

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD RING. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 125th street.—THE LANCHESTER LASS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AT THE PARK OF LONDON BY NIGHT. Matinee at 1 1/2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE NAID—IRISH COCKNEY.—VOLAU-VENT, &c. Matinee.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—MRS. SCOTT'S DEPENDS ON KING RENE'S DAUGHTER, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 25th street.—LES BAYARDS—BAZAR BLEU. Matinee at 1 1/2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPEY, WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1 1/2.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Matinee at 1 1/2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—WILLIAM TELL—CARPENTER OF ROSEN.

BRAYNS OPERA HOUSE, Tenth Street Building, 14th street.—L'ETIENNE MINISTRELLI, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINISTRELLI, 70 Broadway.—ETIENNE MINISTRELLI, BULLDOZE.—TAMM CAT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRELLI, 45 Broadway.—ETIENNE MINISTRELLI, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOYALISE, NEGRO MINISTRELLI, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—ROBERTSON AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

STEINWAY HALL.—THEO. THOMAS' FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES, Astor place.—FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINISTRELLI—A DUTCHMAN IN JAPAN, &c. Matinee at 1 1/2.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINISTRELLI—THE LANCHESTER LASS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—BOHNER AND ART.

New York, Saturday, December 12, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated December 11. The conflict between the troops and insurgents at Cadix has been a bloody affair. Artillery was used on both sides. Several were killed and a great number wounded. The armistice between the contestants has been prolonged to await the arrival of the President of the Republic Committee of Seville. The workmen employed on the public works of Madrid are in a state of revolt.

Earl Spencer has been officially appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Denison has been confirmed as speaker of the House of Commons. The members yesterday took the oath of office.

Bismarck says that the fears of war which were prevalent last year have now passed away. It is reported that Baron Charles von Becke will be appointed Austrian Minister to Turkey. Add to City.

Cuba.

A sharp skirmish occurred near Manzanillo recently. The government authorities claim that ten insurgents were killed and that many horses and much valuable correspondence were captured. They say that since the late battles 400 rebels have sought and received pardon. The insurgents, on the other hand, contradict the latter statement and claim that they are receiving reinforcements of men and material constantly. It is known that about fifty of the first young men of Havana have recently joined the revolutionists.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant was busy at army headquarters all day yesterday. He leaves Washington to-day for Chicago to attend the meeting of the societies of the armies of the West. He will be accompanied by Generals Thomas, Schofield, Terry and others.

The State Department is unwilling to comply at present with the House resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims, as the despatches are not yet all answered, and a premature publication of the correspondence might prejudice the interests involved. It is said that the present administration intend to push the negotiations to a conclusion at an early day.

The report that E. B. Washburne was positively determined on Grant's Secretary of War was started by the head waiter at the Union League banquet, who sagaciously judged as much from the conversation around the table, and telegraphed the information to another waiter in Washington.

In the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday Justice Black applied for leave to be heard on the question whether the McCauley case has been taken out of the jurisdiction of the court by a repeal act of Congress. The Court agreed to hear argument on the matter on the first Friday in February. This reverses the famous reconstruction case, McCauley, the plaintiff, being the Vicksburg editor, who brings suit against General E. O. C. Ord or the United States government for false imprisonment under the reconstruction laws.

The Superintendents of Indian Affairs, Messrs. Murphy and Wynkoop, in unofficial letters to one of the departments in Washington state that Black Kettle, whose band was defeated on the Washita river by General Custer recently, was friendly to the United States and that he and his band were then on the way to draw their annuities at Fort Kearny. Colonel Wynkoop offers his resignation on the ground that the Indians have become incensed against him on account of those attacks and that it is dangerous to venture among them.

Our Washington correspondent says the radicals look some what suspiciously upon Ben Butler because he offered a bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office act simultaneously with the recommendation for its repeal in the President's Message.

The Congressional Committee on Elections give Messrs. the colored Representative from Louisiana, very little encouragement. He is deeply incensed against Governor Warmoth, who still delays sending on his certificate.

The Erie Railway Company have commenced a suit against Cornelius Vanderbilt for the recovery of \$1,500,000, alleged to have been paid him, to compromise the famous lawsuit of last summer and for other purposes, by Daniel Drew, Francis Work and others, alleged in the complaint to have been unauthorized. The complaint is signed by Field & Siskam, plaintiffs' attorneys, and sworn to by James Fisk, Jr.

Governor Taft, of Montana, in his message to the Legislature, favors rapid immigration from Europe as a counterpoise to the influx of Chinese.

The temporary bridge across the Missouri at Omaha has been repaired. One thousand car loads of freight had collected on the east bank.

In the Hill mortgage case in Philadelphia yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Twissell were called up to plead to the indictments against them, counsel for Mrs. Twissell moved to quash the indictment against her on her affidavit that the Grand Jury had been tampered with by the District Attorney, who urged that body against the evidence to find a bill against her. Counsel offered to prove this by examining the District Attorney, the foreman or members of the jury, or the clerk officiating in attendance upon them. The Court declined to receive any evidence on the point.

ject, because the District Attorney was exempt from examination and the jury and their attendant officers were sworn to secrecy. The two prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty."

A State Woman's Suffrage Convention was held in Providence, R. I., yesterday. All the leading lights were present.

The City.

The Board of Aldermen, acting as a Board of Censors of the late charter election, have been served with six protests against committing the votes for certain officers in certain districts.

Justice Standley yesterday discharged Deputy Sheriff Hickey and Moore, charged with the assault known as the Broadway theatre outrage. He decides that as they were violently resisted in their legal duty they were to enforce submission by the use of arms.

A man named James W. Junette was charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with polygamy, in having three wives, and with desertion and frauds to an almost unlimited amount. Two of the wives were in court. The examination will take place to-day.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of the United States against thirty-eight hundred gallons of distilled spirits, which has been on trial for four days of the full sitting of the court, was brought to a close by a verdict for the government. A stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted.

The Kentucky Bourbon Company case has gone over indefinitely for the present, in the absence of the various defendants.

The steamer Atlanta, Captain Dixon, will leave pier No. 3 North river for London direct at one P. M. to-day.

The sidewheel steamer Bienville, Captain Baker, of Livingston, Fox & Co's line, will leave pier No. 26 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana and New Orleans. Mails for Cuba close at the Post Office at two P. M.

The steamer San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, for Savannah, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 8 North river.

The sidewheel steamer Champion, Captain Lockwood, will leave pier No. 5 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston.

The sidewheel steamer Isaac Bell, Captain Bourde, will leave pier No. 1 North river at three P. M. to-day for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Va.

The Express line steamer Rebecca Clyde, Captain Chester, will sail at four P. M. to-day from pier 14 East river for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Captain J. W. Reilly, of the United States Army; General W. Whitmore and Colonel J. Dillon, of Boston; General J. Stannard, of Alabama, and Professor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General W. Ripley, of Vermont; Colonel W. A. Schaffer, of Illinois; D. W. Newcombe, of Louisville, and J. H. Beals, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Surgeon Reed, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. Ogilvie, of Toronto, Canada, and R. C. McKibbin, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Ruin and Deficiency of the Post Office Department.

The Postmaster General in his report shows that the expenditures of the department exceeded the receipts last year nearly six million and a half dollars. A few years ago there was a little surplus of income over expenses; but gradually, from year to year, the department has been getting in a worse condition and becoming a burden upon our overburdened taxpayers. The estimated ordinary expenditure over receipts for the next fiscal year is put down at six millions seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, besides special appropriations required of over eight hundred thousand dollars for certain ocean mail service. This will make, according to the estimate, an excess of expenditure over receipts of more than seven millions and a half. But it is probable the deficiency will reach nearer fourteen millions, for the department, as we said, is going every year from a bad to a worse financial condition.

How is this state of things to be remedied? The postal service is being constantly extended as settlement advances over our vast territory, and the cost increases in proportion without a compensating return. We cannot go back to higher rates of postage, for the people would not sanction that, and then it is doubtful if higher rates would increase the income of the department. The only remedy is to incorporate the telegraph business of the country with the postal service and place all under the Post Office Department. One is as necessary to be under control of government as the other. The service is of the same character—that of affording and facilitating communication to the people in every section of the country. There is, perhaps, more urgent necessity for the telegraph to be in the hands of the government than the postal business; for the former has become the greatest agent of civilization and for the transaction of business, and should be made cheap, reliable and inviolable. It should not be trusted to the hands of private individuals or companies.

The government could give the people cheap telegraphic communication—yes, at a reduction to a third or fourth the present charges—and still leave a handsome surplus of earnings to make up the yearly increasing deficiencies of the postal service. Thus we should have much cheaper and more reliable telegraphic communication among the people and a relief from the deficiencies and burdens of the Post Office Department. Without this either the postal service will be ruined or our overtaxed people will have to bear the weight of large yearly deficiencies.

We urge this measure, therefore, on public grounds entirely. We have no hostility to any telegraph company or companies, as has been stated, nor to the individual members or directors. The managers of the telegraph companies are patriotic and pious persons, who say their prayers and go to church regularly, and who, no doubt, will find a comfortable place in heaven when they depart from this world. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they look only to their own pockets and care nothing about the public interests. We know that their charges for telegraphing are enormous and out of all proportion to the capital invested or a reasonable return for the service they render. The Western Union Telegraph Company commenced with a capital of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, at a hundred dollars a share, upon which the subscribers paid only twenty-five dollars a share. Its capital now is over forty-one millions. The stock has been watered from line to time for the purpose of enriching the managers and stockholders. Of course this watering process knocked down the market price of the stock from two hundred and fifty (the highest point it ever reached), in 1863 and 1864, to thirty-five, which is the present value. But then the stock has been doubled and quadrupled over and over again in the hands of the holders, thus piling up millions upon millions in a manner unparalleled in the history of business enterprises. The public, as a consequence, are made to pay

on this enormous inflation in order to give dividends to the company and to keep up the price of their stock. The actual capital expended does not amount, perhaps, to a third of the present nominal inflated capital. How is it possible to obtain cheap telegraphic communication under such a system and such management? We call upon the government, then, to take the whole management of the telegraphs under its control and to construct new lines, with the latest improvements, as the governments of Europe are doing, for the benefit of the people and the cause of progress and civilization.

Special Payment and the Debt.

Mr. Broomall proposes to settle the question of specie payment on the plan on which Captain Bobadil promised to shorten and even prevent all wars. He would pay one hundred dollars gold for one hundred and thirty-five dollars greenbacks the first month; one hundred gold for one hundred and thirty-four greenbacks the second month, and so on down regularly until in thirty-five months gold and greenbacks (at the national counter) would be at par. His proposition to give one hundred gold for one hundred and thirty-five greenbacks in the first month is good, perfectly sound, and the government can afford it. As for the second month, when he is to give that sum for one hundred and thirty-four, we must ask what he would do if in the meantime something stronger than a law of Congress should suddenly force the price the other way. His scheme would be worth more if he went into these particulars and provided for emergencies. As his price would be better and better the demand for his gold would be pretty heavy—and he does not tell us where he would get it. We suppose he would buy it. And it would be a pretty spectacle to see the government at one counter giving one hundred dollars gold for one hundred and twenty dollars greenbacks, and at another counter giving one hundred and fifty dollars greenbacks for one hundred gold, and adding the difference to the national debt.

This is not even so good as Sumner's plan; for Sumner would go the whole figure at once, dollar for dollar, and thus get rid of the ridiculous thirty-five months, and he might as well, Sumner says he could "borrow the money," and that would add to the debt just one-third of its present volume. Broomall might add a little less, but there is some advantage in certainty. Perhaps the people would rather not have the debt increased by this manipulation to such an extent.

A New Phase of the Erie Railroad Middle.

Something tangible appears at last to have come out of the Erie Railroad trouble, after all the vexations which have been so long crowding the records of our courts, tantalizing our judges, bewildering the lawyers and stupefying the public with such heavy doses of injunctions and counter-injunctions, orders issued by one court only to be set aside by another, and all the other perplexing technicalities that have wound themselves around this almost incomprehensible Erie Railroad row. A substantial negotiation has been entered into between the Erie Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, whereby a broad gauge line will be constructed from here clear through to Chicago, and it is also said that the same gauge will probably be put through to the Mississippi. Arrangements are reported to be in progress with other Western roads in order to make this communication complete. New consolidated stock will probably soon be issued, embracing the respective values of the Erie, the Atlantic and Great Western and such other roads as may come into the combination. This manoeuvre must prove a great lift to the Erie road. Its backbone will, of course, be immensely strengthened by the operation, and a good many of its present difficulties must vanish.

For the last six or seven days it seems that Jay Gould, on behalf of the Erie road, and Henry G. Stebbins, who, by his sagacious mediation, has put the Atlantic and Great Western road all right, square and fair upon its bottom once again, have been negotiating this question of consolidation and have succeeded in accomplishing it. Thus the Erie Railroad middle assumes a new phase—a brighter and pleasanter one for the stockholders—and promises a result that will bring great relief to the public, who are about tired of the protracted and senseless controversy.

The Spanish Revolution.

Our latest news from Europe regarding the revolution in Spain shows that that country is no exception to the general rule. Revolutions have their peculiarities one and all, but it is wonderful how like the one is to the other. On this Continent we have a sharp way of settling what Europe calls a revolution; but then we are a new people, and new people have new ways. On the other side it is curious to notice how old-fashioned all their ways are. The Spanish revolution is the first thing of the kind which has happened in Europe since our four years' struggle. Spain began well; but so far as we can judge from present appearances, Spain is away back in the sixteenth century, and has yet all essential lessons to learn. She wants men; she wants everything. One conclusion at least seems to be fair—Spain is to be left to work out her own destiny. It may be a long work; it may be a short work. Who can tell which? This at least seems just—no one is disposed to meddle with her; and, as was the case with the great revolutions in England and in France, Spain is very likely to be allowed to work out her own destiny. If Spain makes a bungle of it the fault will be her own.

The Whiskey Cases.—In the case of the United States vs. thirty-eight hundred gallons of distilled spirits yesterday there was a verdict for the government (a drop in the bucket), and in the Kentucky Bourbon Company case (alleged conspiracy) it appeared that all but one of the defendants had absconded. Thus we see, when these whiskey contrabandists are hauled up before the courts they can't stand the fire; but what is the recovery of a few thousands out of a hundred millions? We want something more.

Signs of a Rough Winter.—The late extensive snow storms and the present prevailing cold snap East and West, North and South, two weeks before Christmas.

Turkey and Greece.

Turkey has at last positively laid down the requirement that Greece must cease to give aid and comfort to the rebellious Turkish province of Crete; so that we shall either have very shortly a war between Turkey and Greece or an end to the difficulty between the Powers that has been the nuisance of European politics. As the great Powers are with Turkey on the ultimatum there will probably be no war. It is about time that the relations between Greece and Turkey stood on the same ground as the relations between other independent governments, and were out of the realms of sentimentalism and romantic nonsense of the "land where every season smiles." What if her seasons do smile, is that any reason why Greece should have impunity to disregard laws that are held as binding on all other nations? There is now no radical difference between Turkey and any other Power, and this will be seen the more as she continues the application within her limits of the great internal improvements of the age. The old difference was one of religion, but in this age religion stands aside in national development, Church and State fall asunder in fact as well as in our theories, and we cannot ask what a nation's creed is, but how many miles of railroad or telegraph it possesses. Let Turkey go on, and she will not long be behind the world in the main facts of life.

General Grant and the Seven Traitors.

A radical organ and a sort of Johnson-conservative-half-way-Doolittle-republican organ have been debating the important question whether the appointment of Senator Doolittle to a place in General Grant's Cabinet would be a proper thing, and from the weight of the argument against him we infer that Doolittle is dished, and that henceforth his fortunes are identified with the firm of Johnson, Doolittle and Dixon and the Philadelphia Johnson Convention of 1866. But what of the seven republican traitors, so called, who voted for Andy Johnson's acquittal, including Fessenden and Trumbull? What if General Grant should appoint one of these men to his Cabinet? He is perfectly free to do so. He is under no bonds against them. He is not in any way forewarned to the radicals. He is, in fact, a conservative, and it is quite possible that he may think Fessenden or Trumbull the right man for the Treasury or Attorney General. Such an appointment, moreover, would fix the status of the new administration on a sound, conservative basis; and, sooner or later, it will come to this complexion, if we are not mistaken in the leanings of General Grant.

Barnum and the Insurance Companies.

Barnum's Museum, which was destroyed by fire last March, was insured for nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The loss claimed exceeded this total amount of insurance by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A committee of investigation, appointed by the New York companies, having decided that the policies ought to be paid, several companies paid promptly about twenty thousand dollars; but the other companies refused to pay and were all sued after the lapse of the usual sixty days. Those companies that have cases in the New York Superior Court having made a motion for reference to take account of loss, the plaintiffs have opposed to it a long and elaborate affidavit, the most salient point of which appears to be that several companies claim to be discharged from all liability by reason of alleged "fraudulent over-valuation" of the property destroyed. It is even claimed that the signer of the affidavit, in his proofs and statement of loss, "was guilty of fraud and false swearing." However this claim may be disposed of if tried by a jury, the simplicity of the insurance companies is astonishing in ever expecting anything else but "over-valuation" of his "property" from a showman who has taken shameful delight in writing and publishing two volumes for the express purpose of exposing to the world his own rogueries and all the tricks of his trade. Had the insurance companies consulted any page of either of Barnum's autobiographical works they might have learned what to expect from him.

Removal of the Broadway Bridge—An Irrepressible Matter in the Field.

This morning at seven o'clock the work of demolishing the High-Low bridge spanning Fulton street and Broadway will commence, and probably before sundown the section of that offensive structure which rests on the east side of Broadway will be transferred to the Corporation yard, where the debris of all public nuisances find a quiet home, and the rest of it will soon follow. Mr. Knox, the latter, having obtained a permit from the Corporation, is about to remove this bridge on his own responsibility, as the authorities are hesitating about the matter. Like Alexander the Great, who once upon a time stood between Diogenes and the warmth of the sun, and was peremptorily commanded by the cynical philosopher to retire and "get out of his sunshine," this Broadway bridge has been afflicting poor Knox for a year or two, so that its utter destruction is a settled matter. It is bound to get out of the greatly aggrieved Knox's sunshine, and no doubt the whole community will rejoice at the result. The bridge has never proved of the slightest use to the public; in fact, it has been an obstruction rather than a convenience. The Park Commissioners, to whom the iron elephant has been kindly offered by the Corporation, do not appear to realize the value of the gift, as they have no accommodation for it, and hence its removal by the irrevocable hatter becomes indispensable in order to get it out of the way. We present the monstrosity upon our neighboring hood.

BEN BUTLER IN THE SEAT OF "OLD THAD."—It is reported that General Butler has taken the seat in the House of Representatives left vacant by the late Thaddeus Stevens, and in accordance with the wish of the "Old Commoner." This is probably so, because Butler was among the first and boldest of the republicans to advocate the greenback policy of "Old Thad" against the "bloated bondholders."

AN EARLY BID.—Andy Johnson advocates the withholding of the interest on the national debt with which to pay the principal. Brick Pomeroy proclaims this the democratic platform for 1872. If it be so Pendleton is cut out by Andy Johnson, and Johnson holds the inside track. Nothing like an early start for a long journey.

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The intense cold weather continues. Early this morning the thermometer ranged from ten to fourteen degrees below zero. At Cairo the thermometer was one degree below zero. The Mississippi river is frozen over as far down as Cairo. At Quincy last night the thermometer reached thirteen degrees below zero. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—The cold continues unrelentingly severe. Thermometer eight degrees below zero. FORESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—A heavy snow storm from the north set in here this morning and has lasted all day. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 11.—There was a heavy sleet last night; weather boisterous and cold. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Weather cold and rainy; slight snow this evening. THE WEATHER during the past forty-eight hours continued steadily cold. The thermometer this morning was three degrees above zero; to-night it stands eight degrees above zero. FORESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—A heavy snow storm from the north set in here this morning and has lasted all day. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 11.—There was a heavy sleet last night; weather boisterous and cold. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Weather cold and rainy; slight snow this evening. THE WEATHER during the past forty-eight hours continued steadily cold. The thermometer this morning was three degrees above zero; to-night it stands eight degrees above zero.

Andy Johnson and the Bondholders.

Andy Johnson's proposition to pay the national debt by a sort of dissolving process of a novel and ingenious character excites the indignation and fury of the bondholders, and especially of the worthies at Washington. They should, however, moderate their hostility to the proposition, as well as their anger against its author. If the world goes on for many years longer at its present rate of speed and under the system of government now prevailing on both sides of the Atlantic the whole debt of Europe, amounting in the aggregate to over thirteen thousand million dollars in gold, as well as our own national debt, will be liquidated by a more sudden and summary process than that originating with the White House and Treasury Building financiers. The maintenance of large standing armies on a war footing in time of peace; the general pensioning of politicians upon public treasuries; the systematic plunder of governments by their own officials, and the prevailing extravagance and corruption of the age will pile up taxation higher and higher until the restless people kick over the load. The reckless career the world is now pursuing can have no other end than the repudiation of all the national debts and a general wiping out of bondholders, officeholders and all other pensioners upon the people.

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."—A war song which, with variations, became popular in both the federal and the Confederate armies during our late civil conflict, promised all sorts of blessings to be enjoyed "when this cruel war is over." But it is manifest that "this cruel war" is not over yet in Arkansas. A telegraphic despatch of the 10th inst. from Augusta, in that State, says the militia, under General Upham, continue to seize property and arrest citizens. A large number of citizens of the surrounding counties are banded together for the purpose of attacking the militia and are reported to be marching on Augusta. General Upham declares that if he is attacked he will shoot all prisoners now in his hands and burn the town. Well, let the mob and the militia fight it out. In Arkansas as in Spain the law of revolution is the same. No revolution has ever been settled without fighting, and if Arkansas bootlicks and rifles did not have enough of it before Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House let them out and blaze away until everybody shall be satisfied. Then "let us have peace."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nothing new. There is a pause in the theatrical world just now. To-day matinee will be given in nearly all the theatres.

The promises for the ensuing week are liberal. It is to be hoped there will be no disappointment. No song no supper.

Speculators still persist in trusting their bogus tickets on strangers. The police do not care to interfere.

Miss Adelaide Phillips stags to-night in Boston. Business and admiration are totally different; yet many young people confound themselves by crowding the aisles of theatres when there is no apparent reason for their delay.

To-night the first symphony soiree of the season under the direction of Theo. Thomas takes place in Stuyvesant Hall.

It is stated that Miss Emily Pitt, of the Adelphi theatre, London, will appear at Booth's theatre. A musical festival is to be given to raise funds for the poor. The new drama from the pen of Rosenthal, entitled "Petrus," will be produced before Christmas at the Haymarket theatre, London. Miss Bateman sustaining the leading character. The Viceroys of Egypt has built a theatre close to Nubar Pacha's house, opposite the buried Shepherd's hotel, and has sent for M. G. Bresse from Paris to bring over Miss Schneider at any cost, and the other popular elements of the Varieties are to be summarily subsidized that they may follow in her train. The "Grand Duchesse" loves, how "La Perichole" sacrificed herself and her husband to the altar of country's fame and how "Mme. Saccarda" we have to her husband.

THE TRISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION BALL.

The thirty-seventh annual ball of the Tristle Benevolent Association was given last evening at Ferrero's Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. The annual balls of this organization have always been among the most popular and best attended of the Scottish festivities in this city, and last evening no exception was made to this general rule. The elegant room was without decorations, save, indeed, such as may always be seen in gatherings of brave men and lovely women. Dancing commenced about half-past seven o'clock, but was fully under way before the room was thoroughly filled. At this hour the floor presented a very charming scene. Looking down from the gallery upon the happy throng the spectator was greeted with a very charming sight. Ladies dressed in brightly-colored toilets of rainbow hues mingled with gentlemen attired in coats of familiar cut and the few scattered spots of blue and red were not unobtrusively relieved by the presence of many of Scotland's sons attired in Scotland's national dress. Plaid of all sorts were in the foreground. Macgregors, Macdonalds, Macdunnals and Macdunnals were in every part of the hall—and it did not require eyes of "Satan's own kind" to imagine that the gathering was taking place in some favored spot in the "Highlands" or in "good old Edinburgh's town." The programme consisted of twenty-four dances, many of which are unusual, save in gatherings of the natives of Scotland. Scotch reels, paterlones and triumphs were sandwiched between the lancers, waltzes and mazourkas, and into these national dances the company entered with a gusto which was truly enthusiastic. About one o'clock an intermission was taken and the happy couples adjourned to a party of a very excellent supper which had been provided by the managers.

Dancing was kept up till "the wee sma' hours" surprised the company, and daylight was straggling through the closed blinds before the giddy dance was given over and the company dispersed to their "ain chimney lug." Excellent music, including many of the Scotch national tunes, and a fine band by Robertson's band, and Piper Cleland also entertained the company with some tunes upon the organ. The hall was in every respect a grand success, and it is to be hoped proved profitable to the association. The affair was managed by the officers of the organization—Messrs. George Mitchell, Robert Struthers, Thomas Anderson and George Galbraith.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Public Meeting in Williamsburg. A number of citizens of Williamsburg, interested in the navigation of the East river, assembled in Willet's Opera House last evening, by invitation of the officers of the East River Improvement Association. Mr. JAMES R. TAYLOR, President of the association, was called to the chair. He said that the East River Association was a voluntary association, and any citizen might become a member of it. The gentlemen composing the Executive Council have spent a great deal of time in bringing the importance of the subject of the removal of obstructions from Hell Gate to the attention of the public. By their efforts Congress voted eighty-five thousand dollars for the work, and this meeting was called for the purpose of memorializing Congress for the purpose of getting further aid. It will probably take \$5,000,000 to complete the great work, but even that large sum is insignificant in comparison with the importance of the work.

General BARNUM, secretary of the association, said that he appeared before the meeting simply as a citizen having a general interest in the prosperity of the community. His desire was to interest every person present in the great improvement. The association contemplates the improvement of the East river generally as well as Hell Gate. The present object of the association was to induce the general government to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the great work contemplated. For this purpose they propose to hold numerous meetings to agitate the subject. Besides the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate the association hope at a future day to be able to induce the building of improved docks, piers and warehouses on the line of the river. The general read a report submitted to the Executive Council by the chairman of the Committee on the Removal of Obstructions from Hell Gate. The report was previously published. He continued by alluding to the large appropriation made by Congress for the Hudson river, the Ohio and the Mississippi, and thought it scarcely just that only the paltry sum of \$20,000 was ever expended in removing the obstructions of the East river, and that this expenditure was made eighteen years ago. He believed that the attempt recently made to carry on the work by general levies on the property of the such members of Congress as they knew to give the subject proper attention.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Executive Council of the association had requested the gentlemen from Brooklyn and ten from New York. Mr. DANIEL COOK and Alderman GEORGE H. FISHER, of Brooklyn, were present, and discussed the importance of the subject under the urgent day the present main entrance to the harbor of New York would be under the water in certain cases, and he therefore hoped that the work of removing the Hell Gate obstructions would be speedily accomplished.

A resolution, moved by Alderman FISHER, asking the members of Congress from the Second and Third districts to forward the movement, was unanimously adopted. Captain Snow spoke briefly in relation to the conflicting interests involved in the construction of wharves and piers, and urged that the association and allied to by General Barnum.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Suit Against Cornelius Vanderbilt for the Recovery of Four and a Half Millions of Dollars—Settling Up Old Grades.

The following is the complaint of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt, which, having been served upon the defendant and makes one more tangle in the already Gordian knot of Erie Railway affairs—

The Erie Railway Company, Plaintiff, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Defendant. The following is the complaint of the Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, against Cornelius Vanderbilt, defendant, which, having been served upon the defendant and makes one more tangle in the already Gordian knot of Erie Railway affairs—

First.—That in February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against this plaintiff and certain of its officers, which were commenced by alleged various acts on the part of officers of this plaintiff, and particularly on the part of Daniel Drew, the then President of the plaintiff, which said actions were asserted to be in fraud of this plaintiff and of its stockholders.

Second.—That the said complaints all purported to be brought for the purpose of compelling the directors of this plaintiff, as such, and prayed for no damages against the plaintiff, but only for such relief as was deemed necessary to be for the advantage of the plaintiff.

Third.—That the defendant herein was not a party to any of the said actions, and that he denied that he had any interest in or control over them.

Fourth.—That in July, 1868, a compromise of the said actions was effected between John A. Edridge, the president of this plaintiff, and Daniel Drew, then its treasurer, on the one part, and Richard Schell and Frank W. Work, on the other part, and