Amusements.

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FRENCH THEATER—This Evening.—"Marie Antoinette." Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S—This Evening.—"Meg's Diversion," and "Black-Eyed Susan."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—This Evening.—"The Black Crook"—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATER—This Evening.—"Greek Corsair." Mlle. Marie Zoe.

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening.—"Rip Van Winkle"—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BROADWAY THEATER—This Evening.—"Hamlet." Edwin Forrest.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM—This Evening.—"Devil's Auction"—Grand European Ballet Company.

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER—This Evening.—"Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp"—"Too Much for Good Nature." Mr. M. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. Sedley Brown.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

☞ *The second page this morning contains Letters from Special Correspondents in Montana and Idaho, Critical Notes on the Fine Arts, and the Civil Court Reports; on the third are a Letter from Mexico, the regular Money Article, the Markets, and other matters; on the sixth Literary Items, and on the seventh General News.*

IOWA has gone Republican throughout, our Des Moines dispatch says, by 30,000 majority.

The Republicans of Maryland yesterday nominated Judge Hugh L. Bond for Governor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Manhood Suffrage, and of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency.

We commend to the attention of thinking men in every section the letter of Mr. Roger A. Pryor, which is printed in another column. Mr. Pryor gave bad advice to his fellow Southerners a few years ago; but with his opinions, as expressed in that letter, we can have no fault to find.

The Common Council yesterday, upon receipt of an official notification from the Mayor that the Court of Appeals had rendered a decision in favor of the city in the matter of the jurisdiction over licenses to hackmen, junk-dealers, &c., restored to the statute-books the license ordinances which were repealed in April last.

Another battle between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops was fought on Wednesday, when the Garibaldians are said to have been defeated. The Party of Action, on the other hand, assert that an insurrection will soon break out in the City of Rome. From the documents previously published in THE TRIBUNE, it is certain that a perfect understanding prevails among the National party in Rome and among the Garibaldian volunteers who have invaded the Papal territory.

Bankers and brokers were startled yesterday at the discovery that a large number of counterfeit Seven-Thirty $1,000 bonds had been put in circulation. How many of these fraudulent bonds have been issued is of course only conjectured. Our Washington dispatches give important details concerning these bonds and the newly-discovered counterfeits.

OHIO, after all the blowing and shouting of the Copperheads, appears by the latest returns to have elected the Republican State Ticket. Gen. Hayes is said to have over 2,000 majority for Governor; but the Legislature is said to be Democratic by a small majority. This gives Mr. Wade's seat in the Senate to Pendleton or Vallandigham.

"Now you see it, and now you don't." Yesterday we gave a table of Pennsylvania returns and estimates, which (in spite of typographical errors in Luzerne and Westmoreland Counties) appeared to indicate a small Republican majority. We have revised our figures by the little light afforded in the absence of exact returns, and now foot up a small Democratic majority. We take the highest Democratic estimates and returns for the counties voting on their side, and make liberal allowance for the reductions in the other column, and feel convinced that there is no reasonable doubt of Sharswood's election. Some of our friends in Pennsylvania still cling to the hope that the official count will bring us out all right; but we have no faith in such a result. The best advices concerning the Legislature put the Senate 20 Republicans to 13 Democrats, and the house 55 to 45, making a Republican majority of 17 on joint ballot. The Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum (Rep.) telegraphs to a friend that he has been beaten by Judge Woodward in the XIIth District for Congress, after a hard fight. The vote was close. Woodward has a majority of less than three hundred.

WARNING IN SEASON.

If a President had been chosen in the Autumn of 1862, he would have been a champion of National restoration by means of giving the whole country up to the revolted Slaveholders and bidding them work their will with it; if one had been chosen in the August of 1864, he would have been pledged to peace on any terms with the Confederate rebels. Had the builders of the Chicago Platform of that year evinced the simplest common sense—had they briefly resolved that they wanted Union and Peace, and did n't care what became of the Nigger—nay, had they known enough to say nothing at all—Gen. McClellan could have barely been beaten, even with the dead-weight of Pendleton hung to his skirts. That Platform cost him more votes in this State than composed Lincoln's majority: we presume it was the same in Connecticut, and elsewhere. We consider that Lincoln's election was secured by Sherman's capture of Atlanta and Sheridan's victories in the Valley of Virginia; but McClellan's overwhelming discomfiture was engineered by Vallandigham & Co. at Chicago.

The Republicans owe their victories of 1866 primarily to Mayor Monroe and his subordinate Thugs in New-Orleans; but Andrew Johnson & Co. greatly intensified them by their harangues while "swinging 'round the "circle" somewhat later. Eliminate those two elements from the canvass, and we could not have called out the full vote that gave us Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York. There may have been no more Republicans in either State after than before those performances; but a good many more of them found their way to the polls than would have done but for Messrs. Monroe and Johnson.

The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the persistent misbehavior of its enemies. It is strong enough to rule by its own merits, independently of their follies and crimes. But to this end, it must 1. Complete promptly the Reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of blended justice and magnanimity; 2. Systematically educate and enlighten the People. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of Reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments. We will speak to-day only to the second point.

If there were neither a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is needed to teach the essential articles of the Democratic creed: "Love rum "and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to "vote the "reg'lar ticket from A to Izzard."

But Republicanism rests on a radically different basis, and is sustained by wholly diverse considerations. It lives by Intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of Ignorance. Canvass almost any township in the land, and distinguish those who take from those who fail to take a newspaper, and you will find that two-thirds of those who take vote Republican, while three-fourths of those who read nothing but a chance paper picked up for a few moments in a bar-room vote the Democratic ticket, and will not be persuaded to touch any other.

If every man in the country could read, and did habitually read two good journals, one of each party, we should have no more doubt of electing a Republican President next year than of the rising of the sun. But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. Fortune will not always favor us as she did in 1864 and 1866. We can be sure of victories only by deserving them. And the duty now imperatively pressing upon us is to *take care that every voter who can read, and will read it, or who has some one in his family who can and will read it to him, is seasonably supplied with a good Republican journal for the whole year* 1868.

We are not going to succeed so easily as many have fondly calculated, and we rejoice that we are not. It we let the contest go at hap-hazard, and do not seasonably provide for and deserve success, we may be beaten. But if we begin now, and, by concerted, systematic effort, put a good Republican newspaper into the hands of every voter who will read it, we cannot be beaten.

Flooding the country with printed matter on the eve of an Election is a desperate resort—better than nothing, and that is all. No reliance can be placed on it; little good ordinarily comes of it. But begin now, and systematically insure that every man that has a vote shall have a newspaper if he will take it, and all is safe. Republicans! resolve to see to it at once!

CABINET-MAKING AS A FINE ART.

As the result of the late election, it is again announced that the President contemplates an entire change in his Cabinet. So far as the functions of a Cabinet are purely clerical and ministerial, consisting merely in carrying out in detail the will of the Executive, in putting the Czar's *ukase* into grammatical language, and clothing the despot's passion and rant with the forms of respectability, we do not see that any Cabinet Ministers could serve the President's purposes better than those now in office. It seems a pity to turn out such pliant premiers, not for a failure to serve a President whom they despise, and a policy they disapprove, but from a failure to serve it zealously, and to believe in it enthusiastically. Even the worst of religious despots allow their devotees to believe what they choose, provided they profess and do what is required of them. The President should make some allowance for the early education and life-long antecedents and associations of most of the members of his Cabinet. If an official like Mr. Seward, whose entire previous reputation had been won in the service of freedom, has proved himself willing to indorse a policy which would have restored Slavery in fact after it had been abolished in law, a temper so convenient should be held in high regard by a President who needs tools of that stamp, and may some day want more of them than he can find. If men of clear intellectual acumen, who cannot fail to see the folly of a policy, will silently ignore its folly, and speak and vote for it as often as called upon, what more can the President ask? But the President does want men of a different stamp; men who do not see through his crudities, and are capable of sincerely believing in his blunders. A hypocritical deference to stupidity does not satisfy him; he must have stupidity itself. We hope the change, if any, will be square, flat-footed, and thorough. The abilities and semi-republicanism of his present Cabinet have sheltered the President from contempt long enough. Unless they stand combined with a firmness that will bravely oppose his errors, their accomplishments become merely the sugar-coating to his fatal and mischievous errors.

Let him surround himself by men of his own grade if he would utterly unmask his own character and purposes. Let no statesman, no patriot, no sober man come into his new Cabinet. Let him eschew the negative quantities, Blair, Reverdy Johnson, Cowan, Doolittle, Steedman, and the like. These men would say and do no more for Johnsonism than his present Cabinet. What the President wants to enable him to resist Congress and the laws are practical revolutionists; Cabinet officers who will give opinions in favor of turning out Congress; a War Minister who will locate and order the troops to that end; a Secretary of the Treasury who will use the financial power in his hands to defeat the law-making power; a Secretary of State who will sign any required proclamation. For these purposes he can trust no renegade Republicans or Conservative army officers. None but Democrats who had all the animus of the Rebellion, but who did not participate in, and therefore were not cured by it, are trustworthy. Jeremiah Black of Pennsylvania, who thought it treason to subdue the Rebellion, would prove as true as steel to any political villainy. He might not have the physical courage to take part in a *coup d'etat*, but he would lack none of the necessary rashness. His lack of physical courage, as also that of other Cabinet officers, might be supplied by ordering several iron-clads to some rendezvous in the vicinity of Washington, on board which the new Cabinet might take refuge and flight to foreign lands, in the event that any revolutionary policy that the President might inaugurate should miss fire. With a ready means of escape at hand, in case the policy of "cleaning out" Congress should fail, it is impossible to foreshadow what prodigies of valor might not be accomplished.

With Mr. Black as Secretary of State, and an iron-clad on the Potomac to facilitate escape from all consequences of rashness, no man for Secretary of War would be so eligible as Clement L. Vallandigham. His Christian name is happily expressive of the Executive clemency. His experience as an officer of the militia of Ohio, and his military observations within the Rebel lines, and at the Clifton House during the war, would be of vast service to our War Department. Nevertheless, the claims of McClellan, R. E. Lee, and P. G. T. Beauregard to this office should receive due consideration. Notwithstanding the average sagacity generally attributed to Providential dispensations, we are compelled to regard it as a great mistake that two so available Cabinet candidates as Vallandigham and Pendleton should come from the same State. Whether this difficulty is to be got over by dividing the State or the office, or by honoring that State with a double appointment, we are at a loss to advise. But certainly the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson could no more dispense with Mr. Pendleton than the "establishment" of Mr. Turveydrop could dispense with the "model of gentlemanly deportment." Mr. Pendleton has an economical mode of maintaining the national credit by repealing all the taxes and tariffs now existing, and collecting the whole revenue of the Government from the holders of its bonds, which will simply enable the Government to "live on the interest "of what it owes." Such a scheme renders his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury and Financial Premier a foregone conclusion. The Department of the Interior would be a more difficult post to fill, owing to the great number of candidates whose claims are fully adequate to that position. There is Mr. Pollard, late of the Confederacy, and author of the "Lost Cause," which President Johnson is seeking still to save. A formidable competitor with him appears in the person of "Brick "Pomeroy," distinguished for his prophetic foreshadowings of the assassination of the recent President, and his chaste, classic, and humane criticisms of public men and affairs. Mr. Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, C. Chauncey Burr of New-Jersey, and the Hon. John Morrissey of New-York have claims, also, which the President will not lightly overlook.

For the Navy Department no appointment would so adequately illustrate the desire of the Executive to let "by-gones be by-gones" as that of ex-Admiral Raphael Semmes, whose nomination would be greeted with an overwhelming unanimity of congratulation and confidence by the entire Democracy. As Attorney-General, the great reputation and eminent services of Mr. Binckley, a lawyer of more than six weeks standing, seem to leave no room for doubt. Should it ever become necessary to establish the doctrine that the Constitution vests the pardoning power in Mrs. Cobb, Mr. B. alone would be equal to the task.

The Postmaster-Generalship might be put up at auction or drawn as the next prize in Mr. Benjamin Wood's next lottery. A Cabinet thus formed would not be compelled to affect adherence to policies in which it did not believe. By the spontaneous affinity which links together kindred minds, these would, of necessity, stand in accord with the President. They could not avoid agreeing with him except where he was accidently virtuous or inadvertently wise. The meetings of the Cabinet would be as harmonious as the orgies of a tap-room, and the business of the nation would be dispatched with an ease and celerity rivaling those of the youth who meet in the New-York Board of Councilmen. By all means let the President have a Cabinet after his own heart.

MONTANA.

There is an old story told of the Wunderberg and its marvels. Splendors of wealth were locked up in the heart of the mountain, and a palace awaited its discoverer. The allegory resolves itself into fact when we read of our distant mineral lands—fact hard and dry as gold in the leads, but bright enough for the lambent light of fiction to play upon. The pick of the vagabond miner is the key to the door of our Wunderberg, and in the gold that he gathers are the palaces of New-York and the treasury of the United States. His wonder-mountain exists, though he has to live in a hovel at its foot, and his El Dorado is not less rich because a wild enterprise is required to find it, and a rude energy to so strike the rock that it shall utter its gold. There is terrible prose in the history of mining, but it is possible to turn it into very useful poetry with the help of a machine.

This is an interesting letter which we receive from our correspondent in Montana. Much as we have heard of the resources of the Territory, this additional statement contains revelation. We did not know that the chances of working good leads were prodigal, yet it is the truth which our correspondent represents in saying that hundreds of good, well-tested leads of gold and silver are simply waiting for wisely directed capital to make them produce satisfactorily. Badly constructed mills have been saved from failure by the boundlessness of the wealth around them. Nine out of ten of the mills now being erected are assured of positive success; and we are informed that $500,000 prudently devoted to mining in the territory would justify the erection of 1,000 first-class mills next season. The old fear of wild-cat mines casts its shadow over honest speculation, but "the mill in Montana that "does not pay wants a change of management." Frauds and sharp practice in this direction are as likely to occur in Montana as elsewhere, among those who are eager to fool and to be fooled; but the simplicity and abundance of the ores in Montana our correspondent does not permit us to doubt. Those who adventure money in the way of the mines have to ascertain that the corporations having it at disposal are under trustworthy control. This aside, there can be no question of the value of the prospect held out in Montana, and it needs but comparatively little capital to purchase its immense wealth, and make it yield an account to the nation's credit.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

The central idea which suggested the holding of the recent Peace Congress at Geneva, and inspired all its proceedings, was the conviction that most of the great wars which have desolated Europe sprang from motives which to free nations should be unknown, and that the establishment of liberal institutions throughout Europe would be the surest harbinger of a universal and everlasting peace. Prominent representatives of most of the great nations of Europe were present, and their views on national questions showed a very promising harmony. Frenchmen and Germans, Poles and Russians, appeared here, not as natural and irreconcilable enemies, but as co-workers for one aim, who felt convinced that the sovereign rights of every nation can be fully secured without intruding upon those of others.

Enough of the great men of Europe have given their adhesion to the idea of Radical Peace Congresses to secure the holding of similar meetings in future years. The Geneva meeting being the first of its kind, many of the leading Liberals have not found time yet to define their position. Only a few have protested. One of these few is Mazzini, whose dissenting view on this Congress was given in our issue of Monday. As regards the final aim of the Progressive party in Europe, he is, of course, in hearty sympathy with the men in Geneva. But he thinks it inexpedient to speak of International Peace before the great obstacles of Peace have been removed. Most of the demands of the Congress, he insists, can be carried through only by an International Congress of free Republics. No one nation, for instance, in Europe, can abolish standing armies without placing itself at the mercies of others. He objects to a policy of non-intervention. As despotisms have aided each other in crushing liberty, so he wishes the several nations to aid each other in overthrowing the monarchical rule everywhere. As objects of European policy for which all who hate oppression should unite, he specifies the reestablishment of Poland, the completion of German unity, of Italian unity, of Greek unity, a Danubian Confederation substituted for the Austrian Empire, an Eastern Switzerland in place of the Turkish Empire in Europe, a Scandinavian union, an Iberian union, liberty of France—in aword, the United States of Europe, a permanent International Congress supreme.

From this statement of the views of Mazzini it will appear that the points in which he differs from the men assembled in Geneva are not of a very radical nature. Mazzini thinks it inexpedient to discuss the new organization of Europe before the old one has been destroyed. The men of Geneva hope that the discussion of the future ideal organization of Europe may be serviceable in the destruction of the present. Mazzini wishes to organize the Radical party of Europe for a common fight against the monarchies. The leaders of the Geneva Congress are of opinion that, non-intervention in foreign affairs being established as a general rule, each nation should be strong enough to achieve for itself political progress. As to the goal there is a perfect harmony between Mazzini and the Geneva Congress. Both the farewell address of the Geneva Congress and the letter of Mazzini recognize the two fundamental principles of all progressive tendencies in modern Europe—self-government of the people against the hereditary rule of monarchs and the reconstruction of nationalities in their natural territories.

It will not be difficult, we believe, to harmonize the "cosmopolitan federation" which the Geneva Congress desired to establish with the "universal republican alliance" which Mazzini wishes to extend throughout Europe. The main point is a full understanding between and a hearty coöperation of the Progressive party in the several countries of Europe. That a thorough organization will largely add to the strength of the party in every particular country needs no proof. Toward this organization the Congress of Geneva is the most effective step which has yet been taken.

GOLD OR "LEGAL TENDER."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As you have considered W. E.'s article in *The Boston Advertiser* of the 5th of sufficient importance to copy it entire, will you allow me to point out a very great error or blunder in his statement, upon which he bases his most effective argument against Gen. Butler's letter to you? Gen. Butler claims, in referring to the 5-20s of 1862, "that, as the interest was made payable in coin, while nothing is said as to the currency in which the principal should be paid," the principal may be paid in "legal tenders."

W. E. denies that the interest is to be paid in coin, saying, "not a word is said as to principal or interest being paid in coin;" and adds, "this effectually disposes of Gen. Butler's inferences." W. E. further adds that the law of Feb. 25, 1862, holds the "identical language used in all loan bills since the organization of the Government."

It is unfortunate for W. E. and the journals who have so eagerly copied his article that he had not examined the laws before writing.

If he will look in the *second* provision of the first section of the law he pretends to quote from, he will find, in speaking of the legal tender, that it says that they "shall be received in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands *against* the United States of *every kind whatsoever, except* for interest upon bonds and notes, "which shall be paid in coin." I think "W. E." himself will admit that this quotation disposes not only of *his* "inference" but his arguments.

He makes several other blunders, one of which only will I ask you to correct.

In referring to the same law, he says:

"This applies to the interest upon all the bonds of the United States—the bonds of 1862 which have since been paid off in gold, the bonds of 1867 and 1868 soon to be so paid, and all other existing indebtedness of the United States."

What does he mean, and what do you, Mr. Editor, and *The Times* mean, by giving such a heedless paper a place in your columns?

The bonds of 1862 paid off! He has been mispriuted. They have *not* been paid off. What does he mean by "bonds of 1868?" *There are none* that should be named in the connection of the question under discussion. Does he wish his readers to suppose the bill of Feb. 25, 1862, had reference to the *old* loans? Certainly not; for, by his own admission, the laws creating the old loans settle how they should be paid, and, if not, the blunder is transparent.

Any one who will examine the Loan laws will find that the Government has the right to pay the 5-20 bonds in coin *or* legal tenders as it may choose. When the time comes to pay them, the Secretary who may then be in office will look *to the law*, and not to the *opinion* of bankers, or the opinion of his predecessor. Secretary Chase's *opinion* will hardly bind the Government. His *decision*, as judge would, should the question come before him. *The World* assumes that the agent binds the principal. Not when he decides questions not with'n his province.

Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1867. E. M. D.

[Secretary Chase was appealed to for an official construction of the act under which citizens and foreigners were then solicited to lend their money to our struggling, almost sinking, Government and Nation. He answered like a true man and a patriot, stating that the loan was payable, principal and interest, *in coin*. No man *then* disputed or demurred to that statement; for it was the naked, palpable truth. Men sold property for far less than it would now bring and invested the proceeds in the Loan, on the faith of the Secretary's official assurance, which was reiterated by Jay Cooke and other authorized agents of the Government, also by THE TRIBUNE and other journals working hard to get money for the payment of our soldiers and the salvation of the Republic. We can give affidavits by the thousand that the lenders parted with their money on the faith of that assurance, and would not have done so if they had understood that the Government was at liberty to pay at maturity, or at any time, in its own broken promises, which might not then be worth ten cents on the dollar. In short, though it may not be polite to *say* that every advocate of the new repudiating dodge is a scoundrel, we can't *think* anything else.—*Ed. Trib.*]

The Mobile Tribune rejoices over the fact that very few white men voted on the question of a Convention. It says:

"The election here is the most perfect farce we have ever seen, and when the result goes abroad it can but excite the ridicule of all. In two days voting but *fifty-six* white votes have been polled against 3,363 negro votes. It is not surprising that in a city of the size of Mobile, where there are a number of needy adventurers, the offscourings of Northern cities, that *fifty-six* creatures with white skins could be found to link themselves with a party from which they expect to obtain something profitable."

The editor adds that the only way to defeat Reconstruction is to "give the negroes and "white Radical pilferers plenty of rope, let "them have the election, elect what men they "please, offer no opposition, and in a few "years the country will be rid of the corrupt "party. They will kill themselves. Give them "rope enough." It is not many years since the Alabamians not only gave rope enough, but were very prompt to apply the hemp themselves. That good old time is forever gone, and the hanging of Abolitionists is an amusement no longer indulged in. The suggestion of rope enough is perfectly natural, but we scarcely think that even the negroes will go out and hang themselves, even to please the "white trash" who are too proud to vote for their own enfranchisement.

The burglar who robbed the Connecticut State Prison on Wednesday night must have nearly realized the hight of his ambition. To-day he is the envy of his fellow-craftsmen, and if roguery has its system of government, we can imagine this chief among ten thousand to be holding a continual levee of his imitators and admirers. Having received a deputation of bank-robbers and bond-forgers, bearing with them a series of resolutions engraved with all the latter's skill upon a massive server stolen by the former, we see the hero of Weathersfield smile patronizingly upon the crowd of criminals who throng his mansion, and thus address them: "My friends—for I must be permitted—I say I "must permit myself—to call you friends and "neighbors, and so I say ladies and gentlemen—for there are no walks of life "in our noble profession, except, perhaps, the "high position I now hold, to which the female "mind may not hope to climb, and, as it were, "to soar. I say I am glad you have come here, "and asked me to be here to tell you how I "arrived at the head of American thievery. "But I shall not do this. I shall not attempt "it. You have seen me in a great many places "before, and you and I are aware that I have "the confidence of our people. I have reached "the extent of any rogue's ambition. I have "been candy-stuffer, till-tapper, pocket-picker, "house-breaker, bank-thief, and State's Prison "robber, and I have carried our Constitution "with me in all of them. Fanatical detectives "and dangerous jurymen menace our liberties, but if we can live up to the Constitution of our Brotherhood, and steer clear of "all the enemies of our public peace that I have "named, we shall be safe. So God bless you, "and good night, for I must retire to rearrange my Cabinet of curiosities."

But however we admire the cunning of this arrant knave, all who respect the laws and hope for public security will wait anxiously to see him brought to grief by the constituted authorities.

Mobile is honored in the publication of two daily papers—*The Advertiser* and *The Tribune*. These sheets have a pleasant rivalry just now in saying wicked things about anybody and everybody not of their particular stripe. Here, for instance, is *The Tribune's* fling at Garibaldi, with a hint to Andrew Johnson:

"This great Italian Radical, as the reader is aware, has come to grief. He undertook a filibustering expedition against Rome recently, and was arrested by the Italian Government.

"A short time before he started out to play the part of a second Alaric, to sack the Eternal City, we heard of him as member of a Peace Congress, assembled in Switzerland. He made a speech there, in which he declared his intention to unite Europe into a grand republic. How he has succeeded may be found out by inquiring at his dungeon. With the exception of Grant, Garibaldi is the greatest military humbug of the day. The former invariably came on the stage in time to meet, with overwhelming forces an enemy exhausted by beating his predecessors and betters; the latter marched through Italy preceded by Cavour's money bags. Both, in spite of failures due to their incompetency, are the great war gods of their respective countrymen. But the Italian, not content with being considered a great captain, aspires to be a great higher law prophet as well. He has undertaken to wind up the political clock of Italy with a key of his own manufacture, and been arrested as an outlaw. Served exactly right. May not President Johnson profit by the lesson taught by King Victor Emmanuel? There is many a Yankee higher law prophet who has laid himself liable to arrest by order of the Executive of the United States quite as clearly as Garibaldi did by the King of Italy. Garibaldi merely 'went for' Rome; the Radical leaders 'are going for' the Constitution."

THE GARRISON TESTIMONIAL.

The Executive Committee of the National Testimonial to Mr. Garrison (of which ex-Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is Chairman), in publishing a report of subscriptions received for this object, say: "We wish to correct the impression, somewhat prevalent, that the proposed sum of Fifty thousand dollars has been already obtained. This is by no means the case; the sum of nearly Twenty thousand dollars is still needed to complete this just and honorable tribute," and the Committee urge that this amount should be contributed at once, and before Mr. Garrison's return from Europe, in order that an early day may be taken to present to him the completed Testimonial.

Many citizens of New-York have already made contributions to this Testimonial, but there are many others whose attention has not yet been directly called to it, and who will doubtless be glad of an opportunity to take part in this well-merited tribute of respect. The Secretary of the Testimonial Committee, the Rev. Samuel May, is now in this city, and any contributions for this object may be sent to him, in care of R. Warren Weston, esq., No. 64 South-st.

The following are the contributions received from citizens of New-York:

Francis G. Shaw, N. Y.	$500	Sinclair Tousey, N. Y.	$50
R. W. Weston, N. Y.	500	Walter E. Lawton, N. Y	50
A. Southst. merchant	200	James Wiggins, N. Y.	50
J. S. Schultz, N. Y.	250	Henry L. Hallett, N. Y.	50
Horace B. Claflin, N. Y.	250	Breeden&Southwick "	50
Geo. Cabot Ward, N. Y.	100	D. Willis James, N. Y.	50
Robt. B. Minturn, N. Y.	100	Robert Haydock, N. Y.	50
H. G. Chapman, N. Y.	100	John A. Kennedy, N. Y.	50
E. W. Dunham, N. Y.	100	Wm. A. Evarts, N. Y.	50
H. W. Bellows, N. Y.	100	Le G. B. Cannon, N. Y.	50
John Jay, N. Y.	100	Isaac Sherman, N. Y.	50
J. E. Williams, N. Y.	100	Charles S. Smith, N. Y.	50
Samuel G. Ward, N. Y.	100	Charles E. Beebe, N. Y.	50
William A. Hall, N. Y.	100	J. Miller McKim, N. Y.	50
Aaron Claflin, N. Y.	100	D. F. Appleton, N. Y.	50
John D. Lawson, N. Y.	100	T. T. Ovington, Brookl'n	25
Seth B. Hunt, N. Y.	100	Theodore Tilton, N. Y.	25
Samuel Willetts, N. Y.	100	Marcus Spring	20
Josiah O. Low, N. Y.	100	C. H. Read, N. Y.	10
F. Law Olmsted, N. Y.	50	F. H. Henshaw, N. Y.	10
E. L. Godkin, N. Y.	50	Thomas C. Acton, N. Y.	10
George F. Noyes, N. Y.	50	Henry Q. Mack, N. Y.	10
Oliver Johnson, N. Y.	50	To gratify the giver	10
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	50	Wm. H. Guild, N. Y.	5
E. A. Saxton, N. Y.	50	W. F. Oakey, N. Y.	5
William P. Powell, N. Y.	$1		

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 27, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I am much gratified to find that my views meet the approbation of Mr. —— and yourself. They are the matured opinion of close observation of the wants of the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former Democratic associates is not "remarkable," as they are *Democratic* as was Democracy before it became Conservatism under the manipulations of Fillmore, George T. Curtis, Winthrop, Josiah Randall, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a Democratic breath. The Democracy must look to the Radical Republican party for the resuscitation of its true principles as applied to *men* as *men*. With us all true Democrats will ultimately be found who believe in equality of right, equality of power, equality of taxation under the Government to every man who, by the Constitution, has the high position of an American citizen. My hopes or expectations of political preferment have nothing to do with my political views. I must go forward speaking the truth in politics as in other matters. And the more unpopular if I find them just and true the more surely will I declare them. This is not the kind of stuff Presidents have been made of, and it is more than doubtful whether they ever will be made of sterner stuff. Have I not answered your question "whether I should make a good candidate for the Presidency?" I will not say with Clay "that I had rather be right than be President," because he was wrong, and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President ten times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to fill that now degraded place. I shall be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday next, and will be glad to see you and your friend, but not for the purpose indicated. Yours, respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. SOLON STOCKING.

The Rev. Solon Stocking, a well known and highly esteemed elder and circuit preacher of the Methodist Church, died at Binghamton on Tuesday. Elder Stocking moved from Connecticut to Binghamton nearly 40 years ago. He was regarded as a powerful and popular exhorter, and was eminent as a choral leader and revivalist. At that time the circuit