

The Montana Post.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.



REPORTED BY THE W. U. TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY POST.

Latest news from all parts of the World

The Thunderer Arraigns Napoleon—Virginia Votes for the Convention—Brewer's New Election—The Ohio Vote—Trouble about the Richmond Elections—The Indian Commission—A Gay Fiasco Plot in Rome—The War in China—Mexican News.

The News from Italy—New York and Mexico—The Cotton Crop—Fenian Trials—Bribery—Thanksgiving Day—Currency Contractions.

Indian Treaties Consummated—The U. P. R. R.—The French Intervention—Ironclads and Troops Gone to Italy—The Pope asks for Prayers—Destructive Tornado—Reports from the South—Ex-Gov. Andrew Dead—Garibaldi at the Walls of Rome—Fever at Yale—Sanjour Sentenced to Die—Affairs in Italy Critical—The Exposition Ended—The Indian War—Gay Fiasco Plot.

London, Oct. 24.—The Times has a strong editorial on French intervention. It stigmatizes the compulsory course of France as cruel to Italy and perilous to Europe; declares its effect will be transcended, for the Garibaldians must rise again to some new enterprise against Rome.

It is reported that Napoleon has requested the European powers to unite with France in a general conference for the settlement of the Roman question and to prevent the recurrence of current events in Italy.

Sir James South, an eminent astronomer, died to-day aged eighty.

There are indications of Fenian movements on Cork. The patrol guards are doubled.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Latest accounts represent the new Cabinet incomplete. Duranoe is hesitating to accept the portfolio; Ratazzi still acting as Prime Minister.

The Emperor of Austria is the guest of Napoleon.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—All the German States, not members of the confederation, signify their intention to send a postal treaty concluded with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A leading Republican Senator declares the Senate will impeach the President within forty days after impeachment articles are presented.

Richmond, Oct. 24.—The returns show conclusively that the State voted in favor of a Convention. The Radicals have about fifteen majority in the Convention.

The negroes voted the Radical ticket en masse. Negroes desiring to vote with the Conservatives were chased from the polls by the colored radicals.

Hannicut's son was arrested for tearing up Conservative tickets and sent to Libby Prison, but afterwards released.

Florence, Oct. 23.—Giardini has succeeded in forming a new Ministry.

The official dispatches there is no apprehension of French intervention, and expects the people to sustain the King.

The rumor is current that Ciardini is planning a coup d'etat for solving the Roman question.

All efforts of the police to discover the whereabouts of Garibaldi are futile.

A number of citizens had an audience with the King to-day and reported his Majesty for the liberation of Rome.

Mexico Garibaldi is reported lying sick in the province of Umbrá.

Nashville, Oct. 24.—Brownlow is elected Senator.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24.—The official vote of Ohio is published. Hayes' majority 2,983. The total vote is over 484,000, the largest ever east.

Hartford, Oct. 24.—Sheridan had a magnificent reception, the finest ever seen in the State. In his speech he exhorted the soldiers Sheridan charged them to keep united and act as one man till reconstruction was completed.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Times' special says the Government is informed that a new Minister from England will not be appointed at present.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—The Conservatives will probably contest the elections in Richmond. They intend to issue an appeal to the people persisting against the manner in which the election was conducted.

Schofield, after the close of the second day's polls, ordered the polls to be closed on the following day in order to allow all registered negroes to vote. At the close of the second day's poll, which was to end the election, the whites had a majority, but on the third day the negroes took possession of the polls and voted all day and all night. They seemed innumerable. The Conservatives claim the negroes were brought in from the country. Disturbances frequently occurred requiring the military to quell them.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The citizens of Georgia, having complained that Pope's allotment of Districts in the Convention gives an undue advantage to the negroes, the President referred the matter to General Grant. Grant reports that he thinks the allotment should have been made by counties instead of Senatorial Districts, but as the election commences on the 29th, thinks the matter cannot be remedied. He has however telegraphed to Pope asking if it is practicable to re-district, but has received no reply.

Washington, Oct. 25.—From the election in West Virginia yesterday for members of the State Legislature the returns are meagre and indicate a diminished vote. The Democrats carry the city and county of Wheeling by 700 majority. There are large Democratic gains as far as heard from.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Dispatches from Medicine Creek Lodge state the Indian Commissioners have effected a treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches, with the object to secure the peace of all the southern Indians. They met the Arapahoes and Cheyennes Oct. 22.

London, Oct. 25.—Late dispatches from Rome say a party is actively attempting insurrection. On Tuesday a mine was placed under the barracks of the Papal Zouaves and fired at a given signal. The attempt was a decided failure. Nobody was killed. Many persons were injured and the building badly shattered. The general outbreak was soon suppressed and the city became quiet.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—A heavy run was made on the Royal Canadian Bank to-day. The call for gold was promptly responded to and the excitement subsided.

Wilmington, Oct. 25.—The whites manifest more interest in the election since the result in Virginia is known. There are five days more for registration.

Florence, Oct. 25.—Garibaldi is again heard from. Disregarding the prohibition of the authorities, he has gone south and at last accounts was at Riota, a small town near the Papal frontier.

Additional advices state that the Garibaldians have not all left the Papal territory, but the Pontifical troops have been successful in several recent encounters.

Gen. Black has accepted the position of Minister of Marine in the new Cabinet.

The Paris reception of the Emperor of Austria was cordial and gratifying. Whenever he appears in mass with an enthusiastic reception from the people. The sympathy for his brother, the unfortunate Maximilian, heightens the respect with which the Emperor is regarded by all classes.

London, Oct. 25.—Intelligence from China says the rebels defeated the Imperialists in a great battle within 30 miles of Peking. That city is in great danger of falling into the hands of the rebels.

Havana advices from Mexico the 9th state the election of Juarez is confirmed. Leojold is elected President of the Supreme Court.

Fifty-two political prisoners have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, generally brief. Two hundred have been released.

American Minister Plumb has been presented to Juarez.

Garzolan, arraigned for treason, has been pardoned and since elected to the new Congress.

Together it is still waiting the final decision upon his application for the body of Maximilian. There appears no probability he will obtain it.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Eve.—The dispatches say Garibaldi has gathered a large force and is ready to pass the Papal frontier.

Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

The Monteur officially announces the fleet has sailed to sea from Civita Vecchia.

London, Oct. 25.—The dispatches state that Garibaldi is marching toward Rome. His command is divided into two columns. That under Garibaldi has arrived at Montevideo.

The Papal troops are returning slowly.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Times' Bridge Co. has adopted the plans of Mr. Rebell, who has been appointed Engineer. The work will be commenced immediately.

A large number of military, commercial and financial celebrities started yesterday on a visit to Mexico. The principal object is to establish direct business relations between New York and Mexico.

The Bureau of Statistics estimate the cotton crop at present started yesterday on a quarter bales, of four hundred pounds to each. This is about one half the crop of 1866.

London, Oct. 26.—The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. Grove was found not guilty. Nengrigh, who confessed he shot O'Donnell, was discharged, being evidently insane.

The trial of Fenians in Dublin was begun on Monday.

Gen. Fenola has declined the services of command and will defend himself.

At the Diet at Baden a large majority sanctioned the North Solverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Humphrey, Senator from the 30th District, has been arrested in Wyoming county, charged with accepting a bribe of \$500 to influence his action on bill before the Railroad Committee of the Senate. He was held to await the action of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President has issued a proclamation recommending Nov. 28th as a day of thanksgiving.

The forthcoming debt statement will show a contraction of four millions of currency. It is stated the Government will anticipate the November interest on bonds to the amount of \$500 to influence his action on bill before the Railroad Committee of the Senate. He was held to await the action of the grand jury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—It is reported the Pacific Mail Company has bought the Elysian Fields from Stevens for \$2,000,000.

The Herald's special says Diaz only received 75 of the 245 electoral votes in Mexico.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The treaty with the Kiowas concluded. It gives us 8,000 square miles or 2,500,000 (?) acres between the North Fork of Red river and the Red river. The tribe numbers 4,000 persons. The Indians receive one suit of clothing annually, besides other presents. They agree to keep a 15 day peace, to capture no more women and children, no more trains and to allow the railroads to be built. They are allowed to hunt on the old reservation south of the Arkansas river until the settlements drive away the buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The British Government declines to release Warren or Neagles.

Employers counsel the proper authority to decide that the offer to sell liquors at less than two dollars per gallon not raise the presumption that the tax has not been paid, because the spirits may have been rectified and diluted.

Intelligence from the Southern States says in the convention to be called in the fall the people will be allowed three days for holding the elections in Georgia and Florida, because the voting is to be done at the county seats. This mode is adopted in order to protect the colored voters and more likely to preserve order than if they voted at precincts.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Dispatches from Constantinople say Omar Pasha is relieved of the command of Cordia and ordered to the Danube. Hassan Pasha is appointed to command in Candia.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—Five hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed. The track is laid within seventeen miles of Cheyenne.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Advices from Mexico give the details of the Tehuantepec grants to Elton and associates. The grant continues in force for seventy years; fifteen per cent. of the profits are to be paid to the Mexican government. At the termination of the grant all improvements revert to the government. The terms require that not less than fifteen leagues of telegraph and six leagues of wagon road shall be constructed yearly till the route is fully opened. Operations are to be commenced within 18 months. All merchandise passing over the road and capital invested in improvements to be exempt from taxation; transport free of duty; the nation guaranteeing neutrality to the isthmus; the government to pay Sloss any damages adjudged his company arising from what is known as the Sloss grant.

Had advices to the 9th say a general revolution is regarded as imminent. Provisions are at famine rates. A motion was made in the legislature to allow the return of all exiles, Jeffrad included.

The Jamaica government has refused to sanction the subsidy for a steamship line between New York and the West Indies.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—Cradley's block was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$200,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Herald's Mexico special reports that Admiral Legabold's credentials were received by Juarez.

The Times' special says impeachment is gathering no force either in the Senate or House. The proposition to continue the session during Johnson's term of office is favorably received.

Florence, Oct. 26.—Victor Emmanuel's soldiers refuse to fight against Garibaldi.

It is considered that the military will be formed thoroughly radical, whose policy will be to make Rome the capital of Italy.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The Pope, in a letter to the Bishops, asks them to order prayers for the Holy See.

The police in searching a house met with resistance and used their bayonets, killing 15 Garibaldians, wounding 30, and capturing a quantity of arms and bombs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A second protest is laid before the President against Seward's course respecting the Fenian prisoners in Ireland. Seward's removal is urged.

In the absence of necessary appropriation to pay the Alaska pre-emption claims, the military authorities will probably be instructed not to remove such settlers until the settlement now pending is finally concluded.

The New York Tribune's Constantinople letters say that Turkey has decidedly concluded not to cede Candia to Greece. There is not likely, however, to be immediate war with Russia.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The late storm on the Rio Grande was the most destructive with a loss of life and property. Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoros. Fifteen houses were blown down. Ten persons were killed at Brownsville and twelve at Brazos. Not a single inhabitant escaped on a vessel, the balance perished. The greatest distress prevails.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Gen. Lamsandi has finally accepted the office of Captain-General of Cuba.

It is said Spain has decided not to join any coalition of the Catholic powers in favor of the Pope.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—Orders are issued for the entire force intended for Rome to embark immediately. Ten thousand troops have arrived from Africa.

Florence, Oct. 29.—The King's proclamation says the country is in great danger. He denounces the Garibaldians for usurping the right to make war, and commands the insurgents to return to their allegiance. He expects the people to sustain the King and preserve the national honor. He promises when tranquility is restored Italy and France will scold the Roman question.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Times Cincinnati special says Vallandigham claims he has enough votes pledged to be elected Senator from Ohio.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Herald's special says several prominent Southerners express the conviction that a general negro outbreak is imminent. They are nearly every negro in the South is armed and the whites are destitute of the means of defense. The impeachment of the President it is believed will be the time for the rising. They urge a President to increase the military force in the South.

The returns are received from all of the counties in Virginia but two. The total vote is over 164,000. Only 5,900 are against the constitution.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Ex-Gov. Andrew was attacked with apoplexy last night. His situation is critical. He remains insensible.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Omaha dispatches say a messenger had arrived from Laramie. There are 36 warriors who favor peace. The head man promise to be at Laramie on the 10th of Nov. White Cloud, the Sioux chief, sent word that he would be at the mouth of the government sending any more ignorant men to negotiate with him, but with somebody who understands the Indian question he will treat on liberal terms, relinquish all claims to the prairie and remove to the same north.

The Union Pacific Railroad from the track, but were unsuccessful.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cable dispatches of the 26th and 27th received are full of wild rumors about the fighting and movements of Garibaldi. Fighting occurred within a mile of Rome. Garibaldi is at the head of 10,000 troops and is being constantly reinforced.

Rome dispatches claim the Garibaldians were beaten in the engagement in Viterbo.

The Paris Monitor says the French intervention in Italy is not only a failure, but co-operate to maintain cordial relations with France.

The Italian people almost unanimously proclaim sympathy with Garibaldi, hold large meetings and adopt addresses to the King in favor of the Italian Confederation.

It is rumored in Paris that the Italian Crown Prince has put himself at the head of an army to resist the French. Another rumor is that Victor Emanuel intends to abandon his crown.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—Intelligence from Jamaica says the British are received from England against the proposed line of steamers between Jamaica and New Orleans. The governor will endeavor to obtain a reversal.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—Weston, pedestrian, started on his walk to Chicago at noon to-day.

Sheridan had a reception yesterday, and left to-day for Augusta.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Judge Benedict, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has granted an injunction restraining dentists from using hard rubber in dentistry without permission from the Gooden Rubber Company.

John Butterfield, the well known expressman, was struck with paralysis in this city, yesterday. There are hopes of his recovery.

The exercises at Yale college are suspended temporarily owing to the prevalence of the typhoid fever.

The Herald's special says Schofield's action in the late election is explained by the fact that he is a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Virginia.

Several hundred citizens have been ordered to leave Richmond by the negro vigilance committee.

Florence, Oct. 29.—The particulars of the engagement at Monte Rotondo, represent the fighting to have been obstinate on both sides. It was a bloody and a long one. Garibaldi was completely successful. He vigorously pursued the defeated Papal troops to Rome.

Garibaldi is advancing to the outer fortifications of Rome with his entire army.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Advices from Rome say that the great earthquake of Italy, expected hourly expected. The Pope has retreated from the Vatican and sought refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.

LOSTON, Oct. 30.—Gov. Andrew died at 6 o'clock this P. M. He remained insensible to the last.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—Gen. Pope has ordered the polls to be kept open till Saturday evening.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—Prussia refuses to receive Bavaria in the Solverein on the terms proposed by the Bavarian Government.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Municipality of Paris gave a grand banquet to the Emperor of France and Austria and the Empress Eugenie at the Hotel de Ville. The Emperor of France returned thanks to the people of Paris for their noble hospitality, and invoked a close unity between France and Austria. An enthusiastic ovation was given to the Emperor and the party as it passed through the streets.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The mixed commission for the settlement of the Candia grievances has returned to Constantinople without accomplishing anything.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Italian army has crossed the frontier. The commanding General has ordered Garibaldi to disband and disperse his forces.

The second fleet has left Toulon for Civita Vecchia.

It is reported an agreement is made that the French forces are to attack the insurgents and drive them from the Papal territory, when the Italian troops will quietly disarm them.

Moular has issued a note explaining the intervention of France. He regards the expedition as justifiable, because Italy failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights. He asserts the agency of France will proceed no further than possible.

The great powers will be called to settle the Roman question.

The latest dispatches from Rome before the destruction of telegraph communication say the insurgents were actively engaged and an outbreak regarded as imminent. The troops of Garibaldi were only at such a distant, organizing an attack. Parties are firing shells in the streets and impatiently awaiting the arrival of Garibaldi.

The French fleet had arrived at Civita Vecchia and sent a message to Napoleon III.

Reports say the Emperor Napoleon III. will enter Rome and he will leave.

London, Oct. 29.—The Globe says, editorially, although Prussia is committed to neutrality on the Roman question, Bismarck has issued the Italian Cabinet he will not allow France to make war against Italy on account of the Papal complication.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Garibaldi's victory is confirmed. He has been reinforced by several thousand men.

The Paris papers say the Italian Cabinet has accepted the offered conditions. First, the King

is to publicly disavow connivance with or support of the Garibaldian invasion. Second, Italy is to co-operate with the French expedition by a military movement on the frontier.

La Liberte says Napoleon has refused to permit Italy to co-operate. It is unnecessary to be intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civita Vecchia.

Florence, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the Italian army is ordered to advance into the Papal territory.

Garibaldi is in front of Rome with twenty-two battalions of young and devoted volunteers.

The last intelligence from the interior of Rome is dated on Monday. The city is comparatively tranquil. The Papal troops were all concentrated in the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have possession of the railway to Civita Vecchia.

The Italian army is advancing in the direction of Rome.

The King's recent policy causes tremendous agitation in Italy. The party in action is greatly exasperated, and violent demonstrations of indignation are reported in the principal cities.

La Liberte says the Emperor of Austria has assented to the proposed conference of European powers for the settlement of the Roman question. The Pope absolutely refuses to be a party to it. England and Russia are reported to have declined the invitation to join.

The evening journals say the Italian troops crossed the frontier without the consent of France, which brought about the crisis between the two countries and dangerous to the peace of Europe.

It is said that should no general conference be held on the Roman question, arrangements will be made for a joint occupation of Rome by the Catholic powers.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The motion of the council for defense that the Fenian prisoners accused of a mixed panel composed equally of Protestants and Catholics, was refused by the Judges.

Two policemen were killed by Fenians last night. One has turned Queen's evidence and given a full statement of the Danganore explosion.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Emperor has ordered the Exposition to be closed on the 3d of November.

It is said no treaty has been concluded between Napoleon and Francis Joseph, but the entente cordiale between France and Austria is possible.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The objections of Prussia have been removed. Bavaria and Wertenburg have joined the solverein. Both Kingdoms have concluded a military alliance with the North German Confederation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Cheyennes met the Peace Commissioners and signed a treaty, leaving them the right to the ground between the Arkansas and South Platte white game lands. They want no instructions or reservation, but will live their own way. There will probably be peace till May.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Forty-nine clerks were discharged from the Paymaster-General's office by order of Grant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Dispatches from Medicine Creek say a treaty has been made with the Arapahoes by which the latter go on some reservation like the Kiowas and Comanches. They are to receive \$5,000 yearly in clothing, etc. The Arapahoes will make a separate treaty, and will be the Arapahoes on account of the latter's hostile attitude toward the whites. All the tribes who held the council agree to renew friendly relations with the whites and return all stolen horses.

The Cheyennes have not yet arrived. They claim that they have not yet finished their medicine ceremonies, and ask two days longer time. The Commissioners will wait until the 28th, when they will leave if the Cheyennes do not arrive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Panama papers of the 23d are received. Isaac H. Stanbery, an American, was assaulted at Panama, by three natives and shot, but not fatally. The American Consul demanded the arrest of the assailants. A full investigation showed a deliberate attempt at assassination.

Report of the Grand Jury of Deer Lodge County.

We, the Grand Jury in and for the County of Deer Lodge, having examined into the condition of County buildings, report:

That the buildings, all of which are rented, are totally inadequate for the various County purposes for which they are used.

That the Treasurer's and County Clerk's offices, badly furnished and not properly constructed for the necessary business of the Judges, Jurors, Witnesses, or any of the various parties compelled to attend the Courts.

That the Treasurer's and County Clerk's and Recorder's offices are unfit buildings for the repositories of the monies and records of the County, and especially the Clerk's and Recorder's offices, in which is kept the deeds, records and titles to all the property in the County; is unsafe for the preservation and certain keeping of those important books and papers in which those records are contained.

That there is no Jail whatever, except occasionally some old building is rented in which to keep the various prisoners that are brought to the County, and to keep these prisoners with any safety numerous men have to be employed as guards, at an expense ruinous to the finances of the County.

All of which absolute want of proper County buildings for our County, and for the safe keeping of the public records, and to keep secure the violators of law and order, is a disgrace to our people and detrimental to the best interests of the large and prosperous County of Deer Lodge.

Deer Lodge, Oct. 18, 1867.

S. R. ELWELL, Foreman of Grand Jury.

W. M. A. TODD, T. R. GRUBBS, OSCAR RANKIN, THOS. H. IRVIN, HENRY J. PRIER, ENOS BISHOP, ADAM SMITH, PHILIP B. LEE, JOHN CARTER, SAMUEL SCOTT, WM. R. KELLOGG.

We congratulate our friends in Nebraska. The Republicans have swept it says the Republican, "as with a broom." Douglas county has been redeemed, and has given a majority of 250 for the Republicans. In Otoe county, a Democratic majority of 380 has been overcome, and the Republican candidates elected by 50 majority. Dakota county is also redeemed, and the results from all parts of the State are equally as cheering. The new State has done nobly. We endorse the words of the Republican: "The people have said by their votes that they were in favor of developing their own resources, in favor of settling up and improving the interior of our State; in favor of general intelligence and free schools; in favor of railroads; in favor of homestead laws; and in favor of inviting and encouraging intelligent capitalists to invest their means in our State, and thus consummate what nature designed us to be, the finest and wealthiest young State of the Union. Hurrah for Nebraska!" The Republicans of Colorado send greeting to the Republicans of Nebraska.—Denver News.

The Seattle Intelligencer (Washington Territory) is very confident that the showing for the Northern Pacific Railroad, before the next Congress, will be such that a full subsidy cannot be refused. The Intelligencer thinks the Northern Pacific will prove much superior to the Central route; and all people on our Central route are urged to favor the building of a through rival, as it will reduce fares.

The President's Boon Companions.

A few days since, when the excitement attending the suspension of Stanton and the removal of Sheridan was at its height the following representative men paid visits to the White House during a single day. Among them the press, the bar, the lobby and gentlemen of leisure were all represented. And this is the story of that day:

THE PRESS.

At the head of the newspaper men who pay court to Johnson and receive his favor, Tom Florence stands pre-eminent. At the tail stands the Washington sensationalist of the Boston Post, also pre-eminent there. Between these two are stars of various magnitude, shining from the dimness of the one up toward the brightness of the other. Col. Florence, personally, is jovial, genial and generous, only stormy when at a copperhead meeting, where his revolutionary frenzy becomes sublime. He is the worthy leader of the Washington secessionists, not only sharing all their prejudices, but constantly aiding to render them more intense. He is their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of our Andrew. He is the editor of the Evening Union. In it his double-edged articles appear daily, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Congress, in articles which, from the variety of type used to make them emphatic, give the editorial page the appearance of those specimen sheets sent out by the type foundry. Tom never omits his morning call at the White House. The following is a fair specimen of his editorial mildness:

"Men of America are you prepared to be reduced to slavery by the same Saxon character so feeble and cowardly that you will not strike one blow for the institutions of your fathers and the freedom of your posterity? We call upon you in God's name and the name of liberty, to rouse—to organize—and prepare to meet these insidious and heartless tyrants? If not for your own sakes, for the sake of your children, be ready to meet the issue, and, if necessary, consecrate the dying struggles of liberty and constitutional law with your blood! Democrats arouse—arouse and thoroughly organize!"

Johnnie Coyle, as the ex-robbers affectionately style him, dances constant attendance for the Intelligencer. He manages, by dint of industry, to keep the run of all Johnsonian political funds. He writes down Stanton and Judge Holt because they stand in the way of \$19,238 which the Intelligencer wants badly, but has no earthly claim upon. If Seward shows any disinclination to help on the claim of Jere Black's client for \$1,500,000 in the Guano Island case, Coyle sees it that Seward gets a blow in the President's organ. He goes over to New York to see what the whisky "ing need, and returns to see what he can do for them here. He brings presents from New York. He praises Binckley, who is expected to give an opinion that the Intelligencer should be paid \$19,238 for publishing what all the other journals in the land were glad to pay for as news, namely, the report of the conspiracy trial.

N. P. Sawyer, during all the late manifestations of the President, has occupied a high position at the White House. He is a very successful soap grease dealer in Pittsburg, and with the results of his honorable industry purchased a small copperhead newspaper there. He comes all the way from Pittsburg to advise Johnson, and the two hold pleasant and mutually profitable intercourse. For late Johnson is proving beyond question that the boast that his heart is with the common people is by no means an idle assertion. Sawyer, of Pittsburg, is Colonel Sawyer at the White House. He came here one day and gave notice in large type, that "The Grand Enc