

the possibility that this elevation of one point caused extensive depression immediately surrounding it, or if the discharge could produce a vacuum there would be still more reason for depression. This depression in its turn would have another effect felt outside of its line, and most at points of great resistance. It would cause a movement of the whole crust, and throwing the molten matter beneath the crust into a wave this would sweep outward, as the depression would be greater near the eruption, and elevate the space beyond.

Coming against such a vast line in the surface as the Andes the movement would be arrested there, but only with terrific percussion. At the other side, meeting no such line, the force would waste itself under the waters of the Pacific.

A Touch of Mexico in Texas.

The Southern elements of disorder, violence and crime fermenting and from day to day breaking out in bloody collisions and mysterious assassinations in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana are bad enough, but if half that is said of the anarchy prevailing in Texas be true there is nothing to match it this side of Mexico. That unfortunate unconstructed State of Texas, it appears, is to a great extent overrun by hordes of robbers, rendering the roads entirely unsafe except for considerable armed bodies. One brigand chief is reported to be at the head of one hundred and fifty men (Ku Klux), well mounted and armed, and it is further reported that this band on the 1st instant captured a train of forty government wagons laden with supplies, and that the wagons were burned and the drivers (negroes) murdered by the Ku Klux bandit. Whatever may be the truth touching this matter, it is very certain that our Presidential politics underlie all these Southern disturbances. Nor is there much of a prospect that these scenes of violence and blood will be diminished until after the Presidential election; but then, with the announcement of Grant as the people's choice for the succession, there is reason to hope that all these Southern disturbers of the peace will very suddenly simmer down.

CUBA—A HINT TO MR. SEWARD.—It is reported that revolutionary symptoms have broken out in "the ever faithful island" of Cuba. If they have not as yet they will almost certainly be made manifest before long with the infusion into the island of the contagion from the mother country. In view of this contingency there may be within a month or two, or a week or two, a fine opportunity for Mr. Seward to secure that valuable piece of property, this aforesaid "ever faithful island," at much less than cost. Queen Isabella is short of funds and in great danger, and so even now she may be inclined to sell out all her right, title and interest in Cuba and Porto Rico very cheap for cash.

BUTLER HEDGING.—The redoubtable Dutch Gap General and present leader of the radicals, Ben Butler, was famous during the war for ditching, and he seems equally skillful now at hedging. Seeing his financial views did not suit the Massachusetts bondholders of his district and endangered his seat in Congress he has changed his tactics. We shall hear little more from him, at least until his election is secure, on the greenback question. Even the bondholders' radical organ of this city smiles upon the hopeful change in the General. No man knows better how to trim his sails to catch the breeze of popular favor than General Butler.

GREENLEY PERPLEXED.—By Dolmar's stunning figures on the Treasury receipts and expenses; but what says McCulloch? We only want the figures of McCulloch to wind up the argument or to make the confusion worse confounded. Let us have the figures of McCulloch. If they can serve no other purpose they will enable Jay Cooke to give us another manifesto on the blessings of the national debt.

THE CZAR AND KING WILLIAM.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, the Czar of Russia made a special visit to King William of Prussia. What does it mean? Does it imply an agreement to head off Napoleon in the event of his assuming the right to interfere in Spain? It certainly does not imply that in the North of Europe Napoleon has warm friends.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The devotees of fashion do not affect the "Greenland" as acutely as dealers in "chandeliers" calculated upon. We are glad to see that our ladies generally have sense enough left to not make minnie of themselves, even if Parisian modistes call on them to do so.

A question is here presented for the Commissioners of Police to discuss:—Do the streets, sidewalks and gutters belong to bucksters in old iron and peddlers in hardshell clams and Little Neck oysters or to the public? Formerly, for example, there was one oyster establishment on the curb and gutter and now there are two in full blast and a third in course of erection near the Williamsburg ferry landing, at the foot of Grand street. By what authority are these permitted to obstruct the public thoroughfares and their owners complete with those who are honest enough to pay large rents to property owners for the privilege of occupying their premises? Will President Adams or Superintendent Kennedy answer?

"After a storm a calm." These delightful atmosphere-invigorating days succeeding the heavy showers of the past week prove the truth of the old saying.

When will the sea wall of the Battery be completed? When will its once beautiful grounds be again open to the public for delightful strolls as in the days of "old lang-syne" and when will that undisciplined nuisance, the Castle Garden hotel for the "getting up" of emigrant runners and the fattening of favored boarding housekeepers be abated? Next to the old docks we regard the Castle Garden contrivance as the most objectionable of the city's pests and pests. The Emigrant Commission should be located on Staten or Coney Island, where harpies could not approach the ignorant emigrant and swindle him out of his last half-crown or dollar.

The Elevated Railway has got itself into trouble with the Boards of Aldermen. It didn't come down as it should have done, handsomely, and not have held its head so very high. You see it interferes with the "vested rights of the city"—it does, so it does. And as those vested rights were never "interfered" with before or since it is a burning shame it should set the example, even if it does promise, when completed, to be one of the greatest blessings for the rapid, safe and comfortable transmission of the people from one end of the island to the other. It must be mortifying to the Representative from the First district to see the road elevate itself so without the consent of the City Hall ring.

The city is rapidly becoming "beautified." Statistics show that while the Irish element is on the wane, the High-Goth-Bavarian-Holland-Prussian-Lager-Bier-Zwei-glass population is gathering itself together with a "perfect degree of innocence" on Manhattan Island, and the "beautification" for another quarter of a century we shall all have to approach Deutch to be in the fashion of two centuries ago—when Wouter Van Twiller led the "ring."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Spanish Revolution General in the Kingdom.

Cadiz Declared a Free Port by the Insurgents.

Rumored Retreat of the Queen to France.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection General Throughout the Kingdom—Santander Retaken by the Revolutionists.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1868.

The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:—

The city of Cartagena joins the revolt.

Marshal Pala, of the royal army, at last accounts was completely surrounded by the insurgent troops and is probably captured by this time.

The insurrection is general throughout Spain. It is thought that Concha himself will soon join the insurgent General Serrano.

The rebels have retaken Santander.

Cadiz has been declared a free port by the revolutionists.

The Paris journals despair of the Queen's cause.

The Queen in State in San Sebastian—Resignation of the Concha—A New Ministry.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1868.

The Queen of Spain still remains at San Sebastian. She is attended by Carlos Martori, one of the members of the last Cabinet.

The *Moniteur* says José de la Concha, at the head of the government in Madrid, and Manuel de la Concha, in command of an army in the field, have both sent their resignations to the Queen.

In communication they inform her Majesty that their refusal to return to Madrid, unless accompanied by her Minister, Marfori, destroys all hope of checking the insurrection.

The Queen has accepted the resignations of the Conchas, and has sent for the Count of Casto to form a new Ministry.

The Queen has also summoned a council of State to meet at San Sebastian.

General Espartaco in Politics—Prism Still Expected in Madrid Reported in Arms and the Queen in Exile.

LONDON, Sept. 29—10 P. M.

The following news has been received from Spain to-night:—

Espartaco, Duke of Victoria, is sick and unable to take an active part in political affairs.

General Prim is hourly expected to arrive with three iron-clads off Barcelona. It is believed that city will declare against the Queen as soon as the fleet appears.

It is rumored that the insurrection has at last broken out in Madrid and that Queen Isabella has left San Sebastian and crossed the French frontier.

AUSTRIA.

The United States Minister Presented.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, 1868.

Mr. Henry M. Watts, has had an audience with the Emperor of Austria, at which he presented his credentials and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Vienna.

Imperial Cautious—A Bishop Indicted.

VIENNA, Sept. 29, 1868.

The *Wiener Pressen* asserts that by the advice of Baron Beust the Emperor Francis Joseph has declined to visit Galicia. The Governor of that province, who was unduly urgent in his solicitations, has been removed.

Bishop Lenz has been indicted for issuing a pastoral address against the laws passed by the late Diet.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Relief for the South American Sufferers—Court Martial—Mortality Among the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29, 1868.

The opposition steamer Oregonian, from Panama, arrived to-day.

A meeting of leading citizens was held last night to devise means to aid the suffering people of South America. A committee was appointed to collect funds.

A naval general court martial was convened at the Mare Island Navy Yard for the trial of some men belonging to the United States steamer Osage.

A Victoria telegram says there is considerable mortality among the Indians in that vicinity. The nature of the disease is unknown. About fifty deaths occurred during the past month. One hundred Indians were sent away from the city.

Flour, 50 cts a bushel. Wheat, 11 cts a bushel. Legal tenders, 11 cts.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Importation of American Cattle—The Nova Scotia Question.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29, 1868.

The government has under consideration the resolution of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, recommending that the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle be repealed after the 1st of October.

The Nova Scotia question is still under consideration by the Privy Council yesterday, the nature of which has not yet transpired.

The Equitable Fire Insurance Company of New York has obtained a license.

LOUISIANA.

The Vote on the Equality Bill Veto—A Registration Case in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1868.

When the vote was taken yesterday on the Governor's veto of the Equality bill, seven whites voted to pass the bill over the veto and five negroes voted to sustain the veto.

The mandamus in the matter of Judge Coley's Registration order came before the Fifth District Court yesterday. The court issued an order for the registration of the applicant, which was obeyed without question. This is one of the courts whose action in issuing naturalization papers is declared to be illegal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Arrival of Colonel Forsythe's Command at Fort Wallace—The War Begins in Earnest—Movements of the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29, 1868.

A despatch from Colonel Forsythe, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, says Colonel Forsythe and all his command have arrived at Fort Wallace, and are preparing to make an attack on the Indians.

General Sherman's army is moving south, and is preparing to make an attack on the Indians.

Six hundred Indians crossed the railroad near Monument yesterday. The impression is that they are preparing to make an attack on the stations along the route, and are driving buffaloes in advance.

General Sherman's army is moving south, and is preparing to make an attack on the Indians.

Despatch from General Sherman's Fifth Cavalry After the Savages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

The following has been received this morning at the army headquarters:—

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 1868.

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY:—

General Sheridan has full reports from Colonel Hanks, who would have been at Fort Wallace on the 27th inst. He reports Lieutenant Beecher and Surgeon Moore dead and buried; also T. W. Culver, Wm. Wilson and Lewis Farley, scouts, dead; and he gives a list of killed and wounded.

General Sheridan reports seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry on hand ready for service, and he will keep every man at work to catch and destroy the Indians.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Vessel Seized for Smuggling—Stabbing Affair in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1868.

The schooner Echo, from Halifax, anchored in Squam harbor on Saturday, and her appearance excited the suspicion of the revenue officers, who went on board and found some \$14,000 worth of brandy and other liquors in the hold. The vessel was seized for smuggling, and remains in charge of the revenue officers.

William Jewell was arraigned in the Criminal Court to-day for severely stabbing William H. Dix and held in \$1,500 bail for trial. Jewell is a sporting man, and Dix keeps a drinking saloon.

Captain Morrison and three of the crew of the fishing schooner Alvarado have been arrested at Provincetown and held to bail, charged with beating the cook of the vessel and causing death.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Professor Agassiz and Hon. M. Hooper, of Massachusetts, left Omaha for the East yesterday morning. Arrangements are in progress, with good prospects of success, to establish a semi-monthly steamship line between Charleston, S. C., and Liverpool.

The rear wall of the new skating rink on Tremont street, Boston, fell early last evening, killing one man and injuring two others.

Complete returns of the condition of the crops throughout Canada West, as published in the Toronto *Standard*, show that the wheat crop is a good average harvest has been obtained.

The coal oil refinery of William Elkins, at West Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$25,000. Twenty-five hundred barrels of crude oil were burned.

William J. Hines, brakeman on the European and North American Railway, at Bangor, Me., was instantly killed yesterday by being jammed between two cars while coupling them.

The carriage house and barn, with three horses, belonging to Rev. C. W. Everett, in Centerville, Conn., near New Haven, were burned early this morning. Loss \$4,000; partially insured.

A locomotive exploded yesterday morning on the Connecticut Railroad, near Everett & Preston's mill, Plainfield, Conn. The engine, which was a new one, lost its life and three other persons were seriously injured.

Enos Hopkins, Registration Commissioner, and others, were arrested in New York City, on Saturday for issuing fraudulent election certificates, waived an examination yesterday, and gave bonds for their appearance before the proper court.

Mrs. Ann Wallace, who resided in Richmond County, Wis., was murdered by a man named Neville. His object was to gain possession of some money she was known to have. Neville was caught and lynched at Madison.

A Helena, Montana, despatch says:—S. W. Rees, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was shot and killed on Monday by George M. Pinner, formerly the United States Minister at London. Pinner was a man of great power and influence. He was shot while he was returning a verdict that Finney killed Mr. Rees in self-defense.

The Cataraugus Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4, of Tonawanda, Pa., visited New York City yesterday afternoon, and was received by Washington Engine Company No. 3. At night the visitors were honored with a grand torchlight parade and pyrotechnic display.

The visiting company will leave for home on Thursday morning.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH AT BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1868.

The international cricket match was resumed this morning, with Griffith, not out yesterday, 41 runs, and Jupp, not out, 5 runs, against the wickets. Griffith only added 8 runs, when he was caught by the cricket keeper with a cross from Eastwood; six wickets and 50 runs.

Shaw joined Bowley, who soon after was caught at mid-wicket by Crossland. Newhall's bowling never giving him a chance. He hit, counting two, four, three and six runs, by first rate cricket; seventh wicket, 101 runs.

Lillywhite then joined Shaw, and was soon dismissed by a ripper from Newhall; eighth wicket, 101 runs.

Shaw also retired before Newhall for 4; ninth wicket, 101 runs.

Smith's 25 yesterday were excellently played, counting six threes and five fives.

Tarrant, not out for 10 runs; 11 wickets, 101 runs. The match ended at 10.15. Total, 109, no byes being made by Bates, the long stop.

The fielding throughout was first rate, there being but one mis-play. Charles Newhall's bowling was very fine, but the worst state of the ground marred the fine batting of the English cricketers.

The eleven then went into the field pluckily and soon disposed of their opponents, their fielding being extraordinary. The match ended at 10.15. Total, 109, no byes being made by Bates, the long stop.

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ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MCLELLAN.

Quiet and Privacy Observed in His Reception.

General McClellan has landed. After a voluntary exile of several years he has returned from the calm contemplation of Italian art and scenery—the galleries of Florence and of Rome; the rugged landscapes of Fontenille, in Parma; the quiet, pastoral vineyards of Frizzano, in Modena, the bold and beautiful highlands around Lucca, in Tuscany, and all the other gems of nature's canvas scattered throughout Southern Europe—to mingle once more in the busy life of the Western World. He came over in the Cuba steamship, of the Cunard line.

The Cuba was telegraphed in the early morning of yesterday from the east, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon from Sandy Hook. The mail boat met her at Quarantine a little after noon. She