

"mainly art of self-defence." In short, if a man discovers a coal mine, catches a whale, plunders a railway company, invents a quack medicine, forges a note, gets out of Sing Sing, opens a shop, makes a speech in behalf of the nigger, does his duty to his country, elopes with a pretty girl, wins a race or goes to Congress, he must receive a complimentary dinner from his numerous friends—that is to say, a compliment to that part of himself which his friends are most capable of appreciating.

The Spanish Revolution.

The one new and striking feature of the Spanish revolution is the affection which is manifested towards America, Americans and American institutions. The part which was played in Cadiz during the recent struggle in that city by Captain Farrel, our Consul there, redounds to his honor and the honor of the United States. According to our special cable despatches the Captain, in uniform and holding the American flag in hand, mounted one of the barricades, and when the affray was at its height called upon the combatants in the name of liberty to desist and shed not brothers' blood. The appeal, which was noble, was not without success, for soon hostilities ceased. It is not wonderful that afterwards the insurgents loudly proclaimed in favor of a republic and enthusiastically cheered the United States. The influence of our free institutions on Europe and the world needs no higher proof than this. The report of our late war and the echo of its magnificent result have reached the obscurest nooks of Europe and kindled hope in every bondman's heart. Everywhere now where there is oppression and where there is wrong the name of the United States is associated with the home of liberty. It is no longer possible to refuse to admit that whatever may be the feelings and desires of the provisional government, or the feelings and desires of the upper classes, or the feelings and desires of Churchmen, the humbler classes in Spain go for a republic. Our example is thus telling, and will tell more and more. The oppressed of all lands look to us for sympathy. It is our duty to give it. Our success woke up the slumbering energies of the great German people and secured for them unity, plan and power. Spain, awaking from the slumber of ages, now seeks the light. The contagion will spread until confederated Europe, dispensing with kings and kaisers, shall rejoice in a new found liberty, in nobler enterprise and ever-increasing comfort.

State Advertising.

We have received the following:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Dec. 15, 1868. SIR:—You will please publish the enclosed Official Census, State and Electoral, in your paper once, and send your bill for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, receipted, to the Comptroller, with an affidavit of publication. You will make out the bill in the name of the proprietor or publisher thereof. Very respectfully, NELSON A. TILDEN, Secretary of State.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, NEW YORK CITY.

In answer we have to say to the Secretary of State, with all the compliments of the season, that we respectfully decline. This advertisement would make eleven columns of the HERALD. It would cost us for the type setting and the white paper on which it would be printed three hundred and sixteen dollars, or seventy-eight dollars more than the State proposes to pay; and our charge for the insertion of this two hundred and thirty-nine dollar advertisement would be twelve hundred dollars.

Women's Wages and Women's Rights in Congress.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, offered a resolution "that all females in the employment of the government be allowed equal pay, where they perform like service, with the males," and under the previous question the resolution was adopted—yeas 131, nays 28. Who says that the cause of women's rights is not progressing? Who says that the emancipation of the women is not to follow the emancipation of the niggers? And who will undertake to say that the individual is not yet born who will see a lovely woman in the place now filled by Andy Johnson? We hardly know what to say on the subject—it is so vast, so revolutionary, so fascinating and so unique; but in view of the wrongs of women established by Brigham Young we are ready for anything in the way of a reaction for women's rights. For the present, however, it is a most extraordinary fact that none of our women's rights women have entered any protest, so far as we know, against the scandalous usurpations of Brigham Young against the fundamental law of women's rights. This is a great mystery.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The latest phase of the Eastern question is offered by the news that the ultimatum of the Sultan has been rejected by Greece; that the Greek Envoy at Constantinople has received his passports; that all Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortnight, women excepted, will be regarded as subjects of the Sublime Porte; that a squadron has sailed from Constantinople to reinforce the fleet of Hobeit Pacha; and, finally, that an engagement had taken place between the Greek steamer Erosia and a Turkish steamer. Although the particulars of this fight are not yet known it is not impossible that it may prove to be "the beginning of the end" in a general European war.

THE INVASION OF CANADA BY COMMODORE VANDEBILT.

It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt is negotiating for the lease or purchase of the Great Western Railway of Canada to form with the New York Central a great through line to the West. The two rival corporations, the Erie and the Central Railways, are struggling hard for supremacy. The leasing of the Atlantic and Great Western by the former demands a similar effort at extension by the latter. The movement into Canada, however, has a more valuable signification, for it indicates the first step towards the assimilation of the interests of that country with this. It is our first filibustering effort in the right direction, and the linking of our railway system with that of our northern neighbors for mutual interest will do more towards a speedy annexation than all the talk hitherto expended on the subject.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Nipsic, fourth rate, six guns, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Thomas G. Selfridge, arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 4th instant. The Nipsic is one of the smallest vessels in the United States service. She was recently thoroughly repaired and placed in active service.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Reported Refusal of the Ultimatum of the Sublime Porte by Greece.

Greek Subjects Ordered to Leave Turkey.

An Engagement Between a Turkish Cruiser and a Greek Steamer.

Mr. Bright's Position in the British Cabinet.

ALL QUIET IN SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Capture of Miragoane, in Hayti.

ENGLAND.

John Bright's Position in the British Cabinet—Press Criticisms on the Alabama Negotiations.

LOUISIANA.

More About the Trouble in the Peruvian Fleet—An Important Seizure.

ALABAMA.

Railroad Election—Proceedings of the Legislature—The Railroad Loan Bill.

VIRGINIA.

Phillips, the Wife Murderer Resisted—A New Case for Judge Underwood.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Bill to Amend the Constitution.

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OHIO.

Additional Loss by the Fire—The Erie Railroad Managers Reported Trying to Buy Another Road—A Whiskey Fraud.

FLORIDA.

Lieutenant Governor Gleason Trying to Get His Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

CUBA.

No Crops in the Eastern Department—Destruction at Santiago de Cuba—Arrival of Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Dec. 17, 1868. The *Diario de la Marina*, the leading journal in the Spanish interest here, says that within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba no crops will be gathered this year. The insurgents carry off the coffee as fast as it ripens and feed the sugar cane to their horses.

It also publishes accounts of the destitution prevailing in Santiago de Cuba, which it says is heart-rending, and whichever party wins it is certain that the prosperity of the Eastern department is ruined for years to come.

The same paper says that the volunteers in Santiago ask of the government that arms be given them immediately, so that they may be led against the revolutionists now infesting the country in the vicinity of that city, and adds that these parties are not revolutionists, but common robbers. It also states that the accounts of the capture of the village of Cobre by the insurgents, as published in the *New York Journals*, is untrue.

The *Diario* also charges that there have been many cases of violation of women by the marauders; but the Cubans indignantly deny these reports, and say that, as that journal does not publish the names of any of the persons or the localities in which the acts are said to have been committed, the statements are undoubtedly false.

The steam transports which were expected from Spain with reinforcements have arrived to-day. Since their arrival the Spaniards feel more confident that the revolution will be speedily terminated.

Fire in Cardenas—Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Dec. 17, 1868. A fire broke out in Cardenas, which destroyed the largest hardware store in the town. The United States Consulate was located in the same building, and all the books and papers of the office were lost.

The tobacco crop in the Vuelta Abajo district is very promising, and planters expect an abundant yield.

The steamers Cuba and Maryland sailed to-day. Exchange on London, 17 1/2; premium; on Paris, short sight, 4 1/2; premium; on the United States, in currency, sixty days' sight, 21 discount; short sight, 10 1/2 discount; ninety days, 6 a 1/2; premium; short sight, 8 1/2 premium.

LOUISIANA.

More About the Trouble in the Peruvian Fleet—An Important Seizure.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1868. Writs of habeas corpus, returnable this morning, were granted by Judge Durell yesterday, on the petition of about thirty seamen on the steamship Havana, lying here, which lately captured the Peruvian flag at Southwest Pass. On the writs being returned this morning the attorney for the petitioners asked that they be dismissed, as the Peruvian Consul had granted a release from their contract to all who wished it. The writs were accordingly granted, and the crew will not object during the term engaged to any change of flag which might occur. This, with the fact that two more of the crew had been given them, for which only about twenty days' service has been rendered, was the only object in holding them.

A quantity of tobacco, numbering about 800 boxes and variously estimated in value from \$10,000 to \$15,000, was seized yesterday evening in a number of the most respectable tobacco establishments of the city. The cause was alleged revenue frauds. Guards were placed over the tobacco to prevent its removal. The seizure was made at the instance of Mr. Creedy, the new assessor.

ALABAMA.

Railroad Election—Proceedings of the Legislature—The Railroad Loan Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 17, 1868. To-day the stockholders of the railroad to run from Chattanooga to Meridian elected N. D. Stanton, of Boston, President, and ex-Governor Patton Vice President.

The House has passed a bill applying the two or three per cent funds of the State to the road from Decatur to Montgomery. It will probably pass the Senate. The House also passed a bill for the same purpose. There are no signs of an adjournment yet.

VIRGINIA.

Phillips, the Wife Murderer Resisted—A New Case for Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17, 1868. Governor Wells, this morning, resented Peter Phillips, who was to have been hung, for wife murder, on Friday, 14th February 15, at which time the habeas corpus issued by Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court, in his case, is returnable. The gallows was being erected, and the sheriff has determined to disregard the habeas corpus and the prospect unless resented by the Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Bill to Amend the Constitution.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17, 1868. In the Legislature to-day a resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to arm and equip 100 men as a reserve force to send to any county where acts of lawlessness are committed, the expense to be paid by a special tax on such county.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Railroad Loan Bill.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1868. The bill re-enacting and confirming the appropriation made last August to the Williamson and Tarboro and the Western North Carolina Railroad Company passed its final reading in the House to-day and is now a law. The fourth section directs the public Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of the Chatham Railroad Company \$1,000,000 when the contract for building of that road between Raleigh and Cheraw, S. C., shall have been let. This subscription is to be made in bonds running thirty years, bearing six per cent, and is to be preferred stock, paying a dividend of six per cent before any dividend is declared on any other stock. The bonds issued in August in behalf of these companies are to be surrendered to the Treasurer, who shall deliver a like amount in bonds under this act in exchange for them. A special annual tax is levied to pay the interest on all these appropriations, according to the constitutional requirement.

MARYLAND.

Death of Doctor J. H. Gibbon, of North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17, 1868. Dr. J. H. Gibbon, of Charlotte, N. C., died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-four. He was the father of General Gibbon, of the United States Army. The deceased visited this city for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on the "Antiquities of America" before the Maryland Institute and had delivered but one.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Sale of Kansas Pacific Railroad Land—Arrest of Attorney E. R. Green.

WESTERN ARMY REUNION.

Close of the Festivities—Committee Appointed—The Next Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1868. The grand Army Reunion has disintegrated and a large portion of the heroes who represented the four great armies have returned to their homes to engage in peaceful pursuits with renewed love for their country and their comrades. The city is quiet again.

There has been one of great interest to our guests and pleasure to our citizens, who have felt a pride in meeting and extending such civilities as their character and services to the country entitled them to.

The Army of Georgia met at the Sherman House with General Sherman in the chair. The Chair announced the Historical Committee as follows:—Generals H. Whittlesy, J. R. Mitchell, H. A. Foster, of Indian Congress, and A. L. Lee.

General Hixson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That at our next reunion all officers and soldiers are requested to appear in full uniform, designating their rank.

ARKANSAS.

Fight Between Citizens and the Militia at Augusta—Four of the Latter Killed—Proceedings of the State Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1868. A report has been received here of a fight between citizens and thirty of the militia at Augusta, Ark., yesterday, in which four of the militia were killed.

A special despatch from Little Rock, Ark., to-night says:—"A fierce debate occurred in the House on a resolution endorsing the Governor's proclamation declaring martial law in Conway county. It was finally adopted."

The Governor's message to the House states that the force of militia in the Southwest is 559. General Patterson is in command. He thinks the militia can be dispersed with, as arrangements have been made for federal troops to occupy those counties on the withdrawal of the militia.

The Legislature will take a recess from the 19th inst. to the 6th of January.

Further Particulars of the Trouble—General Upham Undermines the Prison of His Captives and Threatens to Blow It Up if Attacked.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 17, 1868. A special despatch from Davis's Bluff, Ark., this afternoon says:—The steamer Evening Star left Augusta late yesterday evening some firing on picket occurred, in which one picket was killed and the steamer severely damaged. The pickets have gone to stop outsiders from attacking General Upham, who has prisoners in Hough block, with powder underneath, and threatens to blow it up if attacked.

Colonel D. Cross arrived here to-day, having been compelled to leave home in Cross county. The militia threaten to hang him if captured.

NEBRASKA.

Robbery of a Railroad Freight Agent at Cheyenne—\$9,000 Taken by Highwaymen.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 17, 1868. A special despatch says:—Last night J. A. Whitehead, a clerk in the Union Pacific Railroad freight office at Omaha, while at Cheyenne, was robbed of \$9,000 while on his way from the depot to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The robbery was perpetrated by a party who held him up and carried off his head and walked him out half a mile on the prairie, where they tied and gagged him.

ILLINOIS.

Departure of Generals Grant, Schofield, Thomas and McDowell from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1868. General Grant and staff, General Schofield, General Thomas, General McDowell and other distinguished gentlemen will leave here this afternoon for Cincinnati. The party will remain in Cincinnati one day and then proceed to Washington.

OHIO.

Fire in Cincinnati—Loss \$80,000—Insured Principally in Eastern Companies.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17, 1868. A fire broke out this morning at half-past eight, at No. 25 Vine street, the Coney grocery establishment of H. D. Rogers & Co., which was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. The amount of loss is not less than \$50,000; loss on Rogers & Co.'s stock, \$20,000; insurance \$6,000 in the Globe and \$5,000 in the Western Firemen's companies, all of Cincinnati. The building was owned by C. W. Starbuck, of the Cincinnati Times; loss \$5,000; insurance \$5,000 in the Phoenix, of Hartford, McIntosh, Noonan & Co., whiskey dealers, also occupied part of No. 25. Their loss is \$10,000, insurance \$5,000 in the Continental, of New York. The building Nos. 27 and 29 was owned by Mrs. Susan Lee and others; insured for the extent of \$9,000, insured for \$4,000 in Hartford, \$5,000 in the Fulton, of New York, and \$6,000 in the Home Company, Fairbank & Co., loss on stock probably \$10,000 in Bellows, of Philadelphia and the Underwriters, of New York.

At about half-past nine a fire broke out at No. 61 Vine street, loss about \$20,000. It was occupied by Reinhardt & Co., confectioners. Total loss by the two fires nearly \$80,000. It is not yet ascertained how either of these fires originated. A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, No. 25, but they are not acting with some difficulty.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Farragut Prize Association—Letter from the Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1868. A meeting of the Farragut Prize Association was held last evening. A letter from Admiral Farragut was read, stating that he was doing all in his power to forward the claims of his men for prize money for the capture of New Orleans. Other letters were read from naval officers who participated in said capture. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st of January.

Interesting Law Case Concluded—Attempt to Evade the Revenue Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1868. In the United States District Court to-day Judge Cadwallader, in the case of the United States vs. a quantity of sugar, Madeira & Cabada claimants, a claim of forfeiture for alleged attempted evasion of the Revenue law in invoicing over 400 hogsheads as molasses when in truth they contained sugar, the jury rendered a verdict for the claimants. The amount involved was about \$32,000.

RACING AT MOBILE.

Winter Meeting of the Magnolia Jockey Club Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Academy of Music was crowded last night at the benefit of the Society Francaise de Bienfaisance—one of the noblest charitable societies in New York. Mr. Grand's French Opera company performed the first act of "Barbe Bleue" and the first two acts of "Genevieve de Brabant."

Of the latter it is superfluous to say anything save that Mme. Rose Bell and Mlle. Desclaux appeared to great advantage and sang as delightfully as ever; that the fine voice of Carrier and the energetic acting of Jeckers found ample and just appreciation in the most agreeably satisfied. Carrier never sang with more fervor, and Mlle. Desclaux, although a Bouliotte of larger dimensions than we are accustomed to see, sang delightfully and acted the part far better than we had expected. The choruses in both the plays were extraordinarily good. There can be no more thoroughly drilled and harmonious a company than that of the Theatre Francaise in Fourteenth street. Next Tuesday evening, at the benefit of a Hebrew benevolent society, another grand concert will be given to applaud Desclaux as Bouliotte and Carrier as the Duc de Brabant in that costly and elegant little theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—The last of Theodore Thomas' grand orchestral concerts in Brooklyn was given at the Academy of Music last evening, before a select, though small, audience, the house not being more than one-third full. This fact is to be regretted, not only for the sake of that splendid orchestra, but more particularly for the rare artistic treat which the entertainment afforded people of cultivated and refined taste. Indeed, the series of Mr. Thomas' performances in that city have not been surpassed in the success of any of the kind being invariably limited. The programme was opened with the overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," and part first included the waltz, "Fantasie," Strauss; violin solo, "Le Petit Tambour," David; solo for trombone, "Theme and Variations," Beer; allegretto, "Seventh Symphony," Mendelssohn; and part second, "The Rose Tree," a fantasia. The absence of the favorite contralto, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, who was to have appeared, but who was prevented by illness, was a serious and chial affection, proved a disappointment to the audience. In part the second little Miss Joanna and her brothers, who were to have appeared, were not present, and the music, which was of a difficult and surprising kind, received an encore and the most hearty endorsement by the audience.

Mr. Edwin Adams, who was to have appeared, but who was prevented by illness, was a serious and chial affection, proved a disappointment to the audience. In part the second little Miss Joanna and her brothers, who were to have appeared, were not present, and the music, which was of a difficult and surprising kind, received an encore and the most hearty endorsement by the audience.

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