

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, October 28, Evening.—Several more French ships-of-war left Toulon during the day for Civita Vecchia.

Late dispatches report Garibaldi still holding a position near Monte Rotondo. It is reported an agreement has been arrived at between France and Italy, whereby the troops of the former will attack the insurgents.

Moutier has recently issued a note explaining the intervention of France in the Italian question. He regards the expedition as justifiable for the reason that Italy failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights.

The private letters, as well as the newspapers by the City of Paris, present the Roman question in a much more critical aspect than might be inferred from the cable telegrams.

Rome and its Defences.

The Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer supplies the following, which is of interest at this moment. If Garibaldi's friends should push up to the walls of Rome before the French or Spanish arrive at Civita Vecchia they will have either a tough battle or an easy triumph.

On the last occasion, Garibaldi defended the city. He met the French army, forty thousand strong, at the western gate, called San Pancrazio, where they attacked at two points.

Before the truce had expired the French treachery surprised the Italian posts outside the walls of Rome, and after two thousand men had been lost in assaults and counter assaults they drew their parallels and brought up forty siege cannon.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.—The hopes awakened by the persistent and successful effort of the Juaristas have not been realized since the war has ceased, nor are they likely to be.

Impartial Suffrage Based on Intelligence.

Since the revision of the suffrage laws in the several States and the proposition to do it by Congress have come to be discussed, the principle of impartial suffrage based on intelligence has found many advocates.

Among the prominent men who have spoken in favor of impartial suffrage based on intelligence, is the Hon. J. W. Patterson, United States Senator from New Hampshire. This gentleman lectured in Boston on Wednesday evening, October 30 upon "Revolutions, the Steps of Progress."

GEN. GRANT AND THE SOUTHERN EDITOR.—As several papers are trying to make something out of the report of a political interview between Gen. Grant and a certain Southern editor, in which the General talked like a first class Conservative, it may be worth while to state a fact or two.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The New York dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: The chairman of Democratic State Central Committee, Tilden's, usually short face is elongated sufficiently to adorn Harper.

—There is said to be fun in numbers, but most people think it included principally in No. 1.

—California raises fifteen million bushels of wheat this year. Pretty good for a state which only a few years ago paid \$75 a barrel for flour.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the Country.

C. E. ANDERSON, Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1867.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Of Illinois.

The "Nager."

The Herald of this week, as usual, has given its readers rather more than a common dose of the nager question. It makes no difference to the editor whether the dose is genuine or counterfeit.

The following from the Herald is a fair specimen of the manner in which truth is dealt out to the readers of that paper: "The negroes in Virginia, took possession of the polls and would not let the white man vote unless he would vote their ticket."

UNTRAMMELED BY OBVIOUS political alliances, unbiased by personal obligations to politicians, and outside of all schemes for political preferment, he is eminently the candidate of the masses.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.—We would call the attention of all agricultural and horticultural readers to the Rural American, a valuable Agricultural and Horticultural publication, published at Utica, N. Y., on the 1st and 15th of each month.

In laying the merits of good, rural periodicals before our readers, we are doing a public good, inasmuch as a large portion of the agricultural and horticultural wealth of this country has accumulated through the information that has been published in such papers.

—When General Sheridan stopped at Salisbury, the other day, to shake hands with the people, an honest looking laborer stepped up first, and saying, "I would like to, if you will shake hands with a teamster."

GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes.

—A man remarked while inspecting the print of the feet of birds in the stones exhibited in the vestibule of the Natural History Rooms—that those marks were evidences of the antiquity of the track society.

to his subscribers. Verily, a man that does this is one of the greatest benefactors of the age. He also has 800 bushels of that highly popular potato, the Early Goodrich, which he proposes to send free to all his patrons.

In short, we advise our agricultural friends to send for a sample copy of the Rural American to T. B. Clinton, Oneida, Clinton county, N. Y., and see for themselves what the paper is, and what is offered as gratuities to subscribers and premiums to Club agents; and you will be surprised to see the liberal gratuities and premiums that he offers to them.

The Presidency.

The Washington, Pa. Reporter, of yesterday's date, appears with General Grant's name at the editorial head, as its choice for the Presidency, and says: "Knowing, therefore, that his sentiments are in full accord with those of the loyal masses who are earnestly laboring to secure the reconstruction of the Government on the basis of equal and exact justice to all men regardless of race or color, and confiding to the fullest extent in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, we unflinchingly and with the confident assurance that he will be the Chief Magistrate chosen by the people to succeed Abraham Lincoln."

A meeting of prominent Republicans of Erie, Pa., was held in the parlor of the Reed House, on Tuesday evening, and the preliminary steps taken for the organization of a Grant Club. The following committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting officers for a permanent organization of the Club: C. W. Kelso, Wilson King, John S. Richards, M. Harbeck, G. F. Bravilber, George W. Walker, J. B. Vincent, B. F. H. Lynn.

THE GREENVILLE AGENTS hoist the names of General Grant for President and Edwin M. Stanton for Vice-President, and says: "Untrammelled by obvious political alliances, unbiased by personal obligations to politicians, and outside of all schemes for political preferment, he is eminently the candidate of the masses."

For the second place on the ticket we hoist the name of Edwin M. Stanton, because we know him to be a true man, a patriot and a lover of liberty—ones who has been tried and never been found wanting. Like General Grant, he has done his whole duty.

Committee Meeting.

The Republican Co., Committee will meet at the Court House, in Butler, on Monday November 18th, the first day of Court, for the discussion of important business. It is composed as follows:

- Adams, John Staples; Allegheny, Dr. A. W. Crawford; Brady, J. G. McOlymonds; Butler, Newton Maxwell; Buffalo, Alfred D. Wier; Clinton, John Anderson, Esq.; Cranberry, James Robinson; Connoquessing, Reed B. Gibson; Centre, Wm. A. Christy; Concord, Joseph Campbell; Clearfield, Peter Fennel, Jr.; Clay, J. R. McJunkin, Esq.; Cherry, H. C. McCoy; Donegal, Andrew Barnhart; Fairview, M. S. Ray; Franklin, Henry Pillow; Forward, Isaac Ash; Jefferson, David Logan, Esq.; Jackson, Robert Boggs; Lancaster, Isaac Boyer; Mercersburg, Russell Vandye; Mercer, D. McMillan; Middlesex, William Crooks; Muddybrook, Dr. W. R. Cowden; Oakland, Capt. John Dippus; Penn. William R. Patterson; Parker, John Kelly; Slipperhook, H. E. Wick; Summit, Alexander Mitchell; Venango, William Martin; Washington, R. A. Miffin, Esq.; Worth, Robert Barron; Winfield, N. M. Kirkland; Bor. of Butler, John H. Negley; "Centerville, J. G. Christley; "Saxenburg, J. E. Muder; "Sunbury, Capt. A. Wilson; "Zelienople.

AMOS LUSK, Chairman. Zelienople, November 6th, 1867.

—When General Sheridan stopped at Salisbury, the other day, to shake hands with the people, an honest looking laborer stepped up first, and saying, "I would like to, if you will shake hands with a teamster."

GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS.—It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes.

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Communications.

Whiskey on the Brain.

Mr. Editor.—I observe in your last issue a communication which, on personal convictions me that its author must be afflicted with "whiskey on the brain," or some kindred malady. If he really fears for the future of the party, on account of the effects of the temperance movement, we pity him.

And first, as to the grounds of complaint: What position has the Republican party taken that commits it to either side of this question? I have been a careful reader of its platforms from its organization to the present hour, and I certainly never saw a word on the liquor question in any of them.

But who is mainly responsible for the action of the Court? In my judgment the people, without reference to party, are responsible; and I trust they will accept the responsibility without any undue manifestations of nervousness.

What are the facts? In the winter of 1866 we had four common school teachers supported by general taxation for the purpose of educating the youth of this borough. Several other schools were attached to some of the churches of this place, and sustained by denominational patronage.

Under the care of one of our most popular and useful denominations. The friends of education had bestowed their influence and confidence upon it most unqualifiedly. Through it, not only many of our young ladies and gentlemen had been liberally educated, but its just fame as a successful school had gathered to its various classes many from adjacent counties.

Unfortunately for us, as I believe, we had in our borough four licensed hotels and about the same number of restaurants, all of which seemed to be well patronized. Some of the bars were even sub-let, (contrary to law) The evil effects of these places of resort were apparent to every observer.

We will not follow the poor inebriate as he made the best of his way home in the dead hours of night to a heart-broken wife and famishing children; nor will we examine the effects of restaurant enjoyments upon youth.

—The Grand Hotel in Paris is advertised for sale at 11,000,000. This is the establishment so well-known to Americans to their cost.

The remonstrances were presented manly by Jas. Bradin, Esq., who not only treated the legal aspect of the case, but with great force urged upon the Court the evil effects of license, not only upon the community, but also upon the keepers of these places themselves; calling up striking instances where families, once respectable and affluent, had gone down to drunkards graves, &c.

It was true, as your correspondent showed, that the law passed by our last Legislature was used by the Democracy as a campaign document, and as such dropped at the door of each of our hotels and restaurants. This was a poor compliment, to their intelligence, however, as they should all have known that we are indebted to the Democratic party for our present stringent laws on the whiskey traffic.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that these nervous gentlemen undertook to make a political question out of it however, and failed. It was in this wise. They assembled in one of the rooms of the Court House during the September Court and called themselves the county Executive Committee, as far as I am advised no member of that committee was present.

For the foregoing reasons, I am led to conclude that the Republican party has given no grounds of a complaint with regard to its relations to the temperance question. Our next inquiry is, as to whether there is anything to be apprehended in the future? In other words—in case the Court should continue to refuse license, in obedience to the remonstrances of the citizens—will our party be injuriously affected thereby? For one I have no misgivings on the subject.

Most of our Land Lords and Restaurant keepers are too independent for that. They would not be so unreasonable as to expect their party to be able to control the action of the Courts. The few exceptions to this rule are at least too sharp to join their fortunes with a played out organization like the Democracy.

When the old fashioned Democracy was in power, the young bloods of the party—the boys who ran the machine—through their conventions—took their nominations—and with free whiskey carried the elections—but we have made great strides forward since those days. A new set of men have come forward, representing a new set of ideas.

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are seen making their annual pilgrimages to our peaceful town to make their nominations and declare their views on the Constitution. For several years I have not seen a delegate to a Democratic Convention go home drunk! What a change! The truth is, modern Democratic politicians seem to have no money to spend. Instead of riding up to a Hotel, when they arrive in town, they are frequently seen stowing their horses away in the stable of some acquaintance, and with a slice of short cake or rye bread in their hand, winding their way to the Convention—where, if they have an occasional quarter it is fleshed from them for the purpose of paying for the printing of the tickets for some wounded soldier who has consented to become a victim on their ticket!

If any of our hotel or restaurant keepers were mercenary enough to change their politics on business considerations, they will not be likely soon to seek fellowship with a party such as I have just described. To be brief, let us leave the license question where we found it, in the hands of the citizens and the Court, with faith in their wisdom and virtue. In the meantime, let us rally once more for a National victory, with Grant, Liberty and Impartial Laws for our motto.

General Grant in England.

The London Times of the 16th inst. gives the following view of Gen. Grant as a candidate, as seen from the outside world: "There are many forcible considerations which must recommend Gen. Grant to the nation above all competitors. In the present condition of the country, what is wanted more than any thing else is a strong man at the head of the administration. No man can be that in these days who has not the good will of the people in his side and the army at his back."

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The Ohio Election.

THE OFFICIAL FOOTINGS—HAYS RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND THURMAN THE SMALLEST VOTE OF ALL THE CANDIDATES.

The following are the official footings of the vote for Ohio State officers at the election of October 8, 1867, as canvassed by the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State:

Table with 3 columns: Office, Dem., Repub. Rows include Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Board of Public Works, and Supreme Judge.

Hays had the largest vote, Thurman the smallest vote, of all the candidates. The largest aggregate vote was on Board of Public Works—484,453; the smallest was on Treasurer, 484,120—a difference of 333 votes.

HOW THE ELECTION OF SHARPSHOOD MUST BE CONTESTED.—If the election of Judge Sharpswood should be contested, it must be before the Legislature, to which petitions alleging frauds must be presented within ten days after the meeting, and be signed by at least fifty electors.

—The proposition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln's benefit, has received her sanction. About five hundred letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen calling upon them for donations.

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