



GENERAL BUTLER'S friends are moving for a public meeting in New York to endorse his plan of settling the Alabama claims.

A MOVEMENT of the Young Democracy, of New York, to nominate THURMAN, of Ohio, and QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, for the next Democratic Presidential ticket, against the HOFFMAN ring, is announced.

Dr. Dio Lewis' Dietary for a Week. It seems, according to the recent work of Dio Lewis, that he once subsisted himself upon 64 cents for a week, a sum so small that the particulars of the diet will be interesting, both physiologically and financially.

Tuesday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. My breakfast cost three cents. I took exactly the same thing for dinner. Food for the day six cents. I never take any supper.

Monday breakfast two cents' worth of oatmeal, in the form of porridge, with one cent's worth of milk. For dinner, two cents' worth of whole wheat bread, with one cent's worth of milk. Food for Monday, six cents.

Wednesday breakfast, hotly made of Southern corn (perhaps the best of all four) for laboring men (not hot weather) two cents' worth, with one cent's worth of syrup. For dinner a splendid beef stew, the meat in which cost two cents. Perhaps you don't believe that the meat was purchased for two cents? But it was, though.

Thursday breakfast, which consisted of oatmeal porridge and milk, costing about two and a half cents. For dinner, cracked wheat and cracked beans, two cents' worth of each. Food for Thursday cost seven and a half cents.

Friday breakfast, Southern hulled corn and milk, costing three cents. For dinner, another of those gormandizing surfeits which so disgrace the history of Wednesday. Expense for the day, eight and a quarter cents.

Saturday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Sunday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Monday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Tuesday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Wednesday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Thursday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Friday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Saturday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Sunday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Monday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Lincoln and Ellsworth. The Troy Press prints the following letter, not hitherto published, from President Lincoln to the parents of Colonel Ellsworth. The letter bears Mr. Lincoln's frank, and is post-marked "Washington May 27, 1861."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1861. To the Father and Mother of Colonel ELMER E. ELLSWORTH—MY DEAR SIR AND MADAM: In the untimely loss of your noble son, our affliction here is scarcely less than your own. I am much pained by the loss of one so young, and of bright hopes for one's self and friends, have never been so suddenly dashed as in his fall.

It seems, according to the recent work of Dio Lewis, that he once subsisted himself upon 64 cents for a week, a sum so small that the particulars of the diet will be interesting, both physiologically and financially. The following extract tells how he lived and what work he did:

Sunday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. My breakfast cost three cents. I took exactly the same thing for dinner. Food for the day six cents. I never take any supper.

Monday breakfast two cents' worth of oatmeal, in the form of porridge, with one cent's worth of milk. For dinner, two cents' worth of whole wheat bread, with one cent's worth of milk. Food for Monday, six cents.

Wednesday breakfast, hotly made of Southern corn (perhaps the best of all four) for laboring men (not hot weather) two cents' worth, with one cent's worth of syrup. For dinner a splendid beef stew, the meat in which cost two cents.

Thursday breakfast, which consisted of oatmeal porridge and milk, costing about two and a half cents. For dinner, cracked wheat and cracked beans, two cents' worth of each.

Friday breakfast, Southern hulled corn and milk, costing three cents. For dinner, another of those gormandizing surfeits which so disgrace the history of Wednesday. Expense for the day, eight and a quarter cents.

Saturday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk.

Sunday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Monday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Tuesday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Wednesday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Thursday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Friday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Saturday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Sunday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

Monday breakfast, I began with one cent's worth of oatmeal porridge, with a teaspoonful of sugar worth a quarter of a cent. Then followed a cent's worth of cracked wheat, with half a cent's worth of milk. The breakfast closed with two cents' worth of bread and one cent's worth of rye and Indian bread.

EUROPE.

Franco-Prussian War

No News From France. LONDON, November 29.

There is no important news from France to-day. Thus far no confirmation of the reported battle near Montargis. Weakness of Prussia in the New Confederation.

By the provisions of the new North-German Constitution Prussia has only seventeen out of the fifty-seven votes to be cast by the Confederation. From this fact it is generally believed that the future policy of Germany will be peace.

Prussian Loan Taken. A committee of English bankers held a meeting last night and resolved to offer to take the entire new German loan of one hundred million thalers.

Russian Agent Not Allowed to Leave Paris. A Berlin dispatch announces that the Russian military agent in Paris has been prohibited to leave the city for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

King William's Report of the Fight with the Prussians at Amiens. BERLIN, Nov. 29. King William forwarded the following to August: VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.

Yesterday, Mauteuffel with a portion of the First Army, defeated the French army of 100,000 men, and captured a few miles south of Amiens, from the French, 100,000 prisoners, 100 cannons, and 100,000 rifles.

A Great Battle at Hand—300,000 Men Confronting Each Other. NEW YORK, Nov. 29. Private French advices say that a great conflict between opposing forces of the number of 300,000 men is likely to occur immediately in the southern department of the French Provisional Government.

The Proximity of the Great Armies. LONDON, November 29. The following dispatch has been received here from Evreux, dated yesterday: The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven to the north of the town, and were driven to the village of Villiers by the French.

Reported German Successes. VERSAILLES, Nov. 29. The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Amiens, but were repulsed. The French Minister of War, General Foville, is reported to have been present and directed operations. One thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

The World's special from Tours says: 'Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire, having repulsed during the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn their flank, advanced to Given and Montargis, and then commenced operations. The Prussians are moving towards Amiens with an advance of the right centre of the army at Amiens, to the same point. While these movements were being made detachments of the enemy were in every case driven towards Brune, midway between Montargis and Amiens.'

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS. English Papers Growing Brave on the Russian Question. LONDON, November 29. The feeling to-day in money circles is pacific. The Times says: "Desiring peace we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of '56, a violation of which we cannot acquiesce in."

Swedish Ambassador Coming to Washington. THE HAGUE, Nov. 29. Mr. Stevenson, an Ambassador from Sweden and Norway, is in this city. He goes to Washington in the same capacity. Suppression of Italian Journals for Publishing the Anathema Censured. FLORENCE, Nov. 29. The Italian Ministry is severely censured for authorizing the seizure of the journals which published the Papal Encyclical.

Austria Extends Congratulations Over German Unity. BERLIN, Nov. 29. The Austrian government has congratulated the Prussian government on the accomplishment of the union of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse and Wurttemberg with the North German Confederation.

Disasters on Lake Michigan. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29. The bark Board of Trade was run ashore at this port last night, and is filled with water. No lives were lost. An Escanaba dispatch says the propeller 'Suequahanna' of the Western Transportation Company ran upon the reef at North Bay and filled with water. She was loaded with flour and grain from this port. No lives lost.

Threatening News at Vienna. VIENNA, Nov. 29. It is reported here that the recent declaration from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European powers for early action.

The new Prussian loan fifty million thalers will be issued in dollar and pound bonds. The Consortium has made bids for fifty-one million of the loan, and pending the concession, the remainder was offered at 95.

NEW YORK CITY. New York, Nov. 29. Arrival, steamship Denmark, from Liverpool. Over 171,000 Irish emigrants have arrived in the city since 1847. The number of emigrants that arrived last week is 2,563.

WASHINGTON.

SENATORIAL OPINION OF THE FUNDING LAW—MR. BOUTWELL WILLING TO SEE IT AMENDED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

A Senator occupying a leading position on the Finance Committee, and one who voted for the original bill, said yesterday he had grave doubts about the working of the funding law in its present shape, and that he should not be surprised if it was made the subject of early legislation by Congress.

There is a general call for troops to quell disturbances in many parts of the South. A dispatch from the writer reports the arrival at Columbia, S. C., of six companies of infantry, whose destination is supposed to be Union, Spartanburg and Laurens counties in that State, and adds, our people do not dread or dislike the presence of U. S. soldiers, but will even welcome them, and assist in capturing the roving marauders calling themselves militia.

Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, who has been several months in feeble health, writes that he will be here Saturday next, his health having greatly improved. As he is Senior Judge on the bench he will have charge of the court until relieved by the Chief Justice, in February. The Marshal of the court, Col. Parsons, who has been for several months in Europe, will probably arrive here this week.

It is learned that early in the session of Congress a prominent western Senator will introduce a bill allowing import duties, and all taxes arising from customs, to be paid in U. S. greenbacks, instead of gold as at present required.

It is positively asserted that the San Domingo treaty will be somewhat modified, and sent to the senate again this winter.

Considering that less than a week will elapse before the assembling of Congress, there are fewer Senators and Representatives in the city than usual at this time.

The measure for the consolidation of internal revenue districts now going on, will relieve the country of the service of about 100 assessors and collectors, besides many minor officers. Since October 15, the number of assistant assessors dismissed with the 419, and by the first of January will reach 600. The expense of collecting the revenue, which has reached nearly \$5,000,000 per annum, will, by this means, probably be reduced to \$4,000,000 per annum.

The subject of the Alabama claims and who shall be Moley's successor as American Minister to England, are regarded as the principal points of interest in connection with the foreign policy which the administration will recommend to Congress at the commencement of the approaching session. After the Senate reassembles the President will nominate a Minister to England, and he will be expected to take up the question of the Alabama claims at that time.

The Annual Convention of the North-western Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its session at Young Men's Hall, this A. M. at 10 o'clock. The attendance is not large, but embraces many of the most famous women engaged in the movement. Mrs. M. A. Hazlet, of Hillsdale, Mich., occupied the Chair, being President of the Association. Upon the platform were Susan B. Anthony, Celia M. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, Miss Lillie Peckham, of Milwaukee, Judge White of Chicago, and several other prominent persons.

The United States Ship Guard, Commander E. P. Lull, will leave on the Darien expedition about the 6th proximo. Commander Selfridge, who has command of the expedition, will take passage in the mouth of the Astoria River, where the work is to be begun. After organizing the various parties which are to perform the hydrographic and shore duty, Commander Selfridge will take the Insipid, Lieutenant Commander Byron Wilson, due at Astoria River about the middle of January, and proceed to Aspinwall and Panama. At the latter port she will find the steamer Sagwan, detained by the department for the purpose of carrying on the survey from the Pacific side at the entrance of the Darien River. The principal work of Selfridge's expedition on the Pacific side is to be prosecuted rapidly, and parties to take passage in the Guard are assembling at Astoria.

The first business of importance was the annual address of the President, delivered by Mrs. Hazlet. Committees were appointed on rules, resolutions, appointment of officers and revision of the constitution.

Miss Anthony being called for spoke a few minutes, urging chiefly that the women engaged in the movement should aim to hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the land, and not content themselves with joining either the Republican or Democratic organizations. She spoke of the experiment which was being tried in Wyoming of entrusting women with the ballot, and characterized it as a success. So with regard to their acting as Jurors and in the capacity of Justices and Judges.

Yerger Not Tried Yet. MEMPHIS, November 29. A private dispatch from Jackson to the Appeal, says the telegram from Washington stating that Yerger, who killed Col. Cabarr, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, is untrue. Yerger's trial does not take place till January.

The officers of the Indiana report the steamer Post Boy in a sinking condition upon Napoleon, Ark., having sprung a leak. She was discharging her cargo. She had her pumps at work.

An interesting case is before the U. S. Circuit Court here. Last July, John F. Thomas, a white man, was arrested for cohabiting with a negro woman, who he alleges was his wife, and fined by the recorder. He now brings suit against the city for \$25,000 damages. The city attorney, yesterday, filed a demurrer on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, as the question of marriage belonged solely to the State.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York, Nov. 29. Dry Goods dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles Wolf, residing at 1201 Wood street, to-day shot at his wife and child, and then shot himself. The child was killed. The wife is unhurt. Cause unknown.

John Solomon & Mohr, liquor dealers, reported last night as suspended, state emphatically to-day that though they have asked for some extra accommodations, their paper has, in no case, gone to protest, and that their business is proceeding as usual.

The bond market has shown a rather healthier tone. The hope that the complications between Russia and England might be peacefully settled has kept the foreign markets more buoyant, and the home market has responded to this improved feeling, prices at the close being about 1/2 cent above our last figures.

The low prices to which bonds have lately declined have rendered them more acceptable to a class of loan investors, who seem to have determined that current quotations about represent the bottom prices, except under some paucity emergency. At current prices, sixty-seven bonds cost only 107 1/2 ex-interest, which, taking the average of the last eighteen months, is an exceptionally low price, and places Government in a favorable position for competing with other securities.

It is to be remarked, however, in this connection, that the important decline in fifty-twenty bonds has been chiefly brought about by the anticipation on the part of holders that they may possibly be paid off in a short time, while the proceeds of a new loan bearing a lower rate of interest, and it is this element of uncertainty now tainting all the issues of fifty-twenty bonds which makes them sell at prices fully 7/8 cent below what a U. S. 6 per cent bond ought at all times to be worth.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the market for fifty-twenty bonds is not so active as it was some time ago, and that the holders of these bonds are not so anxious to sell as they were some time ago.

The measure for the consolidation of internal revenue districts now going on, will relieve the country of the service of about 100 assessors and collectors, besides many minor officers. Since October 15, the number of assistant assessors dismissed with the 419, and by the first of January will reach 600. The expense of collecting the revenue, which has reached nearly \$5,000,000 per annum, will, by this means, probably be reduced to \$4,000,000 per annum.

The subject of the Alabama claims and who shall be Moley's successor as American Minister to England, are regarded as the principal points of interest in connection with the foreign policy which the administration will recommend to Congress at the commencement of the approaching session.

The Annual Convention of the North-western Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its session at Young Men's Hall, this A. M. at 10 o'clock. The attendance is not large, but embraces many of the most famous women engaged in the movement.

The United States Ship Guard, Commander E. P. Lull, will leave on the Darien expedition about the 6th proximo. Commander Selfridge, who has command of the expedition, will take passage in the mouth of the Astoria River, where the work is to be begun.

The first business of importance was the annual address of the President, delivered by Mrs. Hazlet. Committees were appointed on rules, resolutions, appointment of officers and revision of the constitution.

Miss Anthony being called for spoke a few minutes, urging chiefly that the women engaged in the movement should aim to hold the balance of power between the two great parties of the land, and not content themselves with joining either the Republican or Democratic organizations.

Yerger Not Tried Yet. MEMPHIS, November 29. A private dispatch from Jackson to the Appeal, says the telegram from Washington stating that Yerger, who killed Col. Cabarr, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, is untrue.

The officers of the Indiana report the steamer Post Boy in a sinking condition upon Napoleon, Ark., having sprung a leak. She was discharging her cargo. She had her pumps at work.

An interesting case is before the U. S. Circuit Court here. Last July, John F. Thomas, a white man, was arrested for cohabiting with a negro woman, who he alleges was his wife, and fined by the recorder.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York, Nov. 29. Dry Goods dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29. Flour—Unsettled; family winter \$5 75/60. Grain—Wheat firm; red western \$1 40/41. Corn dull and quiet; white \$0 35/36. Bacon unchanged; bacon sides, clear \$15 1/2. Lard \$14 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29. Flour—Unsettled; family winter \$5 75/60. Grain—Wheat firm; red western \$1 40/41. Corn dull and quiet; white \$0 35/36. Bacon unchanged; bacon sides, clear \$15 1/2. Lard \$14 1/2.

THE CELEBRATED HOME STOMACH BITTERS!

Take None but those Manufactured in St. Louis.

Endorsed by more Leading Physicians than any other Bitters ever offered to the Public as a Tonic, Stimulant and Stomachic.

Every Family should have a Bottle.

We have in our possession hundreds of the most flattering testimonials from Physicians of the highest standing, both of the Apatany and Homoeopathic schools, who endorse and prescribe the Home Stomach Bitters as a restorative, stomachic and tonic, and all agree that they are the best remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, and General Debility.

Get none but those manufactured by JAS. A. JACKSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale everywhere by all respectable Druggists and Grocers. G. W. FRANZMANN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents for West Virginia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Land on Caldwell's Run. By virtue of a deed of trust made on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1859, by Alexander J. Allison, of the County of Tucker, State of Virginia, in favor of James M. Rogers, Trustee, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Ohio County, West Virginia, in Book No. 54, page 291, I, the undersigned, Trustee, do hereby give notice that the Court House of Ohio County, on

Thursday, December 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., five acres of land, be the same more or less situated on the north side of Caldwell's Run and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the east side of the Run, thence S. 81 deg. E. 47 poles to a sugar tree corner to Samuel McLaughlin, thence S. 73 deg. E. 38 poles to a stake corner to William Collins, thence with his line S. 83 deg. E. 38 poles to the beginning, together with all privileges, improvements and appurtenances. A deed