

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 326

Advertisements this evening.

PIER'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and 5th Street.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, HUNTERY DOWNS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street—Matinee at 1 P.M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.

HILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—AFTER DARK, OR LONDON BY NIGHT.

BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY—AFTER DARK—YOUR LETTERS IN DANGER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S FARE THEATRE, Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th Street.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.

TOBY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth Street.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth Street—GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place—HOFMANN'S GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th St.

MAGIC TEMPLE, 616 Broadway—PROFESSOR ROBERT NICKLE, THE MAGICIAN.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton Sts.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Hooley's Minstrels.

HOOLEY'S (S. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

ART GALLERY, 84 Broadway—Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, November 21, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 20.

The corporation of Brighton has presented an address to Minister Johnson.

Reference to the Alabama claims, that the commissioners would decide upon individual claims by a majority should be held select an umpire.

Serious riots have occurred at Drogheda during the elections and the troops fired upon the people, killing one person and wounding several.

Garibaldi, in a letter published yesterday, advises Spain to elect a Dictator for two years and then establish a republic.

The Prussian Diet has voted in favor of the entire freedom of debate.

Vesuvius is vomiting forth with redoubled vigor, and serious devastation has been caused to the surrounding country.

Paraguay.

Oaxias, with the allied army and fleet, had arrived in front of the Paraguayan works near Villa, but was detained from an assault by the natural defenses of the position.

On the 1st of October, however, a reconnoitering party succeeded in capturing an important redoubt, while the iron-clads hotly bombarded the Angostura fortifications.

Lopez is reported to have shot both his brothers and to have his sister in prison.

McMahon, our new Minister to Paraguay, was to leave Rio Janeiro on the 27th of October, with the American fleet, to obtain justice from Paraguay, and three English and French men-of-war had already gone up the river on a similar errand.

The delay in the moving of the American squadron is said to have been caused by a difficulty between Rear Admiral Davis and General Webb on a point of etiquette.

General Webb has published a card exonerating Washburn from all blame in the case he took in Paraguay and asserting that any other course would have cost him his life.

The last accounts state that Hills has been tortured by Lopez and Masterman shot.

Minister Washburn has arrived at St. Thomas from Paraguay on board the United States steamer Shamokin.

The Argentine Confederation.

Domingo F. Sarmiento was inaugurated as President of the Confederation on the 12th of October.

The people turned out en masse to do him honor and the foreign Ministers presented him with complimentary addresses.

In his inaugural he quoted some emphatic words from the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate friend during his residence as Minister at Washington.

President Sarmiento, it is stated, will heartily co-operate in the war against Paraguay. An American general, it is rumored, will take command of the Argentine forces, and six iron-clads are to be contracted for in the United States.

Cuba.

Captain General Lesourd yesterday gave a state banquet at Havana, at which Admiral Hoff and the officers of the American squadron were the principal guests.

Lesourd toasted the American Union and made a speech to the effect that he would have been a radical republican if he had been born in the United States, but being a Spaniard he was a constitutional monarchist.

Admiral Hoff offered a toast in honor of Spain, hoping there would always be peace between the two countries.

Balmorais has arrived at Puerto Principe, and it was reported that 500 rebels had surrendered to him. This report the Captain General himself denies, putting the figures at only fifty.

Haiti.

Later advices from Haiti state that Salnave had been defeated at Jérémie, and a vessel with large guns had arrived at St. Marc for the Cacoc. Capt Hayti was being vigorously attacked by the insurgents.

The commander of the British war vessel Niobe had orders to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade.

A regular government had been installed under the Presidency of Nissage Saget at St. Marc in the north and General Domingue held his own as President in the south.

Telegraphic advices state that Salnave was reported at Miragoane. An American man-of-war is anxiously expected by the American residents. The numbers of the revolutionists were increasing.

St. Domingo.

General Ozando was moving with his revolutionary forces on Arua, and fighting is reported near that place.

Baca's troops under Caceres had been united near Capotillo, and the insurgents in the north had proclaimed for Luperon. Baca continues his infamous outrages on citizens.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant visited the Academy of Music in Philadelphia last evening, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations, even the students coming to the front of the stage and joining in the plaudits.

He dined with the Union League and was serenaded on the evening.

We publish this morning General Sherman's report of affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri, in relation to the Indian difficulties, the

strongly recommends the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The ship Hellsport, from Melbourne, Australia, went to pieces near San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, and eleven of her crew, including the captain and mate, were lost.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt in Fresno county, Cal., on the 18th, and a slight one at Austin, Nevada, on the 17th.

Red Cloud and several other prominent Indian chiefs have signed a treaty of peace with the United States.

A Salt Lake despatch says that new and rich silver mines have been discovered on White river, the ore yielding from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per ton.

The snow at Fort Dodge, on the Plains, is reported to be two feet deep.

The City.

The constitutional Union party yesterday nominated A. Oakey Hall for Mayor and A. R. Lawrence for Corporation Counsel.

A daring attempt was made by some unknown thief yesterday forenoon to rob the safe of the Central Park Savings Bank on Third avenue, it having been left open for a moment while the clerk attended to Mr. Howell, a customer.

The thief escaped without his plunder, but inquiries led to the belief that Howell, the customer, who had over \$500 deposited in the safe, was in league with the thief.

The investigation into the Fulton ferry disaster was concluded yesterday, the jury attributing the casualty entirely to the overloaded condition of the boat. No one is censured.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued orders for a thorough inspection of the whole metropolitan police force during the coming week.

The steamship Mariposa, Captain Kember, of the Cromwell line, will sail for New Orleans direct at three o'clock this afternoon from pier No. 9 North river.

The steamship Georgia, Captain Smith, will leave pier No. 29 North river for Mobile at three o'clock to-day.

The steamship San Salvador, Captain Nickerson, sails from pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Woodhull, will be despatched for Charleston at three o'clock this afternoon from pier No. 5 North river with the pilot.

The stock market was dull yesterday. Gold went up to 135 at one time during the day, but declined on the announcement that the Treasury would sell more gold.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman T. M. Pomeroy and E. P. Ross, of New York, and R. R. Wallace, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. B. Sheldon and Captain W. A. Stoum, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel A. Mann, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Mr. Rider, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Captain T. G. Corbin, of the United States Navy, and A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, are at the Hoffman House.

General John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, is at the Astor House.

Colonel J. Moore and Captain G. Morgan, of the United States Army, and Surgeon Buckland, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Our Railroads and Telegraphs—Work for Congress.

The astounding rascality developed in the Erie Railroad stock operations and gambling and the corrupting influences of such practices show the necessity of some comprehensive legislation on the subject of railroads.

It is not only that the stockholders are swindled, that a confidence game is practised upon the public, and that men combine together for the express purpose of cheating the unwary, but it has become a question of public morality.

This great agent of modern progress, the railroad, cannot be dispensed with. The vast territory of the republic will be covered by railroads like network and the capital in them will become prodigious and very powerful for evil or good.

But if they are to be in the hands of a few unprincipled men, and are to be used like the faro bank, for gambling and swindling, they will corrupt the whole community and become a curse.

We see how demoralizing the present system of railroad management and railroad stock gambling has become in the fact that the managers and stock operators, as in the case of Erie, boast of their rascality just as Barham has of his humbug cheats.

Wealthy men, professors of religion, and those who pass for the most respectable members of society, unblushingly boast of their successful tricks in cheating the public.

We have laws against usury, but it is more necessary to have them against such gigantic and barefaced swindling. Railroads are national in their character; they run in and through all the States, connecting one with the other; they are the modern post roads, and consequently they should be subject to the laws of the nation.

Congress should put them and the conduct of their managers under a general system of laws, so as to prevent stock gambling and swindling combinations and to protect the public.

These remarks apply with greater force, if possible, to the magnetic telegraph. It has become the medium of communicating intelligence and of transacting business to the whole community. It is the most efficient and powerful agent of government, and particularly in time of rebellion or war, as we have realized by experience. All the great interests of the country, private and public, are under its influence. The press, and the people, through the press, depend upon it for information. In fact, it is the greatest agent of civilization and progress ever known. Such being the case, ought the telegraph to be in the hands of a few individuals or the monopoly of one or two companies? Ought the public at large, the press and the business of the country, to submit to the caprices, dictation and high charges of a set of adventurers and stock operators like those who have the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company? Why, at this very time this Western Union monopoly has the audacity to dictate to the Associated Press what journals shall belong to the organization and which shall or shall not receive the news. It assumes to control the independent press of the country. It ventures to threaten the HERALD with its wrath because we dared to collect news in our own way and chose not to wait for its pleasure and action. What monstrous assumption!

Neither the press nor the people of the United States will submit to such a monopoly and dictation. The time has come when the government should take control of the telegraph, as it has now of postal communication.

The safe, secret and cheap transmission of intelligence by telegraph has become more important to the public at large than the conveyance of letters. The whole country should be penetrated by wires owned and managed by the government in the interests of the people.

The British government has found it necessary to do this. When it first proposed to nationalize the telegraph, the same as the Post Office Department, the Electric Telegraph Company of England, a vast monopoly like that of Western Union here, became alarmed for its

privileges and threatened to defeat the measure through its powerful influence.

But the press, people and commercial community were intent on carrying it through. They saw the necessity and great advantages of it to the country, and appealed so strongly to the Parliamentary committee and the government that the measure was finally carried in spite of the monopolists.

In the other countries of Europe the telegraph lines are owned by the government and managed by government officials. Why not here? Congress ought not to be deterred from adopting such a useful measure by the hostility and clamor of our gigantic telegraph monopolies. It ought to establish a general system of telegraphy, as the postal system is established, and to be managed as the Post Office Department is. The telegraph, as we said, has become a general necessity and ought not to be left to private companies or individuals. Under the present monopolies the rates for telegraphing are enormously high, while if used only for the public good, under government, the rate of charges might be reduced to a third of what it is now, or even less. Nor need the government pay these gigantic telegraph companies a vast sum for their inflated stock and work out materials. If they should decline to sell out for something like the actual cost of their lines the government should have nothing to do with them, but construct new ones everywhere in the best manner and with all the improvements of the day. We call upon Congress to take up this question of governmental control of telegraphs, and, if need be, of railroads also, without delay. It will have to come to that sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and General Sherman.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which has been submitted to our readers, embraces many Indian treaties, some of them of a very suspicious complexion, and many recommendations for the amelioration of the condition of destitute Indian tribes and quite a number of requisitions for more troops to reduce the fighting Indians to law and order; but it has no general system to recommend for the settlement of this Indian question. The Indians will probably, by whiskey, debauchery, disease, starvation and predatory wars, be rapidly exterminated, saving the remnant of a tribe here and there provided with a reservation and taught the cultivation of the soil. But, do what we may for him, it seems to be the fate of the red man to disappear before the pale face, and within a few generations, at the rate the red men are going, the places which knew them will know them no more forever. But, however this may be there are immediate difficulties to be grappled with which threaten serious interference with our designs to settle our vast Western territory and complete the Union Pacific Railroad. Upon these distinct points General Sherman dilates very fully in his report to the War Department. After stating in detail the incidents of the outrages committed in General Sheridan's department during the past few months, which have already appeared, from time to time, in the columns of the HERALD, he complains that the military authorities can take no independent action, cannot prevent settlers from locating themselves in dangerous localities on the frontier, nor prevent the civil authorities at Washington from extending surveys and granting patents of public land for the purpose of building railroads, establishing mail routes and so forth, as though that part of the country were in peaceful and not harassed by hostile savages. "We (the military)," says General Sherman, "are daily and hourly called on for guards and escorts, and are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand."

We have reason to know that these views are shared by nearly every army officer on the frontier. General Sherman, naturally enough, recommends the adoption of the plans suggested by the Peace Commission at Chicago, of which he was a prominent member, namely, that the Indians should be bound by treaties to retire to certain reservations and leave the region of the Pacific Railroad unmolested, the government engaging to provide for them. This may be very well if it can only be accomplished; but under the present management this is simply impossible, for there is no disposition on the part of the Indian Bureau to "let us have peace" on the frontier if it can be prevented. A more cogent argument of General Sherman is this—which we have urged over and over again in these columns—that "the only hope to find any end to this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department." That will settle the whole matter. Sherman and Sheridan, with their brave subordinate officers, if left to themselves and properly supplied with troops, can bring "this eternal Indian war" to an end in one campaign.

The Spanish Revolution—General Prim and His Policy.

The latest rumor from Spain is not insignificant. General Prim, we are told, is in negotiation with the friends of the deposed dynasty for the purpose of securing the throne to the son and heir of Isabella, the young Prince of the Asturias. Rumor adds that Prim's object is to have himself recognized as the regent of the kingdom. We have already given our reasons for concluding that such an arrangement would be the most unfortunate thing possible for Spain. A regency was the curse of Spain in connection with Isabella. Spain has not now and seldom has had a more honorable man than Espartero. But Espartero failed to give Spain peace and contentment during the minority of the Queen. Prim is not more capable than Espartero. A regency now would repeat, only on a grander scale, all the mistakes and revive all the miseries of which Spain has so much cause to entertain a sorrowful remembrance. There would still be a queen mother, and a queen mother in connection with a regency is an entity which Spaniards will not tolerate. We do not believe that such a plan can succeed. It is doubtful, however, if the report has any foundation in fact. That General Prim is ambitious in his aims and persevering in his efforts all the world now knows. It still, however, remains to be seen whether he will play the part of a Monk, a Washington or a Napoleon. The rôle of Cromwell to him is impos-

sibility. The other rôles may be equally impossible, but we are willing to allow time to teach us.

The Mayoralty Election.

The clouds have not yet entirely disappeared from the political sky, and the path of Tammany in the municipal election is not so clear and unobscured as we had supposed. Yesterday it appeared as though the transformation scene had been reached, and every one expected that Humpty Dumpty was on the point of throwing off the dingy garments of the law and of appearing suddenly before the admiring public in the gay habiliments of the Mayoralty. We imagined that we already heard his pleasant "Here I am! How are you, Mr. Merriman?" ringing in our ears. But as is the case in all pantomimes and spectacular dramas, the performers seem disposed to postpone the denouement as long as possible in order to test the feelings of the audience and to judge of the effect it is likely to produce. Manager Sweeney and prompter Tweed are still quietly concealed in the wings, listening for the indications of applause and waiting to see what effect their final exhibition of stars, spangles and blue fire is likely to have upon the spectators, while the people hold their breath in uncertainty as to what shape the grand denouement is to assume. It is to be hoped that this suspense will not be long continued, but that our citizens will soon be permitted to know whether some new performer is to appear upon the stage at the last moment, or whether they are really to have for their candidate that genial companion, eloquent orator, musical poet and Christian gentleman, A. Oakey Hall, the Admirable Orichon of our city, who can drive a pair of fast horses as well as Bonner or Grant, swing a billiard cue equal to Rudolph, handle the boxing gloves like Professor Judd, dress with the taste of a Beau Brummell, shine in society with the grace of a Chesterfield and captivate the ladies with the success of a Don Giovanni.

REVERDY JOHNSON COMMUNICATIVE.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the State Department appears to be in profound ignorance as to the extent to which our Minister, Mr. Johnson, has gone in his negotiations of the Alabama claims, he is reported to have given a history of all his negotiations with Lord Stanley in his reply to an address of the Corporation of Brighton yesterday. He assured that body that "a majority of the Commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an umpire." We have been informed from Washington that no official notification of Mr. Johnson's proceedings in this Alabama business has yet reached the Department of State. Mr. Seward, therefore, may probably get his first information concerning the negotiations with Lord Stanley from Mr. Johnson's reply to the Corporation of Brighton. Is not Reverdy Johnson a little too communicative in the wrong place?

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius appears to be a more important affair than a mere attraction for the number of sight-seers who upon the first intimation of the pyrotechnic display hastened to Naples to view it. It appears by our cable despatches of last night that the most serious consequences have ensued from the eruption. All the cones of the volcano are pouring forth quantities of burning matter. The lava has set whole forests of trees on fire. Houses, farms and lands are reported to be overwhelmed and devastated and the people flying from the villages in the utmost consternation; so that an event which a few days ago appeared to be but a magnificent spectacle for the curious is likely to prove an angel of destruction to the fair fields and pleasant homesteads in the vicinity of Naples.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The house dwellers on Seventh avenue are agitated on the pavement question. They object to being compelled to pay for the experiment which a new company, mainly made up of municipal legislators, are making in their neighborhood. If the City Fathers will give them sewers first they will not object.

What are the East River Improvement Association doing? They hold frequent meetings, but the only things we hear of from them are soliciting subscriptions and empowering members to gather all the information in their power.

The ball season is now in full blast. Every night about midnight clock figures and overcasted clouds may be seen emerging from the various halls, assembly rooms and regimental armories in the city after indulging in a few hours of the light fantastic.

The uptown residents are in a state of ecstasy over their new market on Seventh avenue. They will not now have to trudge down to Washington or Fulton Market, run the risk of their lives at the crossings there and be obliged to inhale the fearful odors which linger around those time-honored localities.

The authorities should interfere and suppress ticket speculators at theatres. They sometimes pull off on strangers seats for the previous or coming nights and give them counterfeit money in change. Persons who are foolish enough to buy tickets from them seldom examine either their seats or their change until they get inside the theatre. Then it is too late.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS.

A sale of pictures belonging to the gallery of Mr. A. Phillips, which was commenced on Thursday evening at Miner's Fine Art Gallery, near Fourteenth street, was resumed last night, in the presence of a very large and evidently critical assemblage. The collection, as remarked in the HERALD yesterday, was the finest that has graced the walls of any public (or, perhaps, private) gallery of this city during the past twenty years. Last evening the gems of the collection were put up for sale, and although at times the competition for possession was somewhat brisk, the more valuable specimens were disposed of at comparatively small figures. Among others those which brought the highest prices were the following:—"Hail at the Far," by W. Verelst, of Amsterdam, \$400; "Preparing for Christmas"—a happy subject, most happily treated—by Jan Noster and Col. of Brussels and Antwerp, \$225; "Taking It Easy," by Bonner and Col—a picture so full of ease as to make a person feel lazy while looking at it—\$375; "The First Ride," an animated drawing by Gerard, of Brussels, \$600; "A Norwegian Torment," by van der Auwerp, \$375; "An Interior Stable Scene," by Van Beyerck—one of the most exquisite and perfectly detailed drawings in this artist's specialty—\$1,300; "Pouper and Sester," by Col—a novel subject, drawn full of life and humor—\$1,000; "News from the War," by C. M. Wob, of the Brunswick school, \$475; a masterpiece of landscape, cattle and sheep, by Verboeckhoven, \$2,000; "Departure of Philip II. of Spain, from Flushing," a historical picture, by Schadeveldt, \$1,000; "The Execution of the Duke of Orleans," by the artist's specialty—\$1,300; "Pouper and Sester," by Col—a novel subject, drawn full of life and humor—\$1,000; "News from the War," by C. M. Wob, of the Brunswick school, \$475; a masterpiece of landscape, cattle and sheep, by Verboeckhoven, \$2,000; "Departure of Philip II. of Spain, from Flushing," a historical picture, by Schadeveldt, \$1,000; "The Execution of the Duke of Orleans," by the artist's specialty—\$1,300; "Pouper and Sester," by Col—a novel subject, drawn full of life and humor—\$1,000; "News from the War," by C. M. 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