PARIS, October 28, Evening.—Several more French ships-of-war left Toulon during the day for Civita Vecchia. The entire press are loud in praises of Victor Emanuel for his recent proclamation despouncing Garibaldi.

Rome and its Defenses

The Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer supplies the tollowing, 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 stough battle Gran case. will have either a tough battle or an easy triumph, according as the Roman people within the walls are disposed toward them. The castle of St. Angelo is the only considerable work in Rome, and only considerable work in Rome, and good for nothing against siege cannon. The city walls are about fifty feet high, defended by a few flank batteries, poorly armed. Civita Vecchia is about the days march from Rome; the Garibaldians could readily tear up the railway and embarrass the high road. Rome has been twice attacked by a foreign army, once in 1827, again in 1849, both times by the French. On the last occasion, Garibaldi defends.

On the last occasion, Garibaldi defended the city. He met the French army, ed the city. He met the Freuch army, forty thousand strong, at the western gate, called San Pancrazio, where they attacked at two points. Their superior artillery soon dismounted his own from the walls, when he sallied out of the gate and charged them in flank with he bayonet, took seven hundred prisoners, and routed their entire corps d'armee. They fled in the night. At dawa he pursued them six miles, drove in their flanks with only three thousand men, and would have driven them into the sea, but that the French sent a flag of truce and begthe French sent a fig of truce and begged an armistice of thirty days. Garibaldi then marched fity miles from Rome, routed the whole Neapolitan army, and intimidated the Spanish and

army, and intimidated the Spanish and Austrians from approaching.

Before the truce had expired the French treachery surprised the Italian posts outside the walls of Rome, and after two thousand menchad been lost in assaults and counter assaults they drew their parallels and brought up forty siege earnors. The defense was reported as eannon. The defense was prolonged and other month. Garibaldi made a flight breaches that was the climax of one of the superbest resistances in history, and no man in Europe is better infoamed than he is to-day, upon the weak and strong points of the city. If a night-occurs here, it will be a desperate one, and among its episodes may be the death of Garibaldi, who has sworn to enter Rome again or die under its walls.— Neither his death nor defeat can long retard the perfect unity of Italy.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.- The hopes awakened by the persistent and successful effort of the Juarists have not been realize d since the war has ceased nor are they likely to be. The financia and a general crisis seems to be expected.

Those who have any business are contracting and preparing for the storm the best they can. According to a letter from the City of Mexico there is a fixed from the City of Mexico there is a fixed from the City of Mexicans, and most opinion among the Mexicans, and most foreigners, that the expected civil war will soon bring after it the dreaded and wished for intercention of the United States. Powerful interests and passions it is surmised, some also in wished for intervention of the United States. Powerful interests and passions here—and, its surmised, some also in the United States—are at at work to en desvor to drag the American people into intermeddling in Mexican affairs. It is conceded that this government will be compelled, ere long, to appear in the market, either in Wall street or in the loby of the American Congress, for American dollars to drag is out of its financial mire, and it is extensively bestieved that, in venturing on its present lieved that, in venturing on its pre

Impartial Suffrage Based on Intelligence.

Since the ravision 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. There is no doubting that it is the only plan that will stand scrutiny, for no one has yet been found who can give a reason why a man qualified by residence, intelligence and un-

during the day for Civita Vecchia. The soutire press are loud in praises of Victor Emanuel for his recent proclamation denouncing Garibaldi.

Late dispatches report Garibaldi still holding a position near Monte Rotondo. It is reported an aggreement has been arrived at between France and Italy, whereby the troops of the former with a state and the street of the green process of the state of th thorough reconstruction of our Govern ment until free speech and impartial lib erty prevail in all parts of our country.'

> GEN. GRANT AND THE SOUTHER EDITOR.—As several papers are trying to make something out of the report of 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 editor in question is Dr. Sam Bard, of the Atlanta New Era. He comes up here to collect claims against the War Department. Some of them are found to be for work never done; others for work done, but not authorized; and still others are excessive charges for work ordered and done. He was in the rebel army four years, and the editoria was wr. tten in this city some months ago by the correspondent of a New York pa-per. Bard then thought Gen. Grant per. Bard then thought Gen. Grant would be caught by the Democrats. Finding cut, since the summer seasion of Congress adjourned, that he does not train with that party, Bard is anxions to justify himself to his rebel friends here and at home, in the position he has taken Accordingly, he has reported around town, during Grant's absence that he had Accordingly, no nas reported around town, during Grant's absence, that he had been accorded a private interview, and had taken notes of Gen. Grant's remarks. Everybody knows that this advantures had no such interview as he claims. The interview was very brief, and Bard did most of the talking. He seems to be somewhat alarmed at the stir he has created, and now claims he never made such a report of the conversation as has been credited to him.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION .- The New York dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: The charman of Democratic State Central Committee, Democratic State Central Committee, Tilden's, usually short face is elongated sufficiently to adorn Harper. I have just conversed with the lugubrious gentleman. His State Convention refused to indorse the President. His organ, the World, repudiated the President and the Pendleton greenback question.—
Thus arrayed, they went into the fight, but finding themselves soon after short of funds, they opened necotistions with the but finding themselves soon after short of funds, they opened negotiations with the President, who, in return, sent a commissioner to treat with them. Their terms were that, if he would suspend all Republican Collectors and Assessors in New York they would tolerate him for the present. He treated the demand with contempt. They then sent Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, to get the Administration to wink at frauds sufficient to pay the St. Nicholas Hotel headquarters bill. Pierce came back with a flea in his ear. Thus we have a split between the President ond the New York Democracy, and between the Democrats of New York and the West. I bet my money on the Republicans.

There is said to be fun in numbers, but most people think it included princi-pally in No. 1. At all evnets the faith of the world is pinned rather closely on that

-California raises fifteen million



The Largest Circulation of

C. E. ANDERSON, - - Editor. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1867 "Liberty and Union, New and Ferever, Ontand Inseparable."-D. Webster.

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 on the nager question. It makes no difference to the editor whether the dose is gettuine or counterfeit. The editor, of course wouldn't make a state

ment that was not true.

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 tickst. The military had to be called out to quell their riotous disposition. We will have fine times in this country after a while, when the Radicals and the negroes get under way. The negroes will play politicians and the white men pay taxes! What a glorious future"

When the editor penned the above he certainly was budly affected with "Nager on the brain." His mind must have been clouded by some dark shadow looming up in the wood pile. Now, Jacob, you certainly did not intend to tell your readers that all or even a majority of the polls in the State of Virginia had been taken possession of by the "Nagers," and that the white man was driven from the polls unless he would vote the Radis al ticket. You would fain have your readers believe that the Southern white man had become very meek. Are you not ashamed to try to impose upon the refined "intelligence" of your readers by such wholesale misstatements? Such stuff might do to tell to "my friends" in New York city, or some dark corner of Butler or Berks county, but "intelligent people," even in the Democratic party, will diseard such stuff. In administering to your patients, who are afflicted like yourself, don't make your doses quite so strong and the "intelligent" Democrac may possibly swallow them.

THE RUBAL 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, at \$1.50 a year, and a valuable gratuity is sent to each subscriber, claimed to be worth, in some cases, the full subscription price, consisting of fine steel-plate Engravings, choice Grape Vines, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, the best grown; Early Goodrich Potatoes, &c., all sent by mail, post paid.

This valuable paper is edited and pub-lished by T. B. Miner, Esq., the author of several works on rural pursuits, and a practical farmer and horticulturist, of 35 years' experience ; and he claims that he gets up the most practical paper for farmers and fruit growers in the United States, and the cheapest also; and from what we have seen of his paper, we do not doubt the correctness of his claim.

In laying the merits of good, rural pe riodicals before our readers, we are doin a public good, inasmuch as a large portion of the agricultural and horticultural wealth of this country has accumulated published in such papers, and no greater disaster to the rural population could happen, than the suppression of such papers for the want of patronage. We are pleased to learn, however, that the Rural American has the largest circulation of any paper of its class, except one monthly; and that Mr. Miner is the owner of several very valuable farms, on which he grows all the vines, plants, &c. that he sends free to his subscribers ; consequently he is enabled to fulfill all his obligations to his subscribers with regularity and promptness. The next volume of the Rural American comences January 1st, 1868; but Mr Miner offers the balance of the 1867 volume free to all who subscribe for the pas per for 1868 now, and remit \$1,50. This is, certainly, a very liberal offer, and should be accepted by every farmer and fruit grower, who wants a first class paper kind, and one that is decidedly cheap, to say nothing about gratuities offered.

Grape culture is becoming one of the great staples of rural production in the United States. It is astonishing to note the immense increase in that product within the last ten years. Mr. Miner course of driving its own people into descent pair and revolt, it relies on the ultimate support of American bayonets.

In this year and the last ten years. Mr. Miner of the Natural History Room pair and revolt, it relies on the ultimate support of American bayonets.

to his subscribers. Verily, a man that does thus is one of the greatest benefactors of the age. He also has 800 bushel 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, Oneithemselves 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, yesterday's date, appears with General Grant's name at the editorial head, as ts choice fou the Presidency, and says

its choice fou the Presidency, and says:

"Knowing, sherefore, that his sentiments are in full accord with those of the loyal masses who are earnestly laboring to secure the reconstruction of the Goy-erment 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, partrottsma and integrity, we unfurl his name in the confident assurance that he will be the Chief Magistrate above he the people to succeed. trate chosen by the people to succeed

A meeting of prominent Republicans of Eric, 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 committe was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting officers for a ermanent organization of the Club: Richards, M. Harlbeb, G. F. Breviller, George W. Walker, J. B. Vincent. B

F. H. Lynn.
The Greenville Argue hoists the names d General Grant for President and Edwin M. Stanton for Vice-President, and

"Untrammeled by obnoxious political alliances, unbiased by personal obliga-tions to politicians, and outside of all schemes for political preferment, he is eminently the candidate of the masses eminently the candidate of the masses. Such a candidate we need to arrouse the ceuntry from the apathy produced by the selfahness and corruption of professional politicians. Such a resident the coun-try needs—one with no friends to reward enemies to punzih but who, loving country, her institutions, liberty, unity and prosperity, above everything

o promote them.

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

Committee Meeting.

The Republican Co., Committe will neet at the Court House, in Butler, ou Monday November 18th, the first day of Court, for the discussion of important ousiness. It is composed as follows :

Adams, John Staples;
Allegheny, Dr. A. W. Crawford;
Brady, J. G. M'Clymonds;
Butler, Newton Maxwell;
Buffslo, Alfred D. Wier;
Cliuton, John Anderson, Esq.;
Craphery, Lymes Robinson; Cranberry, James Robinson; Connoquenessing, Reed B. Gibson Centre, Wm. A. Christy; Concord, Joseph Campbell; Clearfield, Peter Fennel, Jr Clearneid, Peter Fennel, Jr.
Clay, J. R. M. Junkin, Esq.;
Cherry, H. C. M'Coy;
Donegal, Andrew Barnhart,
Fsirview, M. S. Ray;
Franklin, Henry Pillow;
Forward, Isaac Ash;
Jefferson, David Logan, Esq;
Jackson, Rabert Roge; Jefferson, David Logan, Esq;
Jackson, Robert Boggs;
Lancaster, Isaac Boyer;
Marion, Russel Vandyke;
Mercer, D. McMillan;
Middlesex, William Crooks;
Muddycreek, Dr. W. R. Cowden;
Oakland, Capt, John Bippus;
Penn, William R. Patterson;
Parker, John Kelly;
Slipperyrock, H. E. Wick;
Summit, Alexander Mitchell;
Venango, William Martin;
Wasbington, R. A. Mifflin, Esq;
Worth, Robert Barron; Worth, Robert Barron : Winfield, N. M Kirkland : Bor. of Butler, John H. Negley Centreville. G Christle " Saxonburg, J. E. Muder; Sunbury Capt. A. Wilson Zelienople,

Amos Lusk, Chairman.

-When General Sheridan stopped at Salisbury, the other day, to shake hands with the people, an honest looking laborer s epped up first, and saying, "I would like to, if yeu will shake hands with a team-"I used to drive oxen myself once," replied little Phil, and he has never failed to drive everything which he has undertaken since

GOOD WAY OF COOKING ONIONS .-It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it dismisses strong taste of that vegetable. an excellent way of serving up onion to chop them after they are boiled. and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt an and let them stew about fifteen utes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

—A man remarked while inspect-ing the print of the feet of birds in the stones exhibited in the vestibale of the Natural History Rooms - that those marks were evidences of the

Communications.

Whiskey on the MR. EDITOR -I observe in your last saue a communication which, on perusal, convinces 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 ancount of he effects of the temperance movement, we pity him. If, on the other hand, he is eking out a little of the ill-feeling that e indulges in personally because be cannot call in at some of the leading hotels ceasionally and take a drink but is compelled to wind his solitary way at a late hour of the night to the only re. maining fountain of "rot-gut," running the risk, too, of being brought into Court t any time to disclose, what for his own redit he wishes to keep secret, our sympathies are not so strong. But as to the question, what grounds are there for emplaint or for fears ?

And first, as to the grounds of coman 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 pertainly never saw a word on the liquor question in any of them. I have read the proceedings of its conventions, Couna word on the subject of liquor emanating from one of them. I have heard and read a great many political yp State and National, and I be ver read yet I have never, in any of these, beard or read one word on the subject of the iquor business. Why, then, are the nervet of certain politicians so sensitive n this subject? The answer is, that the Republican party elected the present Court, and that Court has refused license to quite a number of applicants for tay ern and restaurant license Be it so The very fact that they are empowered by law to grant license, is evidence also f their right to refuse liceuse, when, in their judgment enlightened by evinot to be granted.

But who is mainly responsible for the ction of the Court? In my judgment the people, without reference to party. are responsible; and I trust they will coept 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 urpose 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. We have also nine edifices in which as many congregations meet to worship God; attached to most, if not all of these, are Sabbath Schools, organized and conducted with a view to the moral training of the youth-the cultivation of the mind and heart of the rising generation, the better to prepare them for usefulness in the present life, and

eternal enjoyment in the world to come. A High School is also founded here, inder the care of one of our most popular and useful denominations. 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 sounties. Under the combined influences of the various literary and religious institutions above mentioned, one would naturally suppose our community might oon become a second Eden.

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 patroaized. Some of the barrs were even sut-let, (contrary to law.) The evil effects of these places of resort were apparent to every observer. Men by the dozen, otherwise respectable and indusbe seen on the street late at night, the sport of the boys and a blot on decency and good order.

From dark till midnight the restaus ants were the haunts of the youth of the vicinity. While this state of things was not improving to the morals, it was injurious to the finances of those who frequented these places of pleasure and dissipation.

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 All this is well understood; sufficient to say, that to improve this state of things, the good people of this town, without reference to either church or party, remonstrated against the licensing of these places in the future, On these remonstrances were found the names of I. J. Cummings, and Sheriff Brackenridge, of Wm. Campbell and Wm. S. Beyd, of Jas. Balph and Harvey Colbert, of H. J. Berg and

king instances where families, once reable and affluent, had gone down to publican party was not responsible for be the representative of party opinion or their knowledge. Judge Taney deviated from this rule to serve party, as did also Judges Woodward and Sharswood. But I hope, for the honor of this important branch of our Government, their examples will not be followed. I must onfess to a great contempt for the Court

the influence of party.

It was true, as your correspondent showed, that the law passed by our last Legislature was used by the De as a campaign document, and as such dropped at the door of each of our hotels and restaurants. This was a poor com-pliment 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. Senator Brown, of Philadel. phia, and Senator Buckalew, now Democratic Senator of the United States, wer two of the pioneers on this subject. The aw of last winter is fittle else than a reproduction of the old laws on the same subject, and was possibly brought forth by some one seeking a little notoriety. At any rate, laws as severe can be prowith the names of Governors Bigler and Packer respectively attached.

n whose rulings I have ever observed

Having thus impartially examined this ubject, do we find any evidence that this question had anything to do with our late election ! Certainly not, that I can

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that these nervous gentlemen un-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, so far as I am advised no member of that committe was present.) They, there proposed to raise a committee to wait on our Judges and intorm them, that the fate of our County Treasurer depended on their action on the license matter-that unless license was granted to the Bors ough (!) appileants, Mr. Morrison would be defeated. Whether these gentlemen thought as they professed I know not If they did, their imagination, must have been very imaginative as the sequel proved, for Mr. Morrison ran a higher vote than any other member of the ticket. I should have remarked that, their proposition was overruled and the Court thus saved an insult. It is a fact proper to be stated here that as soon as the Court refused license in the Spring of 1866 it was proposed by some of the Democrats to make capital out of it by taking grounds against the action of the Court; but their Convention was notified or at least, some of its members, that if they did, they would lose in the operation : no action was therefore taken, no has their paper ever uttered a word of

For the foregoing reasons, I am led to conclude that the Republican party has given no grounds of c omplaint with re gard to its relations to the temperance question. Our next inquiry is, whether there is anything to be appre. hended in the future? In other-wordsin case the Court should continue to redozen, otherwise respectations and in case the Court should count the smallest vote, of all the candidates, trious, might be seen loafing about these hotels, under the influence of liquor.

Some of them would stay till a very late injuriously affected thereby ! For one I was on Treasurer, 484,120—a difference of 333 votes. Most of our Land Lords and Restauran 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 excentions to this rule are at least too sharp to join their fortunes with a played out organization like the Democracy. They prefer an allianae with the party in pow er-where they can claim an occasional erumb. My word for it, they will not leave us while we are in the majority. was going to say, that old "Cluty," with

complaint, while its constant howling on

the Bond question must have wearied its

readers long since.

not go.

When the old fashioned Democracy was in power, the young bloods of the party-the boys who ran the machinethronged 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. Those young bloods of the Democracy have re party identity do we find in these names? 'fathers in Israel." These patriarchs known to Americans to their cost.

The remonstrances were presented mainly are seen making their annual pil grimege by Jas. Bredin, Esq., who not only treatto our peaceful town to make their nousioations and declare their views of the
great force urged upon the Coart the
evil effects of license, not only upon the
not seen a delegate to a Democratic Con. community, but also upon the keepers of these places themselve; calling up stri. The truth is, modern Democratic politicians seem to have no money to spend. Instead of riding up to a Hotel, when drunkards' graves, &c. Surely the Res they arrive in town, they are frequently seen stowing their horses away in the this! But say our weak kneed neighbors, stable of some acquaintance, and with a the Judges are Republicane! What if they are? They were not elected to hand, winding their way to the Conven-carry out any party measures. The Judition—where, if they have an occasional diciary never has, and I trust never will, quarter it is filehed from them for the be the representative of party opinion or purpose of paying for the printing of the party measures. Its duty is to administ tickets for some wounded soldier who ter the law upon the facts brought to has consented to become a victim on their ticket !

If any of our hotel or restaurant keepers were mersenary 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 mott

Ruoquallara Yestra. General Grant in England.

The Loudon Times of the 15th inst. gives the following view of Gen. Grant as a candidate, as seen from the outside world: "There are many foreible considorations which must recome a Gen. Grant to the nation above all competitors. In the present condition of the syntry, what is wanted more than any thing also is a strong man at the head of the administration. strong man at the head of the administration. No man can be that is these days who has not the good will, of the people on his side, and the army, at his back. Of weak or complaint president there have been plenty, and a firm. President is an obstruction to the business of the country, if he represents views, which are obsortions to the majority, Gen. Grant seems to combine the necessary advantages and qualifications in his own personmore completely than any candicate who ges and qualifications in his own person-more completely then any quodicate who has yet been assed. He has rendered service to the northern cause which can never be forgotten, and he has not com-mitted himself to, a single set which shows him to be answorthy of the fullest confidence. His advice would probably be tollowed when the advice fo no one be tollowed when the advice fo no one else would be even instead, to. He isstill the idol of the army, whose votes will have ne unimportant share in deciding the election. There has probably never been another man in the republic so generally popular since the time of Washington. His past sorvices are unimportant compared with those which he might now render to his countrymen, for almost any policy which the President was strong enough to carry out for almost any policy which the President was strong enough to carry out would be better than confusion caused by perpetual hostilites between the executive and legislature. General Grant is a just man, and his character justifies the expectation that he would act, in any position in which he was placed, with an earnest regard for the interest of his sountry. What he decided upon he could accomplish. As affording them relief from the present cententions and heart-burning, a large proportion of the people would probably wellom Garnt as their President, and the Republicans have done wisely in placing a chek upon some President, and the Republicans have done wisely in placing a chek upon some of their extenne organs in opposition to him. He may be supplanted by another candidate of whome the world has not yet heard a whisper, but his defeat could not be attempted without sacrafices which the republicans, powerful as they are, are not prepared to make."

The Ohio Election.

THE OPPICIAL FOOTINGS HAVE RE-MAN 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 :

Hayes had the largest vote, Thurman

HOW THE ELECTION OF SHARSWOOD MUST BE CONTESTED .- If the election of Judge Sharswood 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 elecing, and be signed by at least fifty elec-tors. A committee to hear the testimony will consist of four Senators and three Representatives—to be selected by a pro-cess of striking and challenging—who are to hear testimony in public, and their report, ar that of a majority, is final and conclusive.

was going to say, that old "Cluty," with a plattoon of horned devils could not drive them from us—at any rate they will not go.

—The propsition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln's benefit, has received her sanction. About five hundred letters have been addressed to promred letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen ealling upon them for donations. A book has been opened in Mr. Brady's rooms in Broadway, New York, where her wardrobe is on exhibition, for the same purpose. The sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five centawas subscribed on Tuesday by thirteen individuals, in amounts varying from twenty five cents to fifty dolars.

-The Grand Hotel in Paris is Dr. Bell, of Rev. White, (an anti-war tired from the profession of politics and advertised for sale at 11,000,000. Democrat,) and Rev. Dr. Young. What left the care of the organization to the This is the establishment so well-