

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.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIII. No. 393

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKES OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 32d street.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and 3rd avenue.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HAPPY DEITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—THE GREAT ORIGINAL AND VALDEVILLE COMPANY.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowers.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—IRELAND AS IT WAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.

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

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—END OF THE LINE.

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

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 34th street.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 7th Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.

TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and Broadway.

NEW YORK GARDEN, Fourteenth street—EUROPEAN AND CELESTIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—BOONVILLE.

HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 45 Broadway.

New York, Monday, November 30, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The despatches are dated November 29.

British shipowners are dissatisfied with the American treaty.

The majority of the liberals in England has been still further reduced.

The health of Louis Napoleon is reported to be on the wane.

The celebrated French advocate Berryer died last Saturday.

The editors of the Revue, Tribune, L'Europe, Temps and Journal de Paris, have been fined and imprisoned for encouraging the Baudin subscriptions.

Prince Charles of Romania speaks encouragingly of the foreign relations of the Danubian Principalities.

An Austrian fleet has started on an expedition around the world.

Wars are entertained that the monarchists and republicans of Spain may plunge the nation into bloodshed.

A great republican demonstration took place in Madrid last week.

France.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that a column of 12,000 allied troops had been sent across the Channel to attack the Paraguayan position at Villaco.

Mexico.

Advised by way of San Francisco state that Landa, the independent chief of Jalisco, had published a manifesto to the effect that he did not intend to war against the general government.

Cuba.

Mail advices under date of November 21, state that the insurgents had had many successes of late, capturing 2,000 Remington rifles and \$100,000 in money.

Havana.

The Havana papers yesterday published a communication from the representatives of the provisional government declaring that the insurgents are fighting not for reform, but independence of Spain.

Protests.

Mail advices dated November 9, say that although the armed insurrection has been quieted there is a great deal of excitement and numerous demonstrations against the authorities.

Miscellaneous.

General Sherman wrote a letter to a prominent Israelite of Quincy, Ill., in reply to his letter in reference to his order No. 11, excluding Jews as a class from his camp.

General Sheridan, with his staff and two battalions of cavalry, was at Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

We publish this morning a copy of the partial convention between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States steamer Mohican has arrived at San Francisco, after an unsuccessful search for a reported vessel of the Parthian line.

Number paragraphs of the Essex county murder leaves no doubt that the murdered woman was Mrs. Jewett Smith, and that the murderer was her husband.

A nurse girl, eighteen years of age, while left in charge of three children of the McCulloch family, near Corning, N. Y., last Wednesday, in a fit of rage at the youngest child for being fretful, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless, and then restored the hands on the hot stove.

A woman girl, eighteen years of age, while left in charge of three children of the McCulloch family, near Corning, N. Y., last Wednesday, in a fit of rage at the youngest child for being fretful, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless, and then restored the hands on the hot stove.

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three years and the other a baby of nine months of age.

The contested city election in Charleston, S. C., has been declared null and void by the City Council, and the republican candidates elect are thus thrown over.

The Penian Congress in Philadelphia has adjourned, after electing General John O'Neill President of the Brotherhood.

The Bremen bark Gazette Gans arrived at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, with 300 German emigrants.

The City.

O'Connell, the Irish giant, was let out on bail by Justice Downing yesterday, after promising to get into no more brawls.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Hazard and General O. M. Fox, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Alexander von Siebold, of Japan; W. E. Chaffler and E. H. Reynolds, of New Hampshire, and Captain Dixon, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General O'Connor and Captain Cairns, of the British Army, West Indies, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel J. S. Curtis, of New York, and E. Gardner, of Orange, N. J., are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Colonel Sam Logan and Major F. Taylor, of the United States Army, and W. S. Snydam, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

H. G. Coffin, of the United States Marine Corps; John E. Hiley, of Washington, and E. A. Barnard, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General A. A. Morris, of Indiana; H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Wm. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, and Cyrus Bentley, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Charter Election—A Splendid Opportunity for Municipal Reform.

The charter election takes place in this city to-morrow, when the people will go through the form of choosing A. Oakley Hall their Mayor for the unexpired term, and of bestowing upon the patriotic Richard O'Gorman the honors and emoluments of the Corporation Counsel's office for another three years.

After much consideration and discussion the outside democratic organizations have united with Tammany upon these two candidates, who will therefore walk over the course.

The republicans have made a nomination for Mayor, but, as their own organs state, it is merely with the object of keeping their forces within the limits of their own party lines, and without any serious idea of contesting the election with the democracy.

An attempt was made to get up a combination of republicanism and all outside factions against Tammany, but the heart of the people was not in such a movement, and it fell dead.

This was partly owing to the difficulty of finding a desirable independent candidate upon whom to unite, but mainly to the satisfactory character of the Tammany nominations.

District Attorney Hall is entitled to the respect and support of the people of New York, irrespective of party, and will make an efficient, brilliant and popular Mayor.

Under these circumstances the best thing the republican nominee can do for the interests of the city and of his party is to withdraw from the contest and recommend his friends to vote for Oakley Hall and to make his election unanimous.

For the past eight or ten years we have been without an efficient municipal government in New York.

There has been a division of power and responsibility entirely inconsistent with the idea of a strong and vigorous government.

Some departments have been placed under the control of State commissions made by law independent of the municipal authorities, while others have remained in the hands of officers elected by the people of the city, and hence there has been no direct responsibility in any quarter.

The natural results of this disjointed and inharmonious system have been increased expenditures and taxation, without any adequate public advantages.

If extravagance and corruption have prevailed it has been impossible to hold any individual officer answerable for the evils, and all the efforts of partisan journals have failed to persuade the people that the responsibility for our twenty-four million dollars annual taxation rests upon the shoulders of a Chief Magistrate whose powers have been crippled by State laws, and who is deprived of all control over some of the most important departments of the municipal government.

The city of New York is now an empire within herself. She has over a million of inhabitants, besides half a million in her suburbs who are the same as her own population.

The greater portion of the nation's wealth is gathered in her lap, and she is rapidly becoming the centre of the world in commerce and in news, as she is already the great commercial centre and settling house of the American Continent.

She needs a strong, harmonious and responsible government, and now is the time to secure it.

Some of the legislative commissions in the city are good enough and have been an advantage to the people; but with them and over them all we should have one recognized municipal head, holding power directly from the people and responsible directly to the people for the faithful and honest discharge of his trust.

We have frequently discussed the details of such a system, and it was expected that the Constitutional Convention which met a year and a half ago would have given us in the revised organic law some such well considered plan of reform in our municipal government.

These hopes were disappointed, and the people of New York have since shown in unmistakable majorities their condemnation of the mixed and muddled legislation forced upon the city by republican Legislatures for partisan purposes.

Let the republican party now take a new departure, commencing with the withdrawal of their candidate for Mayor and ending with the revision of all laws relating to the city of New York and the passage of an amended charter which shall secure to the metropolis a vigorous, efficient, centralized and responsible municipal government.

Oakley Hall is independent as a politician, and possesses firmness of purpose, strength of will and integrity of character.

He would use power with discretion, and would be just the man to inaugurate the new system.

At the same time, the republican party by such a policy would succeed in effectually breaking down the enormous democratic majorities in this city which are built up upon the people's jealousy of their municipal rights.

The republican candidate for Mayor should immediately announce this great coup d'etat by publicly withdrawing from a hopeless contest, and advising all his party to unite on Oakley Hall for Mayor on the basis of a restoration of the rights of the electors of the city and the thorough reform of our present inefficient and irresponsible municipal government.

The Erie Railroad and the Courts—A Way Out of the Woods.

The people care very little about the Erie Railroad litigation, so far as it is a mere scramble between stockjobbers, brokers, speculators and Wall street operators generally for mastery in the control of a stock that has for years been just as sacredly devoted to gambling purposes as a roulette board or faro table in any of our fashionable uptown banks.

Whether the bill with the longest horns or the bear with the sharpest claws may gain the victory is a matter of no consequence, except to the bulls and bears themselves and the jobbing newspapers that fight for pay on one side or the other.

But when the judiciary gets mixed up in the middle, when judges and courts begin to play at cross purposes and come in conflict with each other, granting mandamuses and counter-mandamuses, injunctions and counter-injunctions, orders and counter-orders, and evincing, moreover, some personal feeling in the proceedings, it becomes quite another affair.

The mere suspicion of a tainted judiciary is a public evil, and some of our daily journals have not hesitated to reflect in strong terms upon the action of certain judges in this Erie litigation.

They argue, justly or unjustly, that a judge's salary is only seven or eight thousand dollars a year, while the receivership of the Erie Railroad is worth at least two hundred thousand dollars a year; and these journalists, having always an eye to the main chance themselves, seem to conclude that a judge who is anxious to bestow so valuable an appointment upon a friend must expect a reward for his generosity here or hereafter.

The United States courts have now been dragged into the unequal pool without much apparent prospect of coming to a more harmonious decision than has been reached in the State courts.

There is, however, one practical way of settling the whole difficulty. The fundamental question seems to be, who had better hold possession of the funds of the Erie Railroad and thus actually control the management of the affairs of the corporation in the interests of the stockholders and of the public?

The company is chartered under the laws of the State of New York. It has received a large amount of money from the treasury of the State, besides other important grants and privileges.

The people of New York have, therefore, rights in the road which cannot be ignored, and the Attorney General of the State is the proper officer to protect those rights and to see that the interests of the Commonwealth do not suffer from the mismanagement of the officers of the company or the intrigues, plots and speculations of stockjobbers.

Let the Attorney General cut the Gordian knot of this disgraceful litigation by stepping in and taking possession of the road in the name of the people of the State of New York, and let him make such arrangements for the management of the affairs of the company as will effectually dispose of the squabbles and scrambles of all the Wall street cliques on one side and the other.

DISRAELI'S MODESTY.—Mr. Disraeli, it appears, has declined a title and a peerage offered him by the Crown, but has consented to transfer the honor to his wife, who is hereafter to be known as Viscountess of Beaconsfield.

Sir Robert Peel, it is known, always refused a higher title than that of baronet, preferring to send his family name down to posterity allied with his deeds as a statesman and a premier.

Lord John Russell coveted a long time with the earldom before he accepted it and gave up his leadership of the liberal party in the House of Commons to take his seat among the Peers.

Mr. Disraeli's modesty stands by him now, but should his popularity be seriously diminished and power remain long out of his hands he may yet be tempted to acknowledge her Majesty's kindness and slip quietly into the Upper House with some fine old Oriental title revived for the occasion.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—We publish in full the text of the recent convention between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of international postage.

There has for some years been more or less difference of opinion between the postal departments of the two governments in regard to the construction to be put upon the stipulations of the several treaties on the subject. These seem to be defined by the provisions of the present convention.

An important point, however, which principally concerns the citizens of the United States, seems to have been overlooked. We mean the transmission of mail matter between the two countries in American steamers.

That point, perhaps, is left for future negotiations, when we have regularly established lines of ocean steamships of our own to British ports.

LAW AND ORDER IN ARKANSAS.—The State of Arkansas appears to be in a bad way from the over-zeal of its natural protectors, the militia.

If the band of marauders which entered the town of Centre Point recently was really a force of militia, as represented, then that district of Arkansas may well cry out to be saved from its friends.

But it is far more likely that those fellows who sacked the town, arrested its inhabitants and shot three of its leading citizens were nothing but a gang of brigands roving through the country.

It is evident that law and order are out of joint in Arkansas, and something must be done to heal the difficulty or the State will fall into chaos.

HENRIETT VANQUISHED.—The Daily News Nation, Huncutt's rabid revolutionary radical organ at Richmond, Va., has given up the ghost "in consequence of the unexampled proscription against it."

As the special organ of the revolutionary radical blacks, the great mistake of Huncutt was in starting such a daily before his backers had learned to read.

Moreover, Huncutt's failure signifies that the day in the South, not only of the Ku Klux Klan, but of the "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," is drawing to a close.

Let us have peace.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.—Down or up Broadway in carriage or omnibus. A good snow storm will give us a regular blockade, and to such a blockade we must now look for some effective measures of relief.

A foot of snow is our last hope.

A YANKEE SPECULATION.—An American vessel with arms on board for the Wallachians, passing up the Danube.

The Fross Prosecutions in Paris.

A certain lecturer once attributed to the family of mankind two distinctly separate natures—human nature and French nature, and announced the latter as the topic of his lecture.

Were he now to repeat it he might find fresh illustrations in the account which we published yesterday of the recent extraordinary press prosecutions in Paris.

In the trial of the Baudin case, which came to a close on the 15th inst., the charge against the defendants, their adroit replies to the inquisitorial interrogatory of the President of the court, the caustic eloquence of their counsel and the strange verdicts rendered compose a legal and historical curiosity of the greatest interest.

The defendants were charged with having "practiced manoeuvres within the realm with the object of holding up the government to hatred and contempt."

The kind of interrogatory to which, according to the peculiar custom of French courts, they were subjected may be inferred from one or two examples.

Thus Mr. Quentin, editor of the Revue, was closely questioned as to his motives and those of his son in wearing a red cachouze, or comforter, at the commemoration of the funeral of Baudin, who was killed at the barricades when Louis Napoleon made his coup d'etat.

The same editor was also asked why he made a speech at Baudin's grave, and what were the words he uttered? His reply was—"The prosecution has no substance; it is founded on nothing. You prosecute me for making a speech, and you want me to tell what the speech was."

The cross-examination of the defendants was followed by a speech by the Avocat Imperial, who developed at enormous length his theme that they were guilty of "a regularly organized plan to attack the very principle of the government under the pretence of doing honor to Baudin's memory."

Mr. Crémieux, in defending Mr. Quentin, demonstrated the absurdity of the prosecution of his client for a speech of which the Procureur Imperial could not produce either the text or the substance.

He said "the government had brought the 2d of December into court and he would exercise a counsel's privilege to speak about it." Among the strongest points of the philippic into which he then launched was his declaration that "it was nothing to the purpose to say that December 2 had been 'absolved.'"

So had the 18th Brumaire. How many millions of suffrages had proclaimed first the consulate for life and afterwards the empire? But crime could not be absolved by a catch vote, and certainly not the greatest of all crimes, that of laying a soldier's violent hand upon the national representation.

Sixteen years later (here Mr. Crémieux said with marked emphasis, "I beg you to observe the date"), the representatives of the people drove out the author of the 18th Brumaire.

In conclusion Mr. Crémieux said:—"Let the Second Empire erect as many statues as it likes to its favorites, and let posterity respect them as it might see fit, but let the vanquished of 1851 be at liberty to pay simple funeral honor to the dead. France was a great and glorious nation which must be taken as it was, with all its good qualities and defects.

France, like Neptune, would sometimes stride across the world in three days, and then, frightened at her own progress, she would come back again and suffer herself to be guided instead of guiding. But it should be remembered that three days might repair all losses; the future was with progress."

Mr. Emanuel Arago and Mr. Gambetta were no less severe than Mr. Crémieux in their invectives against the government.

All the counsel availed themselves to the utmost of the capital opportunity the government had foolishly afforded them of arraigning December 2 before the bar of public opinion, and of hurling at it terrific indictments, which will be copied by the press throughout the world and stereotyped for the perusal of posterity.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that in these press prosecutions in Paris Napoleon III. has committed mistakes similar to those of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe.

It remains to be seen whether such mistakes will prove as fatal to the Bonapartes as they proved to the Bourbons and to the Orleans.

We know, however, that history repeats itself in all nations and oftentimes in France.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS AND THE SOUTHERN TEST OATH.—The action of Chief Justice Chase in declining to enforce the test oath on jurors in the United States Court at Richmond may be regarded as the beginning of a liberal regime in the South, which will no doubt find a fuller development when Grant's administration comes into power.

The example of the Chief Justice, we are glad to see, was followed on Saturday by Judge Durrill, in Louisiana, who ordered the oath to be administered to jurors as it was before the war, thus setting aside the "iron-clad" piece of petty persecution which radical vindictiveness had imposed upon the Southern people.

This oath was never necessary for the ends of justice, but, on the contrary, greatly impeded its progress. It is well that it is now practically abandoned.

ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING DIPLOMACY.—John Bull continues his roast beef and plum pudding diplomacy with the amiable Reverly Johnson, and with the greatest success.

It is evident that the finale of his mission in reference to the Alabama claims will be "Failed from a surfeit of English roast beef and plum pudding." An English Christmas will be apt to finish him.

SOMEWHAT SIGNIFICANT.—The effect of the Cuban insurrection on the banks at Havana and the departure of eight hundred government volunteers for the front. This muster of volunteers means that the regular government troops are wholly inadequate for the work before them, and that the revolt is a formidable one.

"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."—The office seekers, and even the news-mongers, seem to have dropped General Grant as a hopeless case. He is succeeding admirably in his idea of having peace. The Members of Congress are beginning to drop in, but still there is peace.

TROUBLE BREWING IN SPAIN.—The popular movements for a republic are increasing in Spain, while the Provisional Junta at Madrid is hesitating for a monarchy.

CLEAR AS MUD.—The opinion of Attorney General Evans on the Eight Hour law.

The Theatres This Evening.

The list of our theatrical amusements for this evening is that of last week, with these exceptions:—First, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who, with her personal attractions and her rare accomplishments as an artist, has made the greatest hit of the season in Boston, appears for the first time in New York in her charming rôle of Rosalind, in Shakespeare's sparkling comedy "As You Like It;" secondly, Bateman's two opera bouffe companies are to join their forces at Pike's to-night, and they are, in addition to "Barbe Bleue," to give us the new rigmorole of "Lieschen and Fritzen;" and, thirdly, the Catacombs "for one night only" will be enlivened with Lingard's budget of comicallies.

Grav is satisfied with Genevieve and her funny adventures; Wood has no occasion to stop the wheel of "Ixion," which turns him in some forty-six thousand dollars a month; "Humpty Dumpty," fooping up thirty odd thousand, will hardly retire till after the inauguration of our next Mayor; "The Lancashire Lass" still fills the auditorium of Wallack's with her admirers; "London by Night" is a sensation which leaves only stand-room for our cousins from the country by the seven o'clock train, and Barney and Mrs. Barney Williams are popular as ever.

The circuses and the minstrels never fail; but for the present Mrs. Scott-Siddons and company, "solitary and alone," maintain the cause of the legitimate drama. As for the Italian opera here, if Offenbach has not killed it he has driven it for a time from the field, and Maretzek sits brooding over his fallen glories like Marius over the ruins of Carthage.

Views of a United States Senator.

We give to-day the result of a conversation held between a HERALD correspondent and Senator Morton, of Indiana. Senator Morton represents, probably as well as any other member of the Senate, the views of the substantial republicans of the West upon national questions.

In regard to financial matters he may, perhaps, not be so essentially the oracle of the West as his colleague from the same section, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, is supposed to be better posted on those subjects.

But Senator Morton utters the sentiments of a practical man, while Senator Sherman is apt to indulge in theories. The Indiana Senator's ideas about the resumption of specie payments at a given period are, however, open to those objections which we have all along entertained and uttered in that respect.

Specie payments will be resumed when the natural increase in the trade, credit and prosperity of the nation warrants resumption, and any attempt to force specie payments before that period will end in failure and disaster.

The suggestion that resumption shall take place by law in the year 1871 savors of the tact and trick of the old politician, for in that year the people will be considering the matter of a new Presidential term, and the financial issue, if not settled before, will then be a vital one, which circumstances then existing will have a momentous influence upon.

We wish Senator Morton had been more particular and explicit in expressing his views in regard to the Alabama claims. As a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he ought to be well informed on that interesting point.

But, as a whole, the exposition of his views, as given by our correspondent, are valuable to the community as foreshadowing the policy of the majority in the approaching and final session of the Fortieth Congress.

GENERAL NOTES.

An exchange says, Mr. Cox is thirty-two. Mr. Colfax is over thirty too.

Grant had just eight majority over Seymour in Galena.

A woman was recently arrested in Chicago for carrying a concealed weapon. It was her tongue.

A Nashville paper says it is difficult to tell whether Grant is a "pig or a pup." He has been found rather pigacious in the South.

A Boston paper thinks that a receiver was appointed in the matter of the Erie railroad upon the principle that the receiver is as good as the thief.

The New Nation—a violent and unscrupulous radical sheet in Richmond—is dead. Cause, "Unexampled proscription"—not subscription.

A Boston philosopher says the whiskey ring is the "embryo of clericalism," because there is no end to it, nor to its swindling.

Mr. Davis has "joined" the Church, and Robert E. Lee has a Bible class of 150 members. Who says the rebellion accomplished nothing?

A Christian paper avers that the government of the United States is to be consolidated and imperial in form. If it could be made imperial in reform it would be a blessed thing.

There are 1,130 convicts in the Illinois State Penitentiary. It is remarkable that not a single revenue officer is stated to be among the number. We can do better than that in New York.

The circus companies travelling in the South are getting a good share of gratuities and having