organization in the elections of this year, will select their places in one or other of these new divisions. Eventually the Southern Constitutional amendment party will combine with the Republican party, and form the great national organization that will elect the next President, and rule the nation for the next quarter of a century.

The breaking up and reformation of political organizations will be more complete and distinct than anything of the kind that has occurred in this country since the formation of the old Republican and Federal parties. It will be greater and more sweeping than that, as the nation is more powerful and the issues more vital than they were in those early days of the Republic. This is the revolution that is in store for us. It will be a peaceful one; but who can estimate the importance of its results?

[From the New York Times.]

Indications of Danger.

From one great source of peril consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion the country has escaped with an ease that reflects honor upon the American people. The disbandment of the armies and the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the pursuits of peaceful life, produced none of the difficulties which the most hopeful considered probable. Beyond this, danger was not apprehended.—With the rebellion ended and the armed men on both sides dispersed, no fears were felt as to the constitutional process of restoring the Union.

Events have not harmonized with these anticipations. Where trouble was feared, none occurred. Where smooth-sailing was looked forward to, the most serious embarrassments have been presented. The gallant fellows who bore the flag of the Union to victory did not, after all, complete the restoration of national unity. Their suppression of the rebellion was but a preliminary to a renewal of the conflict in another shape. Where the soldiers left off the politicians began. And to-day, after eighteen months of nominal peace, we are without the guarantees of the real, enduring quiet which the war was supposed to have secured.

If the delay and the uncertainty incident to it concerned only the politicians, the people generally might safely keep on their way and exercise no thought about it. Or if the delay merely affected industrial and commercial interests, disturbing ledger-balances or impeding local development, it might be submitted to as a loss which future activity would soon overcome. Unfortunately, however, evils of another character are experienced. The non-restoration of the Union jeopardizes all business, and infuses into all enterprizes more or less of the nature of gambling. Worse still. It furnishes an opportunity for agitation which partisan adventurers are turning to account. It affords a pretext for subjecting the work of restoration to discussions and influences which would be powerless were restoration completed. It enables bad, unprincipled men to excite the passions of the fanatical and the ill informed, and to organize resistance to the only form of restoration which was thought of during the war.

The effect is visible, everywhere.—The restoration which eighteen months ago would have been accepted as a matter of course, is at this moment resisted by Northern Radicals as an outrage that would justify another rebellion. Southern extremists are similarly disaffected, though for different reasons. The Radicals of the North denounce the proposed conditions of restoration as too lenient; the Southerners complain of them as too harsh and exacting. Discontent is cultivated on both sides. One threatens hanging, confiscation, destruction; the other passive, but dogged resistance. The two influences combined produce a peril to which the great majority of the people appear strangely indifferent.

The indications of danger multiply with a rapidity which would seem to render prolonged indifference impossible. The orator or journalist who should say that volcanic influences underlie the surface of the country, and may at any moment burst forth with a fury hardly inferior to that of the rebellion, would probably be accused of straining after effect. His metaphor would be objected to as extravagant and sensational. And yet it would not transcend the strict limits of truth. It would be the announcement of a danger the evidence of which exists on all sides.

What are the events now transpiring at Baltimore but the mutterings of a storm which will probably culminate in riot and bloodshed? The Mayor and Police Commissioners and the police, all bound in duty to respect and uphold the law, are banded together to defy it, to resist its application, and to constitute their partisan convenience and profit the standard of order and loyalty to the State of Maryland. The Governor is vested with lawful authority to hear complaints against the Commissioners, and if necessary to punish them by removal. Complaints are brought in due form before him and these he cannot neglect. But the Commissioners refuse to recognize his authority, declare that they will appear only before a tribunal of their own choosing, and prepare by force of arms to maintain themselves in office. If wronged, the same law which makes the Governor their judge when the legislature is not in session, provides them means of redress; the law will sustain them in their offices if they are entitled to hold them; and thus justice might be secured without prejudice to the peace of the community. Why the difficulty then? Simply to promote the ends of the Radical faction. To do this, Baltimore has for days been placed on the verge of a bloody riot. There has been no waiting for the operation of the law; no token of reliance upon its power. As though conscious that the law is against them, the Commissioners, carrying out the Radical will, have from the first avowed a determination to rely exclusively upon brute force. A mob has been organized, disciplined and armed to maintain the Commissioners as against the law. And since the authority of the Governor must be vindicated, if need be by force, no special faculty is required to comprehend the peril which threatens the peace of a populous city. One indiscreet act on either side may in an instant revive on the soil of Maryland the horrors of New Orleans.

If such a catastrophe be averted, our thanks will not be due to the Radicals of Baltimore or their friends in neighboring cities. Not only in Baltimore, but in Washington and Philadelphia has there been a persistent effort to encourage the Commissioners in their defiant attitude, and to prepare the country for the beginning of another civil war. Appeals have been made to "Boys in Blue" to hold themselves ready to march into Baltimore to aid in resisting the authority of the law. In short, certain Radical leaders, having taken unto themselves a right to overrule the law, have busied themselves in doing all that is possible to evoke the mob spirit. If a new revolution be not inaugurated by riot at Blatimore, it will not be because prominent Radicals have not been willing to promote it.

Pass from Maryland to Louisiana, and we have another version of the same story. In Maryland a Conservative Governor is called upon to try and perchance remove Radical Commissioners. In Louisiana a Radical Governor talks of removing pro-rebel Sheriffs, and there, as in Maryland, preparations have been made to resist and defy the law. The Sheriffs are charged with neglecting or refusing to perform the duties when pro-rebel defendants are involved; and an armed organization has been formed to cooperate with them. They proclaim a purpose to fight rather than submit to removal; and lawless "Boys in Gray" throughout the State are appealed to for succor. Gov. Wells must recede or the Sheriffs must succumb, or a conflict is inevitable.

In both cases the animating spirit is the same. It is the spirit of lawless violence, working upon partizanship and passion, and creating excitements from which there seems but scanty chances of a peaceful escape.

The picture might be extended almost indefinitely. Its details differ according to the locality. But in more instances than we care now to enumerate, the volcanic elements to which we have adverted are at work. They are pregnant with danger, and the country ought not to be unmindful of their existence and their power.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 19]

The Baltimore Troubles.

The Charges Against the Police Commissioners Preferred before Gov. Swann—The Governor's Reply.

The Committee of twenty-five citizens of Baltimore, appointed by the City Conservative Convention (especially called for the purpose) to prefer charges before the Governor against the Police Commissioners for official misconduct at the late municipal election, yesterday visited Annapolis for that purpose.

All the members of the committee, excepting Mr. Wm. Crichton and Mr. A. D. Evans, who were unavoidably detained, left Baltimore at seven o'clock, and arrived at Annapolis at an early hour. The committee had in their possession a memorial of citizens of Baltimore, which was stated to be one hundred and twenty feet in length and to contain eight thousand names in double columns, all of which were obtained in two days. The memorial alleges that the Commissioners of Police have been guilty of "official misconduct" in the appointment, on political grounds, of judges of election, their clerks, and special policemen, at the recent municipal election, in violation of the police law; that said judges of election, at the recent municipal election, refused to receive the votes of legally qualified voters, or to place their ballots in a box for rejected ballots, as required by the police law, and that said Commissioners connived at said violation of law; that said Commissioners sustained the action of the judges of election in using unofficial and inaccurate printed lists of the registered voters of 1865, by which many thousands of citizens were disfranchised; that said Commissioners sustained the judges of election in ordering the arrest of citizens on election day for insisting upon having their votes placed in one or other of the boxes required by law to be used; that said Commissioners gave orders to the police justices not to release any person so arrested, or to give them a hearing, or to take bail until the close of the polls on election day, and until it was too late for them to deposit their votes; that certain judges of election refused to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots publicly, as required by law, with the sanction of said Commissioners; that said Commissioners have made removals from that body of the police force and appointments therein, exclusively with reference to the political opinions of the persons removed and appointed, in violation of the law; that said Police Commissioners, notwithstanding the many gross violations of law by judges of election, have not removed any of said judges, but propose to keep them in office, and to confide to them the important election for State and Federal officers which is to take place in November next; that said Commissioners have also been guilty of other gross "official misconduct," &c., for the commission of which the law makes it the duty of the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, to remove said Police Commissioners and to appoint others in their places.

To sustain these charges the committee visiting Annapolis had in their possession a large package of affidavits, which had been procured for the purpose.

On arriving at Annapolis, the committee proceeded immediately to the Executive Chamber. George W. Herring, who had been selected to present the memorials and affidavits of the committee, then addressed his Excellency Gov. Swann as follows:

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Swann: A majority of the people of Baltimore, feeling aggrieved at the result of the late election in that city, convened primary meetings and selected delegates to a convention, which elected one gentleman from each ward to form a committee to lay before you this memorial and evidence of the manner in which that election was conducted. The chairman of that committee appointed a committee of five for that purpose, of which I have the honor to be one. You must be aware that the effect of that election was that only about one-eighth of the citizens of Baltimore were allowed to participate in the election. I am not a lawyer, but you understand that these elections are carried on by means of Police Commissioners, who appoint judges of elections, clerks, &c. The law specifically states the mode in which these officials are to be appointed, and we have given you evidence in these documents before you that in many cases the law was not conformed to; in fact, open violations of the law in that respect were winked at by these Police Commissioners. Besides, sir, we who were not registered in '65, and who, consequently, were not allowed to vote, in accordance with Attorney General Randall's opinion, asked that our voice should be recorded in some shape for future reference and purposes, but a rejected ballot-box was not to be found in the precincts. The inalienable right of the ballot-box, which belongs to every free white man, was taken away by these Commissioners, and the law, sir, I believe, gives you the prerogative, in case sufficient evidence is shown of their malfeasance, to remove them; and we, representing seven-eighths of the population of Baltimore, ask you in your wisdom, relying upon your known patriotism and decision of character, and also your well known disposition to do what is right and just to the entire community, to relieve us from this incubus. If this thing is allowed to go on, we have no rights. A large proportion of the taxpayers of Baltimore have no rights, and in behalf of these seven-eighths of the entire population of Baltimore we appear before you to-day. There was a time when, perhaps, this system of things could be tolerated, when the land was deluged with fratricidal blood, when civil war spread its devastating flames over the country; but now, when "grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," it is time that these high martial measures should cease. But for the mere purpose of subserving the selfish interests of party—not for the good of the community, not for the good of this State—it is endeavored to perpetuate this system of exclusion, in utter disregard of the rights of the majority of our citizens. We represent here different parties—Union men, men who were known as Union men during the war, and also another class styled by our foes "Southern sympathizers." I belonged to the latter class, but on that account we are not to be ostracised nor deprived of the legitimate exercise of our just and inalienable rights as freemen of a now united country. Frederick the Great, we are told, in a memorable instance made a nobleman of a peasant who had defended his homestead against one of the King's own soldiers; but the Radical element will not make noblemen of us, but would persecute us to the extremest issue, even to that of perpetual disfranchisement.

We place this matter in your hands, and solicit you to take immediate action upon it, as there seems to be a determination on the part of the Radical element that the elections shall be all in their favor. How they mean to do it I cannot say; but we know from experience that there is scarcely any means, however questionable, to which they will not descend or resort to attain their ends. They are your enemies, and the enemies of the best interests of the community. I do not know what policy they intend to maintain. They vote for measures in Congress and on the stump in Maryland they say they will not apply. In conclusion, we ask you to take urgent and prompt measures on behalf of those we represent, and we rely on your nobleness and impartiality of character to do us justice in the examination. Our memorial is signed by over ten thousand names, collected in less than two days.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

The following is a verbatim report of the reply of Governor Swann:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I regret most exceedingly the cause which has brought you here to-day. You must recollect that I am Governor of the whole State of Maryland and not of a part. In the discharge of my official duties here I can know no party nor no interest in this State but the interest of the whole State of Maryland. Coming as you do, gentlemen, representing this large element of our population [pointing to the memorial and other documents laid before him by the committee], with affidavits and testimony which you ask me to examine, I am bound to receive you with respect; I am bound to entertain you with that respect and that consideration due to so large an element of our population. It would be unbecoming in me to refer either to the past or to the present. I am here to examine testimony which you have laid before me, and I am bound to dispose of that testimony as becomes the duty of an impartial judge. The Constitution of this State must be respected, the laws of this State must be executed without fear, favor or affection; and I can only say, gentlemen, that I will give a prompt hearing to the application you make to me here to-day; and in the position that I occupy I shall endeavor to see that, under the constitution and laws of your State, the rights—all the rights of every citizen, from the highest to the humblest—must be respected.

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Death of a Newly Married Couple on the Same Day.

One week ago yesterday, Rev. Father Butler united in the bonds of wedlock, in St. Stephens (Catholic) church of Newport, Kentucky, Mr. Tony Laukoff to Miss Agnes Krieff, both of that city. The young and happy couple enjoyed their honeymoon on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, determining that on Monday morning they would settle down to a commencement of their new life, with all its business, responsibilities, trials, etc. On Monday morning they rose at an early hour, and robing themselves in their every-day attire, went to breakfast. Each complained of being seriously ill, and neither could eat. The husband was compelled almost almost immediately to retire to bed, and in a few minutes his wife followed him. A physician was sent for, who, upon arriving in the sick chamber, and after examination of the patients, pronounced their disease the cholera. Immediate attention was given to them, but during the day they continued to grow worse, and at 4 30 o'clock the husband died. His body was removed to an adjoining room. His wife was also in a collapsed condition, and at 8 30 o'clock she too followed her husband into the dark valley of the shadow of death. The bridegroom and bride were robed in their wedding clothes, and on Tuesday were buried in the same grave.—*Cleveland Herald, Oct. 15.*

MIXED METHAPOR.—A bombastic lawyer was making an argument before a jury, in the course of which he delivered himself of the following specimen of mock eloquence:

"But, gentlemen of the jury, the whole subject is in the dark, entirely, till we come to the testimony of Mr. B., then it is that the cloud of doubt begins to crack, and the cat is let out of the bag!"

A waggish brother lawyer sitting by, who was good at sketching, caught up his pencil and a slip of paper, and with an eye to the rules of testing the correctness of a rhetorical figure by painting it, drew the picture, exhibiting a cloud, a crack in the cloud, the mouth of a bag hanging down out of the crack, a cat's tail hanging down out of the bag, and to complete the picture, the said lawyer grasping the cat's tail and holding on, then slily sliding the picture along the table to the next brother lawyer. It passed around until it had made a finishing work of overset ting what little gravity had been left among the members of the bar, by Sir Bombaste's delivery of his most eloquent sentence.

THE WRONG LADY.—A gentleman, whose lady was suffering from a cold, got up at midnight and went below to fetch a mustard poultice. In his agitation he mistook the room on his return, and went into one where there was a light burning as dimly as that he left—a room altogether similar and apparently his wife in bed fast asleep. He applied the mustard poultice to her chest, and sat quietly waiting at her bedside till it began to draw. It did draw; but it drew an infuriated scream from the young lady who had been the subject of his unconscious solicitude.—At the sound of the unaccustomed voice, the nature of the accident which had befallen him, and his patient was at once visible, and he rushed headlong from the arms of the mustarded woman into the arms of his own.—Both parties told their story the next morning, and had to retire amid the laughter of all the occupants.

TWO GEESE IN A CHURCH.—An English journal vouches for the truth of the following: "A few Sabbaths ago while a minister was conducting the public worship in one of the West Mainland churches, the service was interupted by the entrance of a goose. The psalm had just been given out, and the congregation were beginning to sing, when the circumstance attracted the attention of the preceptor, who so far forgot himself that he lost the tune. During the silence which consequently intervened the minister whispered to one of the office bearers to put out the goose. The office bearer being ignorant of the presence of a *bona fide* animal of the species, thought it was the preceptor that was referred to, and laid hold of him with the intention of executing his instructions, which he would have done, our correspondent adds, had the preceptor not made a powerful resistance."

☞If a hard knot be tied to a cat's tail, which way, how long, and with what success will she run after it?—A'so, who *tied* the knot.