

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIII. No. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA. BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway—FAIRY COLORED. AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street—THE LAZARUS LARK.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—AFTER DARK. OR LONDON BY NIGHT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RED STARLET—LAWYER'S CLERK.
FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—GENEVIEVE DE BRADAN.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPHREY DUNPHY, WITH NEW FEATERS. Matinee at 12.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—MRS. D. P. BOWEN AS QUEEN ELIZABETH.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, 25.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, BURLINGAME—OPERA ALEX BROTHERS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 58 Broadway—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, SUNSHINE, DANIEL, & CO.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 20 Bowery—GONZO YOUNG. NEGRO MINSTRELS, 25. Matinee at 2.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway—THE GREAT ORIENTAL LINDARD AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY. MATINEE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Tammany street and Broadway—Afternoon and evening performances.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EUROPEAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 14th st.—EUROPEAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.
STRAW HALL, Fourteenth street—LECTURE BY PRESIDENT BARZAN, OF COLOMBIA COLLEGE.
MAGIC TEMPLE, 618 Broadway—PROFESSOR ROBERT NICKL. THE MAGICIAN. Matinee at 2.
COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place—COMMODORE NEVY AND MESSIE WARRIORS. FROM THE 18th AND 17th.
BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton—SINGING, MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
MOULDER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—MOULDER'S MINSTRELS. THE LANSYERIE LARK, &c.
MOULDER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—MOULDER'S MINSTRELS—LION, &c.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 2d st. and 4th st.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 6th Broadway—SENIOR AND AID.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 25, 1868.

THE NEWS

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 24. The London press comments favorably on the Chinese intension and advises a speedy ratification of the treaty. It also urges the commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims to all alternatives in London and Washington. The last Parliamentary election returns show a reduction in the liberal majority. Mr. Gladstone was defeated in Southwest Lancashire. The provisional government of Spain has reduced the import duties, and the elections for the Cortes are announced for December 15. The Cortes will meet on January 15. Arms and troops are being shipped to Cuba. The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding. The French government is conducting the prosecutions against the press with unusual severity. Count Bismarck makes no secret of his joining the liberal organization. The great Powers have declared that the course of Waiatchia is free to the obligations of the treaties.

China.

Advices from Hong Kong are to the 15th of October. Mr. Burlingame is still sharply criticised by the English press in China. A European steamer had been fired upon by Chinese gunboats for not dipping her flag as they passed. The Chinese Governor General at Chin King had received instructions to accede to the British demands in reference to the outrages on missionaries. The rebels had entered Ningpo.

Japan.

Advices from Yokohama are to the 25th of October. The Mikado had been crowned Emperor. Jeddo still remained closed, but was ready for opening to foreign trade as soon as the conference between the authorities and the foreign consuls came to an end. Nagasaki and Hakodadi had been seized by the English troops. The foreign citizens escaped in safety to Saugham.

Cuba.

Havana despatches state that many young men are abandoning the revolutionary forces and returning to their homes. The revolutionists are reported making overtures to the government, and in consequence, Count Balmaseda has allowed three days' grace before commencing active operations.

Colombia.

The representatives of Colombia in this country announce that the late report about the levying of onerous taxes on commerce is not of national origin. It has taken place only in the State of Panama. The announcement in the last news of two provisional governments claiming sway since July last refers solely to the State of Panama. Excepting in that State and in the State of Cundinamarca the peace and order of the Colombian republic remain undisturbed.

Miscellaneous.

Our Washington correspondent exposes very completely the operations of a ring of emigrant runners, which has not only figured largely in Castle Garden, but has effected its purposes even in Congress. It is alleged to have arranged matters so that by act of Congress it can sell emigrants into servitude, levy heavy tolls upon the possessions of those who remain free, and institute a kind of pronaige system among all of them. General Sheridan's report of the campaign against the Indians is published in our columns this morning. It contains, besides an account of the progress of the war, a report of the murders and outrages committed by Indians during the months of August, September and October. The full opinion of Attorney General Evans on the subject of the revivification of whiskey, an extract of which we gave some time ago, has been made public. He holds to the same position in general that was expressed in the former abstract. (Temp. Jones Polaris), editor of the Southern Obituary, a Richmond (Va.) paper, was shot and killed near his office in that city yesterday by James Grant, on account of an article respecting one of a number of the Grant family. In the trial of General Cole yesterday, Judge Hightower declined to admit the offer to prove the finding of a photograph of Mrs. Cole on the person of deceased. The examination of witnesses was further continued. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation announcing the election of the Grant electors in that State. A woman named Mary Hays, a resident in Louisville, has taken Henry to prison by the death of a relative in England. A brick was thrown in Louisville yesterday, during

the men, one of whom was killed and the other was badly hurt. Ellen's Hotel, in Southampton, Canada, was burned yesterday morning, and two men perished in the flames, four others being seriously injured. Cauty and Burke, who were to be hung to-morrow in Westchester for complicity in the murder of Ellen Hicks, in August, 1866, have had their sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment. The financial crisis in New Brunswick is probably over. The St. Stephens Bank directors confidently expect to resume business soon.

The City.

The Erie litigation is becoming as complicated as the fight over the same stock last spring. On Monday night Judge Sutherland vacated Judge Barnard's order in the McIntosh suit and appointed Henry R. Davies, in the Belmont suit, receiver of the company, in place of Jay Gould. On the same night Judge Barnard "stayed" Judge Sutherland's proceedings, and yesterday morning Judge Sutherland granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause at ten o'clock this morning why the stay granted by Judge Barnard should not be vacated. Two new suits were also instituted yesterday by the Erie Railway Company, both complaints being verified by Jay Gould, as president. In one action Daniel Drew, Frank Work and Richard Schell are sued for the recovery of \$429,250 paid by the company to Schell, as a condition for the compromise and settlement of the old litigation of last spring. The other action is brought against Drew, Schell, Work, August Belmont and E. C. Lucke to enjoin the two last named from discontinuing or compromising the suit now pending on their complaint against the Erie Company, and for the recovery of \$1,000,000 as damages for losses sustained by the company in the old litigation. The litigation has also been brought into the United States courts by a bill of complaint filed by Henry H. Wibley, on whose application Judge Blatchford appointed Jay Gould, the treasurer of the company, receiver of the property of the company to the amount of eight millions of dollars, the amount of overvalued stock as claimed by Wibley.

The office of the Erie Railroad Company in West street was closed yesterday, and a clerk told all visitors that business was suspended. The transfer office in Pine street, however, was open as usual. The following named parties, against whom bills of indictment were lately presented by the Grand Jury, at present in session in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, have been arrested and jailed—William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Betknap, D. C. Hirsald, E. J. Windust, Alfred Blaisdell and Abraham Powelson. The charge, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, declares that the parties are charged with having, on the 11th day of June, 1868, knowingly and wilfully conspired, conspired and agreed together to obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in a court of the United States, and to commit divers other offences against the laws of the United States. The bill was fixed in each case at \$2,500. Mr. Fullerton's case was fixed for hearing on the 3d of December.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Nelson and Blatchford, the argument on a motion to quash the indictment against Benjamin B. Rosenberg for issuing forged naturalization papers was proceeded with by Mr. Stoughton in support of the motion to quash and by Messrs. Pierpont and Davies in opposition. The ground taken on behalf of the defendant is that the United States statute of 1818, under which the indictment is framed, has no relevancy to the case, it being simply an act of legislation to restrain unaturalized aliens from serving on board of the public or private vessels of the United States; that Congress has since, even if it had the power, legislated on the subject of irregularities in elections in the States; and that, even admitting that the act did apply to the case of Rosenberg, the indictment is defective in its averments. Counsel for the government undertook to reply to and to overcome these objections. The argument, not being concluded at the adjournment, will be continued to-day.

The ship Valparaiso, from San Francisco, reports having spoken on September 22, in latitude 35 50, longitude 113 west, the ship Lawrence, from San Francisco for New York, she being on fire at the time. The Valparaiso received on board her crew and brought them to this port. Captain Johnson, of the Lawrence, reports that the fire was discovered among the cargo, which consisted principally of hides and rags, on September 18, and all hands worked for three days and nights to extinguish it, but without avail. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

A scull race was rowed on the Hoboken course, North river, yesterday afternoon, between James J. White, of the Gulick Club of this city, and W. B. Curtis, of the Atlantic Club of Hoboken. White was the winner. The distance rowed was three miles and the time made twenty-seven minutes. The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Carson, who died to her death from violence, returned a verdict yesterday charging her husband with the commission of the deed.

There were 326 deaths, 270 births and 254 marriages in New York last week. There were 121 deaths in Brooklyn.

The steamship Scotia, Captain Jenkins, will sail to-day for Queensown and Liverpool. Mails will close at the Post office at twelve M.

The Black Star line steamship Florida, Captain Faircloth, will leave pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The steamship Virginia, Captain Drew, of the Express line, will leave pier 15 East river at four P. M. to-day for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

The stock market yesterday was strong and steady for the general list, with a slightly drooping tendency after the close. Erie declined to 37 1/2. Gold closed at 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Speaker Colfax and his wife are stopping at the house of a relative in this city.

Sir John Young, the newly appointed Governor of Canada, and secretaries, Lieutenant Colonel McNeil and Mr. E. Tomlin; Lord Alexander Russell and Lieutenant Colonel Bernard, of England, and Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, are at the Brevoort.

Governor Fenton, of Albany; General Starling, General H. A. Barham, General Morrill and General Marvin, of New York; General G. Spaulding, of Washington, and Senator Corbett, of Oregon, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and J. E. McDowell, of Portland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Paymaster Burris, of the United States Navy, and Colonel Holt, of West Point, are at the Hoffman House.

W. C. Campbell, United States Consul at Dresden, is stopping at the Everett House.

The Politicians After Dinner.

The commencement of every new national administration in the United States is like the opening of a new spring. As with the baby airs, refreshing showers and warm sunshine of April the birds begin to chirp and twitter and sing, hopping from branch to branch, ruffling their feathers and searching for material with which to build their nests, so with the advent of a new dispenser of patronage the politicians commence to make themselves heard and put on all manner of airs in their efforts to secure comfortable quarters and plenty of food for the next four years. The first indication we had of the approaching change of weather in the political world after the frost of disappointment had nipped the hopes of the Blair family in the bud, was furnished by the noisy chattering of the Washburne breed in the West, and now the chorus is taken up and swelled by the sparrows, robins and swallows all over the country, until it is made evident that spring has opened in earnest, and that every political bird calculates upon the enjoyment of the sunshine of the new administration, and hopes to be able to feather his own nest in due season.

earnest now that the time for his inauguration draws near; and as the whiskey rings, with their plunder of one hundred million dollars a year, are just now a power among the politicians, it follows that the organs and leaders of those rings play a prominent part in the attempt to capture the new President. In this city we have four distinct divisions of these aspiring combinations—one under the management of Greeley and Company, another run by Raymond and Company, a third represented by Dana and Company, and a fourth with Thurlow Weed at its head—all of them eager to take Grant under their special care and to instruct him how to dispense the patronage of four hundred million dollars a year for the best interest of the country and of his patriotic advisers. Greeley and Company have experienced some serious drawbacks in the misfortunes of Callicott and his particular ring, in the original opposition made by them to the nomination of Grant for the Presidency, and in the breaking down of the Fenton party in the State. But they hope, with Butler in Congress and Greeley at the organ, to bully Grant into a recognition of their valuable services, and they will make a desperate effort to name the next United States Senator and to defeat Morgan in order to impress the President elect with a wholesome idea of their strength and influence with the republican party in New York. Raymond and Company embrace the whiskey ring of the anti-impeachers, and as they have succeeded in humbugging or frightening Andy Johnson into non-interference with the revenue frauds, and have managed to keep themselves in office during his entire term without getting into the State Prison, they believe themselves smart enough to pull the Woolley over Grant's eyes and to insure for themselves a new lease of power and plunder. Dana and Company represent Morgan, the Conklings and the old Tammany building pool of three or four hundred thousand dollars. They seek to cut between the other two factions and to carry off the oyster while their neighbors are quarrelling over the shells. They make their point on Morgan, and trust to his advancement to the Cabinet for success and for the good, fat, substantial profits of government offices. All these politicians are just now very busy birds, and are singing their own praises at a great rate and endeavoring to attract Grant's attention to the brightness and beauty of their plumage.

The Thurlow Weed combination, however, comes out in a more impressive manner than any of the rest and bids fair to take the rags off all the other bushes. The whiskey ring organ at the national capital, in an article which we republish to-day, evidently intends to make so tremendous an impression on the President elect that all efforts to supplant Weed will be in vain, and nothing will be left to General Grant but to expatiate and come down like Colonel Scott's coon. Thurlow Weed enters upon the scene fresh from Europe, renovated, rejuvenated and vigorous, with a tremendous appetite and an improved digestion, ready to swallow Grant and everybody else, and to dispense the federal patronage for the next four years with that princely air attained by the experience of a lifetime as the reigning king of the lobby. We are assured that in his renewed lease of life Weed has cast his skin, as snakes are known to do, and comes out sleeker and cleaner than ever. He is even willing to smoke the pipe of peace with Greeley, and might be induced to consent to confer upon Fenton a small consularship or an inferior revenue office. All he wants is to be allowed to bestow upon General Grant the benefit of his large experience, sagacity and patriotism, and to manage with his well known business tact the brokerage of four hundred million dollars a year.

Well, we have no doubt that General Grant will read the biography of Thurlow Weed with a great deal of attention and interest. We have no doubt, too, that after he has read it he will light his cigar, get into his buggy, trot off on the road at his usual gait, and turn over in his mind the question whether it will be an advantage to the country to place the administration of the government for the next four years in the experienced hands of the great Albany lobbyist. When he has fully made up his mind upon this important point he will probably send for Thurlow Weed and Johnny Coyle and let them know his determination. We hope their patience and serenity will last them until that time arrives.

Latest Phases of the Spanish Revolution.

Our telegrams from Spain state that the elections for the Cortes are officially announced to take place on the 15th of December, and the Cortes is to meet on the 15th of January next. It would appear from this that the provisional government is desirous of ascertaining in the shortest possible time the opinions of the people on the reorganization of government and the form of one to be adopted. According to previous telegrams General Prim had been suspected of delaying the elections with a view of making a coup d'etat and establishing an empire, but from the news now published such a suspicion does not appear to be well founded. Large public meetings had been held in Barcelona by both the monarchists and republicans. Though public spirit ran high all the proceedings were conducted orderly. This we regard as one of the best signs of the revolution. The people were preparing to make similar demonstrations in Madrid. The monarchists, it is said, are in the ascendant, though the republicans are strong and gaining ground every day. This, indeed, may be the reason why the provisional government is hurrying up the elections and assembling of the Cortes. Prim and his party may fear that the republicans would gain the ascendancy by delay. However, they may be really desirous of getting a full and fair expression of public opinion at the earliest day practicable for the purpose of closing up the revolution and avoiding future complications. On the whole the news to-day from Spain presents a favorable aspect.

The Judiciary and the Press.

We approve of the course of Judge Barnard in calling for evidence with reference to the election frauds, that, in case anything be proven against him, he may resign his office. It has too long been the habit of the Boston Bohemian press, including its magazines, to deride the officeholders of New York, and they seize upon the slightest thread of suspicion to com-

ment upon official corruption here. It is a notable fact, however, that they always forget the whiskey rings and general governmental corruption in their desire to show their jealousy of our commercial advancement. We hope to see a few trials of the charges thus preferred, and let these trials come first upon the judiciary that any stain which may be cast upon them may be refuted; for if we cannot depend upon the honest administration of the law, then has the moment arrived for revolution.

General Sheridan's Report on the Indian War.

We publish to-day in full the report of General Sheridan to Lieutenant General Sherman on the progress of affairs on the Plains from March 2, when General Sheridan assumed command of the Military District of Missouri, to November 12, the date of the present report. It is a perspicuous document, characterized by the straightforward and simple style of the soldier, imposing upon the reader not a word too much and omitting nothing that can complete a full and succinct history of the Indian troubles which have been seriously embarrassing our Western settlers, our frontier army and the Union Pacific Railway during the past four months. General Sheridan's command is somewhat extensive in area. It embraces New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, Upper Arkansas and Missouri. It happened that the recent troubles centred in the district of Upper Arkansas, where General Alfred Sully was in command, with his headquarters sometimes at Fort Harker and often of late in the field. This district was infested, if we may use the term, by those tribes, a portion of which are in arms against us—namely, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, while small bands of the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes also made this region their hunting ground and have since joined in the hostilities; and here the Indian battle field of 1868 was and is located. This district, says General Sheridan, was for these reasons the most difficult to manage in his whole command, not only because of the hostility of the savages, but in view of its extensive frontier, westward to Colorado and southward to New Mexico. The duties devolving on General Sully and his officers may be imagined from the fact that there were not less than six thousand warriors in the field, all well equipped and each man having some ten or more spare horses for a remount. Against this force Sully marched his troops, greatly inferior in number as they were, south of the Arkansas, in September, where he did good service in several skirmishes, but from the difficulty in bringing up reinforcements from so many distant points it was impossible to reach and destroy the Indian villages, as was expected. General Sheridan, therefore, very properly complains that the troops at his command were at that time entirely inadequate to the service demanded of them. Since then more regular troops have been ordered to the Plains by General Grant, and Governor Crawford, of Kansas, has organized a militia force which will relieve, to some extent, the regulars from post duty and leave them free to operate against the Indians.

While Sully was pursuing the savages south of the Arkansas Captain Grabaan, of the Tenth cavalry, was protecting the stage line to Denver with a small force. Being attacked by a powerful band of Indians he defeated them, killing eleven and wounding a large number. It was about this time that the attack by seven hundred Indians was made on Colonel George A. Forsyth and his party of scouts on the Republican river. General Sheridan recounts all the incidents of this gallant transaction, which have already appeared at length in the columns of the HERALD from our special despatches, and pays a just tribute to the bravery of Colonel Forsyth and Lieutenant Frederick N. Beecher, who, it will be remembered, was killed in the action. General Sheridan testifies to the well known treachery of the Indian character by citing two cases where the Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes broke faith with him, showing that they are not to be trusted, coaxed nor made peace with. The first case occurred when General Sherman sent an officer from the Peace Commission to Sheridan, offering the Kiowas and Comanches provisions for the winter if they would retire to their reservation at Fort Cobb. They accepted the offer; but we have the words of General Sheridan for it that it was only a decoy to get their families to a place of safety, when the warriors immediately joined the hostile bands. "When I attempted," says General Sheridan, "to get the Arapahoes and Kiowas, who met me at Fort Dodge, to go on their reservations on the promise that I would feed them they accepted the proposition, and yet they were the very first to attack Sully on his march."

For these reasons Sheridan is opposed to peace commissions, especially to their action in making peace last fall; and he has evidently no more faith than we have in the Indian Department, for he says "the Peace Commissioners, the Indian Department, the military and the Indians make a very bulky team." He deprecates the whole present system because there are "too many fingers in the pie" and too much money to be made out of dealings with the Indians. He is quite in accord with General Sherman that there should be but one head to the Indian establishment and that head in the War Department.

As the result of the recent contests on the Plains, which he says originated—as we have repeatedly stated in these columns—in the government agents disappointing certain of the tribes in the delivery of arms promised to them last July, and also to some discontent with an unpopular Indian agent, General Sheridan reports ninety-two warriors killed, no villages destroyed and only a small amount of stock captured from the Indians. On the other hand we lost eleven soldiers and scouts killed and twenty-six wounded. Citizens to the number of ninety-seven were killed and nine wounded. There were driven off from the trains bound to New Mexico and Colorado over five thousand head of stock. Many settlements were driven in and a number of ranches abandoned. These facts warrant General Sheridan in his opinion that unless the Indians are promptly crushed out there will be a total paralysis of all the best interests of that section of country. In conclusion, we are assured that the army under Sheridan will not be idle, for that as soon as the grass

falls and the cold weather forces the Indians to come together for winter quarters in the milder latitudes south of the Arkansas a movement of our troops will instantly take place. We have already heard that Sheridan means to lead the troops in person, and we have, therefore, the highest confidence in the result of a movement from which Sheridan himself says he hopes the complete restoration of peace.

A New Transit of Venus.

Our theatrical astronomers are as much as fault as Professor Loomis was about the meteoric shower, for they have failed to predict the new transit of Venus which is to occur next week. On Monday evening, November 30, Mrs. Scott-Siddons will make her appearance at the New York theatre. During the six nights of her first engagement this gifted and accomplished young lady will have ample opportunity to manifest her dramatic versatility and power as Rosalind in "As You Like It," as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," as Julia in the "Hunchback" and as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." We are confident that she will justify the encomiums lavished by the London press upon her impersonations at the Haymarket of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," and of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," as well as of Rosalind in "As You Like It."

When we first had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Scott-Siddons we were struck by her remarkable resemblance to Mrs. Fanny Kemble, as that distinguished lady looked when she paid her earliest visit to this country. We are not surprised that Mrs. Fanny Kemble has heartily recognized in Mrs. Scott-Siddons her kinship by nature and by genius. When we heard Mrs. Scott-Siddons read and recite we felt convinced that to her faultless elocution, her clear, ringing voice, her flowing tresses, her brilliant and expressive eyes, her beautiful face, her graceful form and her perfect naturalness of manner she must superadd no small measure of hereditary genius as an actress. This great-granddaughter of the famous English tragedienne merits far more than the title which she won in girlhood—"Mrs. Siddons in miniature." With the tragic talent already evinced by her Mrs. Scott-Siddons unites an archness which her celebrated ancestress altogether lacked. Thus she bids fair to excel both in comedy and tragedy. She would admirably grace the boards at Mr. Booth's splendid new theatre. But the bird is of more importance than the cage in which it sings, and in whatever theatre Mrs. Scott-Siddons may appear she will be enthusiastically applauded. Even the cold east winds of Boston could not prevent the inhabitants of that trimountain city, "the Hub," from warming into raptures over her superior acting. With the traditional weakness for tea which has characterized them ever since the memorable Boston Tea Party of Revolutionary days, the Bostonians have testified as strongly as they possibly could their admiration for Mrs. Scott-Siddons by presenting her with an elegant silver tea service. Miss Olive Logan herself, notwithstanding her own rueful experience and righteous indignation, must now admit that Boston ice may sometimes melt.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons received her early education in Germany, and it was her striking performance, when she was but eleven years of age, of the part of Esther, in the French play bearing that title, and of the youth Morimer, in Schiller's "Marie Stuart," and of several characters in other French and German plays, that induced one of her teachers to consult Mr. Charles Keen as to the desirability of her being educated for the stage. After years of conscientious study and of no inconsiderable experience she now appears upon the American stage. We must add that she appears at an opportune moment, when an inevitable reaction is beginning against the sensational and spectacular drama, with its sentimental "Black Crook" nudities, its railway smashes and its steamboat explosions, and its gorgeous scenery, its seductive music and its hilarious nonsense, at present reigns almost supreme.

The Elections in England—Their Result.

The English elections are now over, or all but over. The result is already known, and that result is clearly, unmistakably, powerfully in favor of the liberals. In the new Parliament they will have a majority almost unprecedented in the annals of Parliamentary government in England. The very strength of the liberals, however, may prove their ruin. It is a fact which is very much overlooked on this side of the Atlantic that the measures to which the liberals are pledged are all of them radical. They are the measures of Cobden and Bright, of the Manchester school generally, only a little broader and more sweeping than the Manchester school in its best days ever contemplated. There can be no doubt as to the feeling of the constituencies. There can be as little doubt as to the principles to which the new House of Commons is pledged. There is, however, small reason to doubt that the old whigs and the entire aristocratic section of the liberal ranks are rather alarmed at the rapid progress and already terrific power of principles with which they have and can have no sympathy. It will not be at all wonderful if Mr. Gladstone finds it impossible to hold the liberal ranks together. The majority is so large that it may prove unwieldy and difficult to control. Evidence is not wanting even now to show that a spirit of discord is already at work, and that division among the liberals is to give Mr. Disraeli another opportunity, which he is not the man to let slip.

THE MAYORALTY.—It is all settled. Oakley Hall will walk over the course. There was a prospect of a lively fight with John Kelly as the general anti-Tammany candidate; but when the committee on the subject waited upon him and informed him that they should want a little contribution of fifty thousand dollars to run the machine the patriotic but abandoned John Kelly was taken sick and had to send forthwith for the doctor, and, according to the doctor's advice, a declination was necessary to restore the health of John Kelly. And so the course is cleared for Oakley Hall.

WHISKEY ENFORCEMENT.—There are a dozen whiskey indictments, more or less, on the docket of the United States courts hereabouts, but there are no trials. Who can tell us why?

General Halleck on the Military Division of the Pacific—What We Want in Alaska.

The published synopsis of General Halleck's annual report on the affairs of the Military Division of the Pacific embraces some interesting facts. This military division covers an area of over a million of square miles, including the vast Territory of Alaska, the Territories of Washington and Idaho, the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territory of Arizona, extending from the frozen regions of the Polar bear down to the zone of the olive and the orange, and it has a coast line, coast islands included, of over twelve thousand miles in extent. The whole population of these vast domains is put down at seven hundred thousand whites and one hundred and thirty thousand Indians, while we doubt not it is capable of supporting at least fifty millions of people from its agricultural resources, its mines, salt lakes, forests and fisheries.

General Halleck recommends more troops for Alaska, but thinks that a regular Territorial government is hardly necessary for its population of two thousand whites and fifteen thousand Indians, the Indians and Esquimaux of the vast mainland of Alaska not being included. The general sets down the prevailing ideas of fabulous mines of gold and silver in Arizona as decidedly fabulous, but has a good opinion of the agricultural oases of this generally desert Territory; and he thinks there should be more troops in the Territory to look after the ferocious Apaches. We think so too. But we are disappointed in the brevity of the General's suggestions about Alaska.

Here we have a Territory exceeding four hundred thousand square miles in extent—a great empire itself in the matter of space—of which we know next to nothing excepting the little strip of coast line of which Sitka is the commercial centre, and excepting the string of islands running along the coast by this panhandle. We reach the southeast corner of the great mainland of Alaska at Mount St. Elias, on the line of the sixtieth degree of north latitude, or about six hundred miles north of the northern line of Newfoundland. From the sixtieth to the seventieth degree north latitude, or to within twenty degrees of the North Pole, Alaska proper extends in one direction, and from the sixty-third to the ninety-third degree of west longitude from Washington in the other direction. In Colton's Geography the population of this immense Territory of four hundred and eighty-one thousand square miles is given as eighty thousand, nearly all Indians and Esquimaux, and yet our government knows less concerning this newly acquired country and the people than it knows of Equatorial Africa or Central Asia. Some telegraphic explorers have discovered the great river Kviokpak or Yoneon of Alaska to be equal to the Mississippi in length and volume, and they tell us wonderful stories of the sublime Yoneon scenery and the magnificent valley openings of this giant hyperborean stream; and the United States steamer Wayanda has made some valuable discoveries of coal mines and good harbors along the extensive line of the Alaskan coast; but this is all.

What we want, therefore, is a thorough exploration of Alaska by a well equipped expedition for land and water resources, and we are disappointed in not having such an expedition recommended by General Halleck. We call the attention of President Johnson to the subject, and hope that he will not fail to recommend this scientific exploration in his annual Message to Congress, inasmuch as this imperial speculation in snow drift, granite mountains, unknown rivers, rocky islands, walrus, codfish, Esquimaux and Polar bears is the distinguishing achievement of his administration.

The Inextricable Erie Railroad Muddle.

It will be seen by the proceedings in the federal courts yesterday, both State and federal, which are published in another part of the paper, that the plot thickens in the Erie Railroad imbroglio and that a terrible conflict rages all round. The outside public must be completely mystified about these junctions and counter junctions, receivers here and receivers there, and the confusion of plaintiffs and defendants. It is doubtful if the lawyers themselves can untangle the threads of this dispute, for, as the saying goes, the muddle would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. One of the latest phases, as will be seen, is the action of Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court appointing Jay Gould as a receiver and ordering the Erie Railroad Company to transfer to Gould as receiver a sufficient amount of cash and securities to be held by him, subject to the further order of the court, which amount is to be eight millions of dollars, to protect the rights of the plaintiff pending the suit. And it was further ordered that a preliminary injunction be issued to prevent the company from parting with any of their property. It is an exciting and interesting fight all round. If the body of the stockholders and bondholders can be protected it will matter little how many of the speculators or how much they may suffer in the conflict. Indeed it would be a good thing if these unscrupulous gamblers could be reached by the criminal courts.

THE WHISKEY RING.—United States District Attorney Courtney's discoveries and disclosures against Judge Fullerton and that side of the house having been published, wouldn't it be a proper thing on the part of Fullerton to publish his budget against Courtney and Company?

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE PROPOSED.—In view of the prevailing corruptions in high places and low places, municipal, State and national, one of our law and order citizens, in a matter-of-fact review of the subject, says that "what we are coming to, and it is only a matter of time, is simply this—no more, no less—the absolute necessity of forming a vigilance committee. Law! There is no law! Appeal to the general government! The heads of the departments are a pack of scoundrels. Report to the United States courts! The judges would laugh at you." Such are the opinions of a "plain spoken man." But where are we to find his vigilance committee? Shall we go to the State Prison for it, and then set out small sixpenny rogues who have been caught in bringing up to justice the big millionaires rogues, who know how to slip through the meshes of the law? At all events, we are bound to have a change out of these two days,