

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENEDETT, Editor and Proprietor.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, 2d Rooms.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

THEATRE OPERA, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DORFMAN'S HALL, Broadway, 1st Room.

THE GRAND OPERA, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

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John H. Trapp, a lawyer, was accused before Commissioner Biele of having forged a writing for the purpose of obtaining the back pay of a deceased soldier.

After some evidence had been taken the further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Hearne, the case of Mills vs. Stanton, an action to recover the value of certain stock shares, there was a verdict for the defendant.

In Halsey vs. Gregory, tried before Judge Gross, an action for goods sold and delivered, the jury found for the defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, the case of James A. Porter against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was tried. The plaintiff claimed \$1,500 damages for injuries received while attempting to leave a car belonging to defendant, after it had stopped, by its sudden starting, which caused him to fall and injure himself. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

In the same court, before Judge Cardozo, in the case of Philip Mass vs. The Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff sued defendant to recover \$5,000 damages for the death of his child, who was run over by a car belonging to them, the Court held that the father had no right in law to bring the action as next of kin, and dismissed the case.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Erin, Captain Cutting, will sail at noon to Liverpool (Saturday) from Pier No. 41 North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The stock market was dull yesterday, but closed steady. Gold was strong and excited, closing at 117 1/2.

The tendency of the weather today to result in a continuation of a considerable frost, and but little wind was manifested in either domestic produce or merchandise, and sales generally ruled in favor of the purchaser. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Cotton was firm, but quiet. On Change flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn firm, but quiet. Oats were dull and nominal. Pork was steady and firm. Beef and lard were in moderate demand at previous prices. Whiskey was unchanged. Freight was steady, though easier for cotton. Naval stores dull and nominal. Castor oil was quiet, but a shade firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advises from Mexico city are received up to the 31st ult. The conference between General Castelan and Maximilian was for the purpose of clearing up some of the difficulties existing between the French and Mexican governments. Baines had issued an order turning over all the Mexican war material in the hands of the French to General Marquez. Maximilian was at Puebla and was determined to remain there until the French had evacuated Mexico city. Cortes was detained at San Juan de los Rios and was about to move towards Victoria. The Imperialists under Mejia were reported to be marching on Tampico.

On Havana letter is dated January 12, and gives a clear insight into the concerns of the Baza Espafia, on which all the other banks of the city more or less depend. Fifteen Chinese coolies had been contracted for to work in a cotton factory in New Orleans.

The steamer America has arrived at San Francisco with the passengers who left this city on the 20th of December, and who were delayed on the Isthmus. Forty-five deaths had occurred among the soldiers and forty-three among the civilians. No other deaths had occurred since the 11th inst.

Our Richmond correspondent says there is an evident growing disposition among the people there to "take out of the nation of the last few months, and enter with vigor into the vital questions of the hour. A marked decrease in the negro population is apparent since 1860, amounting, on a rough estimate, to 150,000 less than before the war. Murder and plunder are of daily occurrence in Alabama.

Information from North Carolina is to the effect that a secret organization, with revolutionary objects, exists in Union county. Outrages of an aggravated nature are being perpetrated on the negroes in Wayne county, and the officers of the law confess themselves afraid to pursue the perpetrators with the remedies provided by law.

The court for the trial of Fenian prisoners in Toronto was adjourned yesterday and the trials will be resumed to-day. The government has decided, if confederates treacherous to remove the capital from Ottawa to Montreal.

In the Kentucky Senate, yesterday, Mr. Helm made a speech in favor of raising the regiments of Kentucky Infantry to resist aggression and maintain the principles of State rights; the troops to be at any time subject to the call of the President.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was nominated for United States Senator by a caucus of the republican members of the New Jersey Legislature last night.

James W. Nye was elected United States Senator by the Nevada Legislature yesterday.

The Kansas Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment by a unanimous vote yesterday.

The Mississippi steamer Platte Valley struck the wreck of a gunboat near Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, and sank in three minutes up to her hurricane deck. She was crowded with passengers, and it is believed that one hundred persons were lost, among whom were nearly forty women and children.

An ice cargo, in the Ohio river above Cincinnati, broke and swept past the city on Wednesday night, sweeping away eighteen coal barges and seriously damaging two or three ice steamboats. Navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence.

A negro man made application yesterday in the Superior Court for Chatham county, Ga., to be admitted to practice at the bar. His application was denied.

In the Philadelphia Common Council yesterday a rough and tumble fight took place between two of the members. Nobody was seriously hurt.

The President's Impeachment—A Constitutional and Feasible Remedy.

The copperhead journals have started the "hue and cry" of another civil war in the event of the impeachment and removal of President Johnson. One of these organs of the peace party of the war and the war party of the peace says that "the radicals are strenuously bent on impeachment, and the result can be nothing less than a hideous civil war, in which men will be eager to cut the throats of their nearest neighbors." And, as we are further told, it will not be a civil war of sections, like that which has so happily ended, but it will be a civil war in the Northern States between the peace party and the war party, of the late conflict. But how is this new civil war to be inaugurated? Broad hints have been thrown out from various quarters that the President himself will take the initiative, in the event of his removal or suspension by the high Court of the Senate, and upon the plea that neither house of Congress, with ten States excluded from any representation therein, is constitutionally qualified to impeach or to try him. Then, as we understand the counsels and prophecies of these Southern rebel and Northern copperhead Cassandras, the President is to try a coup d'etat like that of President Louis Napoleon against the National Assembly of the last French republic; and he is to call the army and the States to the rescue, when, it is expected, the rebel States will spring again to their arms, together, this time, with all the Northern peace party of the late war.

Now, if any sane man believes that Andrew Johnson entertains any such absurd notions of resistance to the authority of Congress we would ask him what chance is there of any success in the attempt at this suggested coup d'etat? General Grant and his army of a million Union soldiers would unquestionably respond to a call from Congress. The loyal States are in the hands of loyal men, and they are now actively co-operating with Congress. The rebel States have had enough of civil war to last them at least to the end of the present generation; and, besides this, they have a population of blacks amounting to some four millions, and they are, as parties now stand, a unit with the party which fought out their emancipation. And yet again, the people of the loyal States, to the extent of three thousand millions of money invested in government securities, are interested in sustaining Congress and in maintaining internal peace.

The President, then, even if otherwise inclined, will have no alternative, when the time comes, but submission to his impeachment and removal from office. What has he to stake against the three thousand millions of money the million of veteran Union soldiers and the States comprehending twenty millions of people represented in and pledged to Congress? Nothing but his peculiar notions of the constitution, which might give way to the constitution itself and to the demands of the great revolution which is still in full blast and which must run its course.

This copperhead hue and cry of another civil war is, then, nothing but a raw head and bloody bones—a horrible Chinese dragon, a more scarier, intended to frighten Congress from this impeachment. The copperheads care nothing for Andrew Johnson except as an instrument to be used for their purposes—a cat's-paw to rake the chestnuts from the fire. They wish Mr. Johnson's continuance in office to the end of his term, think, like Micawber, that "something may turn up," that the deadlock between Congress and the Executive on Southern reconstruction, in the interval to March 4, 1869, may, perhaps, be broken by the Supreme Court in favor of the administration and the rebel States just as they stand, and the Northern democracy of the Chicago platform, thus compelling Congress to readmit the excluded States on their own terms into both houses and into the Presidential election of 1868. Mr. Johnson is to provide these roasted French chestnuts and the Northern peace democracy in war and war democracy in peace are to eat them with their old Southern masters. The Union is to be as it was under Buchanan; the doctrine of State rights is to be applied in the repudiation of the war debt of the United States as an equivalent for the repudiation of the debt of the late so-called Confederate States; the war for the Union is to be considered a blunder, and things are to be done they were, slavery and all, as each of the States for itself may elect.

This, so far as we can comprehend it, is the programme which the Northern copperheads expect from Mr. Johnson, if permitted to remain undisturbed to the end of his regular term. He will then be at liberty to retire and compare notes with Millard Fillmore, poor Pierce and Buchanan. The democracy will have no further use for him. He may go. Meantime, as the conflict between Congress and the Executive has passed beyond the last hope of a compromise, the weaker belligerent must go down. The constitution gives to one branch of Congress the power to impeach the President for "bribery, corruption and other high crimes and misdemeanors," and to the other branch the power, as judge and jury, to try him, convict him and remove him. Mr. Johnson's removal in this way, therefore, under the express authority of the constitution, will be the end of this conflict. With the verdict of the Senate against him, which in such cases stands above the Supreme Court, he becomes a private citizen again, and so far from there being any disturbance on the subject, the victim will gracefully submit, and, as an orange that has been sucked dry, his present copperhead admirers will cast him aside. There is only one man of all the prominent Union leaders against the late rebellion who, by a mistaken policy, lost an equal chance to that of Andrew Johnson for the Presidency in his own right, and that man is General McClellan. The soldier failed in attempting to lift; the civilian has failed in attempting to touch; and so the great revolution which brought him into power will move him out.

New Phases of the Intermittent Mexican Headache.

Affairs in and with regard to Mexico are constantly changing. It is difficult to know what is taking place or what is going to happen. At one time we are informed that the Emperor Napoleon is going to withdraw all the French troops in good faith as promised to our government; then we hear that a portion of them will be left as volunteers to support Maximilian. One day it is reported that Maximilian is about to abandon Mexico, and the next that he is determined to hold on and fight it out to the last ditch and last man. One report represents the national liberal forces as making great headway, and another that they have been repulsed and driven back. The complexion of these contradictory reports varies according to the medium through which they come.

The last and most reliable news, however, is that with regard to the trick which Napoleon is about to play upon our government. It appears now that the representative of the Emperor in Mexico, General Castelan, has received a despatch instructing him not to make any effort to force Maximilian to leave, and telling him that those French soldiers who wish to stay as volunteers under the imperial Mexican banner are to be permitted to remain. It is supposed that tempting inducements will be offered and that a large number of these soldiers will remain. Some coercion may be used even under this pretext of volunteering. Meanwhile there is no doubt the liberals are advancing to the principal cities and even to the city of Mexico, in every direction, as the French command is withdrawn. Maximilian, with all the French volunteers and native troops he can muster, will hardly be able to check this swelling tide of the liberals around him. It is really surprising that so astute a man as Napoleon should not see this. If he were wise and acting in good faith he would not only refuse to let any of the French soldiers remain as volunteers, but would insist upon the departure of the imperial puppet he set up with his own forces. The establishment of Maximilian is a part of the intervention of Napoleon, and nothing short of its removal will satisfy this country. If the French Emperor is going to play the tricky game reported he will hear such a voice of indignation from Congress and the people of this country as may disturb him. The decided and emphatic language of Mr. Howard, in the Senate last Tuesday, on the Mexican question is but the muttering of the storm that must follow. For the sake of peace and to preserve good relations with the French, our ancient friends, we hope Napoleon will not pursue the equivocal and dangerous course indicated in his despatch to General Castelan. A frank, prompt and clean withdrawal from Mexico, troops, imperial establishment and all, is the only wise and safe policy to pursue.

Still another phase bearing upon Mexican affairs is given in our cable despatch from Vienna which we publish to-day. The President of that city says that a large insurance

company at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, which were to be shipped by the steamer Maria to Vera Cruz. We have never doubted that the so-called Emperor of Mexico would have to leave when the French troops should be withdrawn, and this indicates an early departure. It is evident, also, he is not going empty handed, but will take a haul of spoils as he can. General Twigg said that during the war between this country and Mexico he saw in one place ten million dollars worth of gold and silver valuables which were deposited there as in a sort of pawn shop, and from which his own troops, unknowingly, were only separated by a thin brick wall. He mentioned, too, almost fabulous quantities of solid gold plate and utensils in other places. A great deal of this wealth has been removed probably by the French and the Church, but there must be a considerable quantity left. Maximilian has an eye to this. With all his grand political notions he evidently is looking after the main chance, and will take away with him as much as possible. Mexico has been a tempting prize. She may have more game, when depleted of the temptation her riches afford.

Opening of the River Amazon.

We referred briefly a few days ago to the decree of the Emperor of Brazil declaring that the river Amazon was about to be opened to the free navigation of all countries. We have since published that decree in full, by which it appears that from the 7th of September, 1867, the navigation of the river Amazon as far as the frontiers of Brazil, of the river Tocantins to Cameta, of the river Tapajoz to Sanjaram, and of the river Madeira to Mankoa, shall be open to the commerce of all nations. The river St. Francisco shall be opened at the same date as far as the city of Penedo. The navigation of the tributaries of the Amazon, in places where only one bank belongs to Brazil, shall depend upon treaties yet to be made with the States holding title to the other bank, as to the respective limits of each State as well as to fiscal and police regulations.

This is a most important concession in view of the vast and productive territory which is thus thrown open to the commerce and enterprise of this country. We have the authority of Professor Agassiz, who has just returned from a tour of scientific investigation in Brazil, that the valley of the Amazon is an immense extended plain, with an ocean front of one hundred and fifty miles wide, through which the river and its tributaries discharge a fresh water ocean into the Atlantic. This grand stream is dotted with fertile islands, and for a distance of over a thousand miles the navigator cannot see both shores. The tributaries which are also to be opened to foreign navigation next fall are so colossal in their character as the Amazon itself, and are navigable for hundreds of miles into the heart of the forest tropical countries on the American continent.

The actual population of this vast valley, with its gigantic intersecting water courses and facilities for development, is not over a quarter of a million, and Professor Agassiz is probably under the mark in his calculation that it could sustain and enrich a population of twenty millions. Under the thrifty hand of American enterprise it might be made to support from fifty to a hundred millions. Cattle innumerable swarm over all these South American countries, affording a fine export market for hides and tallow; and, if attention were directed to that purpose, for beef also, which is now considered of little account in consequence of the large supply. Hence, too, are there in abundance in their native wildness. Tropical fruits of all kinds, timber in every variety, dyewoods, medicinal gums, and a thousand other productions valuable in commerce only await the application of capital in that general region, which, though on the line of the equator, possesses a healthy climate and even temperature, ranging from seventy-five to ninety-three degrees. We hope, then, that our merchants, ship owners, shipbuilders and skippers will put themselves in readiness before the 7th of next September to accept the golden opportunity offered by the liberality of the Brazilian government to make princely fortunes in the region of the Amazon. If they do not we may be certain that our Bostonian neighbors will get ahead of them.

Austria and Hungary.

We publish this morning a telegram from Pesth, January 17, which states that the Hungarian Diet with remarkable unanimity evinces a desire to break its negotiations with Austria if that government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people. The Herald has already alluded to the fixed determination of the Hungarians to preserve their autonomy and to the enthusiastic resistance which they would be apt to make to Austrian interference with it. In order to see how far Austria is from being able at present to cope successfully with the heroic spirit manifested by the Hungarians in opposition to its tyranny it is only necessary to look at the picture of the financial condition of the Austrian empire presented in the official report of Count Larisch, the Austrian Minister of Finance. A summary of this report of the financial position of the realm, as this will appear, up to the close of 1867, is contained in a letter, which we also publish to-day, from our Vienna correspondent. The enormous deficit in the treasury is explained by Count Larisch in what must be an unexaggerated account of the terrible effects of the general disorder of commercial relations, the long cessation of trade and industry, the backwardness of the railway system, the impoverishment of the landed proprietors, the want of pecuniary circulating medium, the weakness of capital, of credit and compensation, the pestilence and famine in the Bukowina and Eastern Galicia, the bad harvests, the fall of the price of grain in Hungary, owing to the depression of the iron trade, the late unexampled frosts and the scourge of invasion and war. All these causes combined suffice not only to account for the deficit, but to reveal the fact that Austria is illiy enough prepared for a war with Hungary, which might prove the signal for a general European war.

Spelling for a Fight.—Kentucky was one of the Southern States that came out of the rebellion unwhipped. It appears that she is now somewhat eager for that honor, as a despatch informs us that a proposition is before the Legislature of that State to raise ten regiments of soldiers to uphold and defend the exploded principles of State rights and to be subject to

the call of President Johnson. Kentucky had better adhere to her old dogma of neutrality and preserve her war spirit for a more fitting occasion.

Progress of Ratification.

The States which have ratified the constitutional amendment are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota—sixteen in all. In nearly all these States the vote in favor was very large, and in Kansas and Maine it was nearly unanimous. The ratification by four more States only is required to make it a part of the constitution—that is, counting the twenty-six States which actually form the government of the country as sufficient to act in the matter. Should Nebraska and Colorado be admitted the ratification by five more would be required. But there is no doubt that both these would promptly ratify it. Nor is there any reason to doubt that within a very short time the full number will have acted in the same way. When this shall be accomplished Congress will immediately, we suppose, formally declare the amendment a part of the constitution and pass the necessary measures to enforce it. Thus the late rebel States will be relieved from doing what appears to be so repugnant to them; the amendment will become a law in spite of them and without their action. The country may rejoice that this great preliminary measure to restoration is so near a consummation.

The Central and Hudson River Railroad Fight.

The fight between the Central and Hudson River Railroads does not appear to be yet adjusted, and the travelling public will to-day be compelled to suffer from the serious inconveniences it entails upon them. The Legislature seems disposed to move seriously in the matter, and several bills having in view the protection of the people against the whims and caprices of these corporations have been noticed in the Senate and Assembly. It was rumored yesterday that an arrangement would be likely to take place to-day; but all this is uncertain and dependent upon the will of the parties concerned in the fight. In the meantime every passenger who is compelled to take the Hudson River or Harlem and the Central railroads to reach their homes will be set down at East Albany, to find their way across the river as they best can, although the bridge, built under special grant of the Legislature, stands ready to take them over the Hudson in comfortable cars. The reason of this is that the Hudson River road refuses to allow the passenger cars of the Central to run on their tracks on this side of the bridge, even for the purpose of receiving a transfer of passengers. The public care nothing about the squabbles of the directors of any of these roads, but they insist that they shall not be carried on at their expense and to their inconvenience. The Legislature should act promptly in applying a remedy for the evil. There is one feature of the freight business, as heretofore conducted, which is an outrage upon the citizens of this State. Local freight going within the State is charged out of all proportion higher than through freight. This should no longer be suffered. The freight for places in the interior of the State is now, in consequence of these troubles, shipped by way of Bridgeport, and we are informed that the rates by that indirect route are actually lower than those charged over the Hudson River road, in consequence of the discrimination made on our own roads against our own citizens. The Legislature should look into this matter without delay.

The English Reform Movement.

It is evident from the cable despatch which we publish to-day that the leaders of the reform movement in England are not going to beajoled, threatened, nor seduced into inaction either by the hostility of the government, or the promises of the Ministry. Another great demonstration of the trades societies is announced to take place immediately in London in favor of parliamentary reform which will probably more completely identify the people with the movement than any previous expedition of the popular will. We judge from the whole course of this agitation that the British people have formed a fixed resolution to achieve a recognition of their rights which cannot be successfully resisted by the aristocracy. John Bright is not the man to yield the position he has assumed, and, having wrought the people up to the point upon the question of a fair parliamentary representation, it is not likely that he will desert, or be deserted by the much abused, non-represented British public. The forthcoming demonstration, therefore, may possess a remarkable significance. It will prove, at any rate, that the spectre of a great popular revolution in the British empire is not laid.

The New Hampshire Democracy Hanging in the Old Hat.

The "fierce democrats" of New Hampshire, met at the city of Concord on Wednesday last and went through the form of a nomination for Governor of the State. They adopted a series of resolutions, in which they approved of the proposition to hold a national democratic convention in this city at an early date and declared their determination to "adhere to their past principles." Just so. The old copperhead leaders of the democracy are resolved that the machine shall not get out of the old rut. So long as it runs in that they can retain their positions as drivers. So they reassert the Chicago platform, which declared the war a failure, and prepare for a new campaign in support of Jeff Davis and General Lee. They favor a convention of the Vallandighams and Woods and Seymours to reorganize the party on the doctrine of Southern rights and the constitution as it was. They have evidently not yet awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and the great events which within the next few months will burst upon them and make their "principles" and their very names things of the "past" will probably occasion them as much astonishment and consternation as did the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel armies.

REMOVAL OF THE BALTIMORE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1867. Mr. Carmichael, the Chief of Police of this city, has been removed, and Mr. Van Nostrand appointed in his place.

FLORIDA AND CUBA TELEGRAMS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1867. A letter received from Superintendent Ross, at Jacksonville, Fla., states that he is about commencing the reconstruction of a telegraph cable to connect Florida and Cuba immediately.

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