

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PAUL PRY—ROBERT MACAIRE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SUNNY OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BEACH.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 21, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: A Negro Senator Elect from Mississippi—Exciting Scenes in the House—Meritorious Pledges for the Admissions of Utah—Efforts for Christianizing the Redskins of the Plains—The Postal Telegraph Bill—Hayti—The "Arioso"—"Freischutz"—The Woman in Black.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH has apparently become quite a respectable citizen. He was arrested yesterday charged with failing to pay his internal revenue tax. How much more respectable that is than a charge of robbery!

THE DIPLOMATIC SENSATION in regard to young Lopez and Minister Garcia, of the Argentine Confederation, which at first blush seemed likely to threaten a disruption of friendly relations between the Argentines and this country, turns out now to have been a woman's quarrel. Let this untoward ending of it warn embryo Helens to avoid the uncertain paths of sufrage and politics.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Ohio, Iowa and Rhode Island have ratified the new amendment, making in all twenty-seven States. Only one more is required, and two are ready to hand whenever the question comes up, in Georgia and Texas, where the ratification is required as a condition of admission. The action of the New York Legislature, therefore, will amount to nothing more than it has already.

The Situation in France—The Republic and the Empire.

Our latest news from Paris does not in any material sense alter the situation. There is really nothing new. In some quarters much has been made of the workmen's strike at Creuzot, and of the visit to the scene of strife of President Schneider. Much also is made of the interception of certain Belgian journals. Less is made of the fact that M. Rochefort has been summoned to appear on Saturday to give evidence in the preliminary investigation which is now going on in reference to the shooting of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. In our opinion this last is the most important piece of intelligence, although we have again to say there is nothing new touching the general situation. Things are very much as they were, and in all likelihood they will remain so until Prince Pierre is put upon his trial, which, it is said, is to come off in a few days.

Although we do not feel disposed to make too much of the latest news we do not deny that the situation is grave. It was always our opinion that when the Emperor really undertook the crowning of the edifice with the status of liberty he would experience trouble. It was our opinion at the same time that the Emperor would not undertake this task until he had completed his preparations and felt convinced that all was done that could be done by foresight and wisdom and wealth and almost unlimited power. The course of events has justified our opinion. When the proper time came the Emperor yielded so far and gave the people a voice in the country. If the new liberty was by certain parties somewhat abused, it was not so abused as to make the Emperor halt in his progressive policy. The late general election clearly and unmistakably proved that the people had faith in the Emperor, and the Senate's Consultation proved that the Emperor had neither swerved from his policy nor lost his faith in the people. If there was delay in convoking the Chambers it was not because faith was broken on either side, but because the change was radical and caution was necessary. All the old servants of the empire were committed to a policy that was dead. New men were needed for the new policy; but where were the new men to be found? Therein lay the difficulty, and the difficulty necessitated delay. During all this time the Emperor was abused by the extreme men of the Left. Yet not one single backward step did he take. Rochefort was duly elected by a section of the Paris electors, and though the Emperor could with justice have taken the advice of his friends and pronounced the election invalid he permitted his bitterest and in some respects his meanest and most unprincipled enemy to return to Paris and take his seat in the Legislative Assembly. In no one direction was there any backing out. There was self-sacrifice, but there was no tyranny. The issue during all these months has been calmly awaited, and in justice to the Emperor it must be said that in spite of very extensive abuse of privilege there has not in one single instance been abuse of power. That a crisis has arrived we will not pretend to deny; but we will say that but for the rashness of the Emperor's cousin the crisis would not now have been a fact.

As matters now stand, no matter how brought about, it is undeniable that the Emperor has much trouble on hand. Rightly or wrongly, Rochefort is a power. As nearly as may be he represents the old republican sentiment—a sentiment which, notwithstanding the glories of the first empire, the experiment of a kingdom under both branches of the Bourbons, the failure of two republics and the success of the second empire, still lives in France. The question of the hour among the French people is not between Bonapartism and Bourbonism, not between imperialism and royalty, not between the claims of the heir of a hundred kings and the claims of the heir of one successful soldier; it is between republicanism and monarchy. Rochefort unfortunately, we think, represents the former; Louis Napoleon represents the latter. It is this which gives gravity to the situation. It is this consideration which more than any other induces many minds to regard the situation as doubtful. The trial of Henri Rochefort, despicable as we consider him, and the trials of the Emperor's cousins, little as we esteem them, will separate France into two great divisions between which the gulf will be broad and deep, and both of which will feel keenly and express themselves strongly. The one division will stand by Rochefort; the other will stand by Louis Napoleon. The former will mainly represent republicanism; the latter will to a man represent monarchy. Until the trials have been concluded we cannot well tell how much gravity there may be in the situation. Circumstances which have proved so powerful as to make an end of factions for the present have arranged the French people into two great hostile divisions; and he would be a bold man who would venture to predict with absolute confidence which division is to come forth from the struggle triumphant.

On all hands it is felt and confessed that much depends on the army. If the army remains faithful to the Emperor, the Emperor, of course, will remain master of the situation. If the army goes over to the people the Emperor will be nowhere. Like his uncle, not to speak of earlier examples—like Charles X., and like Louis Philippe, he will have to make the best of himself he can. In our opinion, however, the chances are not great that the army will fall away. The circumstances are not parallel with those in which the heroes of Austerlitz and of Jena deserted their little corporal; and the France as well as the Paris of to-day has changed mightily since 1818 and 1830. Not only is the French army system the most perfect in the world, not only is it well officered, but every officer in the army is a creature of the Emperor. Every department, every arrondissement, every parish, every village, is under military control, and so complete are the arrangements that defection is next to impossible. At the same time there is a margin, and the margin makes the difficulty. Much will depend on the tone of public feeling. Much will depend on individual examples. The mighty current carries all before it. The winning side always wins. We would not be too confident, although we cannot refuse to admit that the chances are in the Emperor's favor. So long as he lives and retains his faculties he is likely to remain

master of France. After him, however, we can see no restoration—no chance for the Count de Chambord or the Count de Paris. After Bonapartism must come the republic. Meanwhile we await the approaching trials with more than ordinary interest.

Re-enter Virginia, Noless Voters.

In regard to the Virginia case in Congress the Albany Evening Journal (radical) remarks:—"What need can there be for this protracted talk, talk, talk, over general principles that every schoolboy in the country thoroughly understands? And what are Mr. Sumner and those who think with him to gain by occupying the time of Congress with filibustering dodges to postpone for a few days a decision which is inevitable?" The reply is, let Virginia, Mississippi and Texas in. It is the height of folly to attempt to keep these States deprived of the blessings of the Union any longer. If General Butler expects to make capital by opposing the reconstruction of Virginia and her re-entrance into the Union by flimsy appeals to the bad temper of ultra radicals General Butler makes an ass of himself, and he will discover that fact, perhaps, when it is too late for him to make amends. The simple act passed by the House on the 14th instant, to wit, "That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States," is all sufficient for present purposes if adopted by the Senate.

Two Good Appointments.

The new Commissioners of Quarantine, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Dr. A. N. Bell, give us occasion to felicitate Governor Hoffman on having made two good appointments. The democratic majority of our Legislature will deserve well of the people if these instances truly indicate the principle on which the selection of public officers is henceforth to be determined. Mr. Hunt is a fine type of the best class of our citizens. We can think of but a single drawback to his well known merits—the fact that he is a principal shareholder of the Western Union Telegraph Company. But this is his affair and not ours, and we are inclined to hope that if he were duly "interviewed" he would, with his habitual good sense and candor, acknowledge the immense public advantages of selling the stock of that company and placing its operations under the direct control of the government. Perhaps he might willingly consent to go to Washington and advocate so desirable a revolution in the present telegraph system. As for Dr. Bell, his faithful services as a surgeon in the United States Navy, his devotion and courage while the yellow fever was raging in 1856 at Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, and his efficiency after the outbreak of the war as superintendent of the floating hospitals in the lower bay, designate him as peculiarly qualified for his new post of duty. In fine, both these appointments are good and eminently fit to be made.

The Canal Convention.

It is natural for the tanners to hold that there is "nothing like leather," and equally natural, perhaps, for a convention giving its attention exclusively to the canals to declare that "the prosperity, wealth and importance of the State of New York are mainly due to its canals." While we cannot altogether assent to this extreme way of putting things—while it is obvious that some other elements in the greatness of our State are equally important with our grand system of navigable ditches—it is certain that the canals do not receive the right sort of attention from the government or the people, and that the mismanagement of them is a grievous injury to the State. The movement to call public attention to this subject and to expose the cause of the evil is therefore good and timely. Our great internal water communication has now many rivals in its labor of bringing to the seaboard the products of the Western country, and its high tolls will force trade to take other channels. We must provide against this by a better system than that now in use of keeping the canals in repair, so that rates may be so low as to be merely nominal. Here is a great topic for the popular attention.

SEWARD'S RECEPTION IN HAVANA.—Mr. Seward is again being lionized. Having just dropped in on his way home, to Havana, his appearance was the signal for a grand ovation. Military bands serenaded him; Marie square was illuminated in his honor, and a speech of welcome was addressed him by Colonel Zulueta. Seward received all these courtesies with characteristic urbanity, and in his reply to the address of Colonel Zulueta he spoke most diplomatically—that is, he might be a very good Spaniard, for he spoke of peace and prosperity and the benefits of both, and these are what the Dons are fighting for. But the Cubans are on the same tack, and, consequently, Mr. Seward may also be a very good Cuban. The sage of Auburn is no novice at speechmaking, and if the Spaniards think they can draw him out they count without their host.

WHERE'S SALVAYE?—The magnificent negro who but a short time since presided over the Haytian republic is missing. One account states he has been captured, another says that he destroyed himself, while a third reads he has fled to Dominican territory. Perhaps, like Lopez, he has disappeared for convenience sake, things being rather hot for him just now in Hayti, and Micawber like, is patiently waiting for something to turn up. Who can tell?

HELL GATE.—We believe that General Newton is quite right in the view that the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate should be continued, and that that labor should be prosecuted to the end in preference to the adoption of any other plan for overcoming or avoiding the difficulties of the eastern entrance to this port. The General's letter to the Secretary, with the several good results of experience that it presents, gives nothing more satisfactory than its appreciation of the economy of doing this work otherwise than by contract. The determination that the estimated cost of removing rock upon the basis of which all the contracts were made was entirely too great, is a good practical consequence of the government operating with its own engineers and on its own plans, and by acting on the hint that this experience gives the work may be carried to completion with great saving at once of time and money.

Mr. Morse's Report on the British Navy and Mercantile Marine.

The report which Mr. Morse, United States Consul General at London, has sent through the State Department to the chairman of the special Committee on Navigation Interests, is full of interesting and suggestive statistics. The statement that of the three hundred and ninety-four serviceable ships in the British navy one hundred and thirty-eight were built in private yards indicates the progress of the change which the British government has introduced in this respect. The number of ships built in private yards has been steadily increasing until the work has been transferred from the Thames to the Clyde and other rivers that begin to take precedence of it as a ship-building river. Besides the forty-eight armored vessels, iron and wooden, with a capacity of one hundred and seventy thousand tons, fourteen others are being constructed, all of the largest size. In addition to the government work a great number of war vessels for foreign nations are being built in the British yards. Five hundred and ninety-eight wooden and one hundred and sixty-two iron ships were built in Great Britain during 1868. To these must be added twenty-nine composite ships, teak and iron; thirty-nine wooden vessels, and one hundred and ninety-one iron steamships, which were also built and registered there, and seven hundred and one wooden ships which were constructed during the same year in the British provinces. In view of these startling figures American ship-builders may well be solicitous that the government and people of the United States should be aroused to a sense of the vital national importance of the restoration of our own navy and mercantile marine to their former superiority.

The Postal Telegraph—A New Bill.

Mr. Ramsey has presented a bill in the Senate to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company. This bill puts the matter in a clear light. It shows forth the benefits that can be derived from a postal telegraph system. It proposes to fix the rate of telegraphing so low that the mass of the people can use the system, and thus it brings the benefits of it home to them. Better still for all, it opens up a way for the enfranchisement of the press by providing for a rate of press telegraphing that shall not exceed that charged by the Western Union monopoly. It proposes a feasible plan for putting the telegraph lines into the possession of the government by giving the company to be incorporated, which comprises some of the solid men of all parts of the Union, a lease or contract for ten years, the Postmaster General to have the privilege of purchasing the property and franchises at a reasonable valuation any time after five years from its organization.

Mr. Ramsey has struck the right key in thus providing a way in which the people and the press may become free of the overbearing monopoly that has so stingily parcelled out the use of the telegraph. He has of late had occasion to study our present postal system during his special mission to France, and he has rightly comprehended how the telegraph can be made serviceable in performing part of the functions of the Post Office. Let him now head off the monopoly's lobby and push his bill.

MR. BINGHAM'S LATEST ABSURDITY.—The Hon. Mr. Bingham, of the House of Representatives, carries too much salt and too little ballast. Under a stiff breeze and a sharp tack he dips heavily, and one of these days, we fear, he will be swamped. His latest absurdity is a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose to repeal the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States. And this is the man who has set himself up against Butler in the House and as the special champion of General Grant's liberal Virginia programme. Mr. Bingham has the reputation of a smart lawyer; but if he can make law of this absurd bill he will prove himself smarter than he has yet appeared. We suspect, however, that, frightened by his own shadow, this bill is only a device to cover his retreat back to the ultra radical camp.

THE MUNICIPAL CHANGES.—The Legislature makes a mistake when it dallies over the proposed repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law and the removal of the Metropolitan Commissions. The unwashed democracy is hungry for the fruits of its victory, and will get savage if kept out of them much longer. The draught, bitter to some and sweet to others, as it must be swallowed, can be taken best without being shaken. Among the bills we notice Mr. Burns has introduced one to repeal the act to prevent cruelty to animals. The act in itself is good enough and should not be repealed; but the manner of its execution might be reformed. The dumb animals are not all republicans, and it is needless for the democrats to legislate against them.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.—The Senate is still quarrelling over the bill to admit Virginia, with a slight prospect of coming to some conclusion to-day. In the meantime a Senate committee is deliberating on the expediency of removing political disabilities, with an inclination among the members to report a general bill of amnesty. Thus it is that the radical Congress, with short-sighted statesmanship, does out enfranchisement to the prominent men of the rebellion and holds it back from the mass of the people.

LOPEZ AGAIN AT THE HEAD OF AN ARMY.—The news published in another column from Rio Janeiro by way of London is startling. Lopez has again made his appearance, according to the information received; but this time he presents a bold front at the head of an army of twenty thousand men, composed of five thousand whites and fifteen thousand Indians. With this force at his command he has assumed the offensive and has stopped the advance of the Brazilian army. If this report proves true it would appear that the sudden disappearance and flight of Lopez were only mere devices thrown out to deceive the enemy while he recuperated his followers and reorganized and strengthened his army. He is certainly daring enough to attempt a move of this kind, and if he has the men at his command that he is reported to have it is probable he has met the Brazilian army ere this. Time will tell.

The Agitation for a New Stock Exchange.

The question of removing the Stock Exchange has been revived within a few days and the old committee has been discharged for one more friendly to the change. The old committee canvassed the merits of the proposition and came to the conclusion that it was best to keep the present site. We think the committee has acted for the best. The removal of the Stock Exchange to St. Paul's, to the old HERALD building, or to the vicinity of the City Hall Park, would of course be to our advantage, enhancing, as it would, the value of all the property near by. But there is such a thing as being too progressive. Those who favor the removal should remember that we have taken a grand stride toward fixing the business centre of the city, if indeed we have not determined it already. We cannot be always shifting about. The expenditure of capital has been enormous in those portions of the city which are comprised in the "centre." If the "bills" and "bears" take a new situation they will exchange commodious and appropriate offices for such quarters as they can extemporize from the buildings near the new edifice. It is due to the capital already laid out in Wall street that the financial centre should remain there.

But we doubt if the present movement can effect anything. London for a century has undergone little or no change in the concentration of its business people. The business centre of New York is now fixed. The word cannot be applied in its mathematical sense of a point, but in the sense of space. The business centre of New York is that portion of the city bounded by Whitehall and Canal streets and by the East and North rivers. Wall street is in that centre, and the Stock Exchange could not be more conveniently located. Let any one glance at a map of New York and environs, the latter being the dwelling place of a large proportion of our business men, and he will be struck with the fact that between Staten Island and Westchester, and between Long Island and New Jersey, the point of compromise is Wall street. If, as they propose, the Jersey-men abolish taxation on personal property, we shall soon see a great commercial district across the Hudson within a few minutes by ferry of the lower portion of the city. Before the new committee of the Stock Exchange decide on removal let it be thoroughly evident that a more convenient situation can be had.

MRS. BECKER STOWE'S BYRON BOOK IN ENGLAND.—We are informed by cable that the London Times has devoted four columns to a review of Mrs. Stowe's book on the Byron scandal, winding up with the conclusion that no doubt Lady Byron was "deceived by her husband's passion for mystification and really believed him incestuous." This is a lame conclusion concerning a book made up of suspicions, assumptions and presumptions, detailed at second hand—a book professedly written to vindicate Lady Byron, but resulting only in fixing public opinion in the judgment that Mrs. Stowe's disgusting exposition is but the labor of one fool to prove Lady Byron another.

"ARE YOU THERE, OLD TRUENNY?"—They are at it, hammer and tongs, at Albany. They are making the fur fly in every direction and are laying out a splendid foundation for democratic spoils and plunder. Conspicuous among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Creamer to create, or rather to recreate, the Metropolitan Police district and to provide for the election of three Police Commissioners. Mr. Creamer has now only to provide for the election of the policemen, so many for each ward, by popular vote, and he will have a police system that will suit "the boys" exactly.

ANOTHER JOB.—There seems to be just now a mania for removing everything, and the latest institution that it is proposed to carry away to new quarters is the State Prison at Sing Sing. If that institution is to be pulled down the public will regret it all the less because it was a loosely built establishment and one that prisoners slipped through very easily. We hope the new location will answer to the same condition that is required of a new site for the navy yard—that it may be "easy of access" from this city. It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt wants the site of the prison for an immense railroad improvement. Is that the reason for the proposed removal?

THAT APOCRYFAL AIR LINE RAILROAD.—Every now and then we hear of the air line road between this city and the national capital. We like to hear of it. It is pleasant to hear of the possibilities of improvement—and even the wildest dream of progress has a certain charm. We would like to hear even more of this air line railroad than we do; for it leads the thought to dwell on two grand hopes. One of these is that we may some time have a direct and excellent means of transit between this city and Washington; the other is that some day the government may assume its proper authority in the construction of railroads.

GAS.—It is proposed in the Board of Health to present a bill to the Legislature defining exactly how gas should be made use in this city and Brooklyn. There seems to be no other means to get at the gas companies and to insure that the gas shall be of a propinquity and the making of it not be a nuisance. The bill should be drawn and should pass.

THE FERRY BILL that is before the Legislature at Albany ought by all means to pass, for it contains two excellent points. First, it compels the ferry companies to build gates for the regulation of the entry to the boats, so as to prevent accidents by crushing and by foolish leaps for a departing boat. Next, it requires the Brooklyn ferries to run at least one boat all night. This last point is an imperative necessity, especially on the up town ferries.

BELLIGERENCY IN CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives is getting to be almost as harmlessly belligerent as the radical organ in this city. "Liar! liar!" or words to that effect, resounded all through its halls yesterday. Logan tilted at Kelley on the free trade question, and Scofield tackled Garfield and Daves on the strength of Daves' late speech; but nevertheless these terrible belligerents retained a self-possession that would have put Rousseau and Brooks to shame, and not one of them drew a pistol or struck a blow.

Punishment for Swindling Gift Enterprises.

As long it may be hoped that the concocters of schemes for swindling the public by means of lotteries and gift enterprises will be punished as they richly deserve to be. The House Postal Committee, we are informed by our Washington correspondent, has authorized its chairman to report the bill lately introduced by General Farnsworth to prevent and punish certain grievous abuses of the Post Office establishment. This bill especially provides that the Postmaster General, if convinced that any persons engaged in a fraudulent lottery or gift enterprise or scheme for the distribution of money, may forbid the payment by postmasters of money orders drawn in favor of such persons. It provides, moreover, that parties detected in such dishonest practices—as, for instance, sending out confidential circulars proposing to exchange twenty dollars of *fac simile* bank notes for ten dollars in legal tenders—shall be imprisoned eighteen months and fined five hundred dollars. The sums that have been extorted by swindling operations of this kind throughout the length and breadth of the land are almost incredible. There is no doubt that the bill to prevent and punish the authors of so great an evil to individuals and to the community at large will become a law, and we trust that it will be rigidly enforced.

ENFORCE THE LAW.—The names of three doctors are published who had failed to report to the Board of Health cases of smallpox occurring in their practice. This, it is implied, led to the greater spread of the disease, as it prevented the authorities taking necessary precautions. We do not see why examples should not be made of these cases in so far as the delinquent doctors are amenable.

ANOTHER MOUNTAIN AND ANOTHER MOOSE.—They propose to tunnel the Catskill Mountains—a labor that may prove well nigh equal to the tunnelling of Mount Cenis—and for what? Not to facilitate communication between two such nations as France and Italy, but only to open a way to daylight for the fellows behind the mountains who just now are shooting bears. That tunnel will not pay.

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—Jeff Davis' successor in the United States Senate, according to a Washington despatch, is a negro named H. R. Revels. Mississippi has evidently taken warning from Virginia, and has shaped her course with a view to readmission; but in this last move she has probably overdone it. A negro member of the House from Louisiana, it will be remembered, was refused admission last session, and Revels may find himself in the same box. Mississippi should have waited until the Senate had been educated up to her idea of the equal rights of man.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—The many recent calamitous fires that have arisen in coal oil stores, both among shipping and in warehouses, has at last called for active measures on the part of the London merchants. On the continent of Europe, especially in Italy, the authorities decreed strict regulations for the storage and transport of inflammable oils from the commencement of the trade in that article. No quantities in excess of the daily requirements of the retail dealers are allowed within the precincts of the cities, and suitable isolated warehouses are provided for the bulk in localities where no danger can be apprehended from fire, should an accident occur. Similar precautions should be adopted generally by the competent authorities, not only in respect to coal oil, but also to all combustible materials tending to jeopardize the public safety.

SOCIAL DEPRIVITY.—Like murder and smallpox, social depravity appears likely to be a prevailing epidemic soon. In addition to the beastly disclosures in Ellen Ut's trial, reported a day or two ago, we have to recount to-day two cases, in one of which a man of forty found his wife of seventeen in a hagnio, and in the other a bald-headed old villain seems to have been writing obscene letters to a girl of fourteen. We are getting to be almost as bad as Chicago, and if the thing continues we may even sink to her level in the divorce line.

A NEW WHISKEY WAR.—An account of how Alderman Barker was arrested, charged as a defaulting distiller, to be found in another column, discloses the fact that there are rings of informers as dishonest and grasping as the old whiskey rings of which we used to hear so much. A professional informer who makes his money, or, for that matter, depends for his living, on nosing out charges against whiskey dealers, is very apt to urge on a job where business is dull. The affidavits of such against respectable dealers should be taken with many grains of allowance.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPANY TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—The President of the Erie Railway has prepared on behalf of the company an elaborate report of the operations of the road for the last fiscal year. We publish the report elsewhere in our columns this morning. Inasmuch as the public have loudly complained of the management of Erie affairs, the report of Mr. Gould, in a measure defensive of the policy which has been pursued by the company since the present direction came into power. The showing is certainly flattering for the future of the road, whatever has been the course of its management in the immediate past. The earnings in the year ended nearly two and a half months during 1869 as compared with 1868, but the money has been expended in extensive improvements, the character of which is given in detail in the report; hence the absence of dividends. As the stockholders of Erie are legion, and comprise capitalists and private investors at home and abroad, the facts and figures set forth in the report will be read with great interest.

Shooting by Authority.

Mr. Field, of the Legislature, presents a bill to regulate shooting in the metropolis and elsewhere. It is true that the practice needed regulating. It is undeniable that the thing was very indiscriminately, recklessly and loosely done. Sometimes people were shot in the streets, in theatres, in barrooms, everywhere, and the people that shot them had no warrant for it. Now, Mr. Field, an intelligent and resolute member, and a gentleman well known as a pattern and model of all the graces of amiability, proposes to mend all this by law. He proposes that every man who wants