

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. Volume XXXIII. No. 24. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- FRANCE THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—The Grand Divorce. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Doss of the Pirates. NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PICKWICK FERIA. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDDLETOWN NIGHT'S DREAM. NIBBON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.—WOLFE'S LITTLE GARDEN. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—HONOR AND JUSTICE. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 24 st. corner Eighth st.—REGULATIONS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE JAPANESE. BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—FRANCIS KING. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM. THEATRE COMIQUE, 61 Broadway.—HAROLD CONWAY'S TRAGEDY. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, AND ENTERTAINMENT. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 35 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SONGS, DANCES AND BULLDOGGING. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOICES, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 67 Broadway.—MAGNIFICENT FANTAISY, &c. BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE FIDELITY. STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE BY MR. DE CAENOVIA. LYRIC HALL, No. 75 Sixth avenue.—VANDERBILT'S READING. MRS. P. H. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—RICK OF THE WOODS. HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SONGS, DANCES AND BULLDOGGING. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Friday, January 24, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reports by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 23. Lord Stanley made an important speech at a ministerial dinner given at Bristol. He asserted that Ireland was never more prosperous or "more happily situated" than it is at present. He said that the "designs of American soldiers" had caused many of the "sons of America" to be killed in the Crimea. He said that the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the condition of France, Admiral Farragut's squadron will remain at Toulon for the remainder of the winter. The Italian legislature has passed an income tax bill. The Spanish army is to be supplied with breech-loaders. The tone of the French press is very cordial towards Germany and the German papers reciprocate the feeling. Russia regards the military movements of the Chinese on her frontier as offensive and warlike, and is about to protest in Peking.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House Reconstruction bill came up and Mr. Doxey made a lengthy speech in opposition to it. He consumed the entire morning hour, much to the chagrin of some of the republican members, who, however, could not prevent it, and he was allowed to continue after the morning hour had expired, the case of Senator Thomas being postponed for that purpose. He was followed by Messrs. Nye and Trembly; and without taking any action upon the bill, the Senate, after some further unimportant business, adjourned. In the House, the committee and Senate amendments to the Additional Bounty bill were agreed to. The bill for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo., and part of the Fort Larned reservation was passed. Enigmas were passed on the late Cornelius Hamilton, and the House adjourned. In answer to a resolution of the Senate the President replies that the bill of Equal Rights in the District of Columbia, which was passed in both houses last December, failed to become a law by reason of the adjournment of Congress within ten days after its passage.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill repealing the law concerning the regulation of brokers was reported favorably. Notice was given of bills incorporating Cortlandt and Tenth Street Railroad companies, and the New York Burglar Insurance Company. Resolutions directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings to vacate all canal contracts alleged to have been procured through fraudulent means were briefly discussed and then laid on the table. In the Assembly bills were introduced to reduce the rate on the Second and Third Avenue Railroads, for the better regulation of city railroads, and authorizing the construction of underground railways. The resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Cotton Aqueduct Department was adopted. A resolution was introduced, but laid on the table under the rule, appointing a special committee to inquire into charges of alleged malfeasance in the Comptroller General's Department.

THE CITY.

Patrick Campbell sued the city, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for the recovery of damages in the sum of \$2,000 for injuries to person and property sustained in October, 1864, and for compensation for disturbances necessitated by such injuries. The plaintiff was driving a horse and wagon in West Thirty-fourth street, and drove into a hole in the street which had been negligently left open. Injuring his person and his horse, wagon, watch, &c. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$1,100. The case of the United States vs. Devlin, Tappan and Levan, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, which was set down for hearing yesterday, was again postponed, on account of the absence of witnesses, till Monday next. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, John Brady yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell presiding, Joseph W. Gillespie having pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a horse was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Martin McFarlane, found guilty of petty larceny, and William Lewis, who pleaded guilty to a like offense, were severally sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. Walter Freeman was found guilty of assault and battery on a little girl. Sentence deferred. The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Halcrow, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent will close at the Post Office at twelve M., 25th inst. The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Patrice, Captain Duchesne, will sail from pier 50 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Great Britain and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The new steamship Europa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor line, will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonbury in the State Prison. The North American Steamship Company's steamer Santiago de Cuba will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for San Francisco, via Panama Railroad, connecting with the sea steamship Nevada at Panama. The Cromwell line steamship George Cromwell, Captain Wall, will sail for New Orleans direct at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) from pier No. 9 North river. The favorite steamship Superior, Captain Crawford, of Arthur Lewis's line, will leave pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamer for Florida ports, &c. The stock market was strong yesterday until near the close, when it reacted. Government securities were strong and steady. Gold the strong, and closed at 140 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams by the Gulf cable contain news from Cuba. St. Domingo and Hayti. St. Domingo was bare of provisions, and starvation seemed imminent among the inhabitants. War vessels had been despatched to neighboring countries for food. The Caco rebels in Hayti continued active on the northern frontiers. The Dominican war schooner Capotillo had been captured with General Juanaco by a Haytian corvette. Details of the arsenal explosion at Wicobang, China, are received. One thousand persons are supposed to have been killed or wounded. The shock was felt one hundred and twenty miles distant. In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of licensing medical practitioners and establishing pharmaceutical regulations in the State. The report of the Committee on Cities was considered, and pending discussion on a motion to strike out the first section the Convention adjourned. General Ruger, the Military Governor of Georgia, has rescinded Governor Jenkins' order suspending the collection of taxes in the State, and the Comptroller General, another army officer, has directed the immediate collection of all unpaid taxes of last year. A man named Paul Burke shot his wife at Bennington, Vermont, on Wednesday night because she had procured a divorce from him. Business men in Canada propose to reduce the heavy discount on silver by buying up and importing three or four hundred thousand dollars' worth. Grace Church, said to be probably the finest Methodist church in the world, was dedicated at Wilmington, Del., yesterday. It cost \$200,000, was two years building and was presented to the church at large as a centenary offering.

Grant and the Radicals—The Programme of the Republican Campaign.

The steady progress of the aggressive radical measures in Congress and the unanimous support they receive from the republican representatives indicate that a definite policy has been marked out by the leaders of the party for the approaching Presidential campaign, and is to be resolutely carried out to the end. The close of the last session left a breach between the two wings of republicanism at Washington which was apparently widened by the result of the subsequent State elections; and the prompt overthrow of impeachment in the early stages of the present session induced the belief that the once powerful organization was divided beyond the hope of reunion, and that the radical portion was destined to go to the wall. But on the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess it became evident that a change had by some means been wrought, and that harmony was again to prevail in the councils of the republican party. The reinstatement of Stanton by the unanimous republican vote in the Senate was promptly followed by the equally unanimous passage in the House, first, of the bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to set aside the legislation of Congress as unconstitutional; and next, of the new Reconstruction bill, which places a military dictator over the South and transfers to him the constitutional powers of the Executive. Upon the heels of these measures comes another from the Reconstruction Committee which directly deprives the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in cases arising under any of the laws relating to the government of the rebel States, requires the court to dismiss all such cases now pending before it, and declares that no proceedings had before any district commander shall be removed to or reviewed in any other tribunal whatsoever, either upon habeas corpus, quo warranto, or in any other manner. The unanimity with which these revolutionary measures are supported by both wings of republicanism, radical and conservative, indicates, as we have said, a harmonizing of the elements in view of the next election; but upon what basis and under what leader? It is well known that the extreme radicals, represented by Stevens, Ashley and Butler, have been bitterly opposed to the nomination of Grant as the republican candidate. Their principal organ seizes upon every opportunity to assail him covertly, while Wendell Phillips, the pioneer of their faction, openly denounces him. It is equally well known that the conservative republicans have persistently opposed, up to this time, the revolutionary policy of the extreme radicals which they now support. It would seem, then, that the radicals are to be allowed to carry through triumphantly their reconstruction policy, which seeks to make the emancipated slaves the dominant political power in the South and to bring the rebel States back into the Union on the basis of political and social equality for the negro, while the conservatives are to carry off the prize of the nomination and to put forward Grant as the republican candidate for the Presidency.

There are, however, some difficulties in the way of this comfortable family arrangement. The partisans of Chase in the radical ranks are bold and unscrupulous, and there is little doubt that after they have secured the measures they desire they will avail themselves of any opportunity that may arise to repudiate their share of the bargain and to throw Grant overboard. They have their eyes now fixed upon New Hampshire and Connecticut, and are watching eagerly for the result of the elections in those States. If the spring contests there should show that their endorsement of Grant has strengthened the republican party the radicals may accept his nomination in the hope that his plastic nature may after all enable them to mould him as they please. But if the party should suffer defeat in these two Eastern States, or if their majorities should be materially decreased, the radicals will at once deny Grant's availability and insist upon the nomination of Chase as the republican Presidential candidate. If, however, the programme should be carried out to the letter it will yield to its projector only the Dead Sea's fruit of ashes. The nomination of Grant, blackened with the negro policy of the radical faction and loaded down with revolutionary law, will be of no greater avail to the party than would the nomination of Ben Butler or Wendell Phillips. The people of the North will refuse to reduce ten States of the Union to a condition of African barbarism and to make the negro the social equal of the white man, no matter what candidate the party may put forward to distract public attention from the real issue involved in the election. The Northern States will cast their electoral votes against an infamous policy and not for an individual. While the American people honor Grant as a soldier they will not consent that he shall be used as an instrument to enable the radicals to overthrow a republican form of government or to force the political supremacy of the negro upon the nation. If he should not sooner sink under the load heaped upon him by the radical Congress he would be defeated at the polls by an overwhelming majority. The election would be only a repetition of

the Scott campaign, and the result would be as disastrous for the Hero of the Wilderness as it was for the Hero of Lundy's Lane. The verdict of the people next fall will assuredly be rendered against the revolutionary negro reconstruction policy of Congress, and will sweep from power every vestige of radicalism and every individual who may suffer himself to be drawn within its poisonous influence.

A Mare's Nest—That Awful Herald.

There is very modest. This is well known, therefore it is not exactly in the way of information that we make the statement now. We make it simply by way of disclaiming any underhand connection with the extravagant praises of the HERALD that made their appearance in a feebly conducted but amiable sort of newspaper yesterday. As the penny trumpet sheets are known not to love us—as they hate the very name of an independent press—people will naturally conclude that they do not of their own accord give up two columns of their space to glorifications of our greatness and to showing their readers what pains we are at to get real news from any and every possible source on all topics in which the public has an interest. People thinking thus will naturally conclude that such matter must form part of an advertisement paid for by us. They may the more readily think this, inasmuch as the penny trumpet journals all insert advertisements printed to look like ordinary reading matter. This, of course, the HERALD never does, having a notion that it is a dishonest imposition to palm upon the public as its own opinions the puffery of goods for the insertion of an advertiser pays. But the other sheets scorn our good example in this as in many points besides, and print advertisements in the form of news paragraphs, editorials, criticisms, everything. Therefore it may be supposed that two columns of a paper could not be given up to praise of the HERALD unless we had paid for it. We hereby solemnly disclaim having inserted any such advertisement, or having paid for it, or having any knowledge of the means by which its insertion was procured.

We are, as we have said above, modest. We never yield to the temptation of vain-glory; we never praise ourselves; we are constitutionally unable to boast. We often wish it were otherwise, especially when we lay before our readers a copy of the HERALD full of finely written telegraphic letters from every important point of activity on the surface of the earth. Being thus modest, the public will naturally understand how we are overcome—lost, as it were, in a very sunset of blushes—when we see in another paper words like the following, quoted from a letter of one of the agents in this city of the royal gentleman who was not long since Emperor of Mexico:—"cannot but congratulate myself and the government for the important arrangement I have made. The HERALD is a paper that has more circulation than any other in the United States, its daily edition being over one hundred thousand copies, and the weekly is probably thirty thousand or more, and positively as a newspaper it has no competitor." Really the imperial agents here were men of intelligence—shrewd fellows, who knew a hawk from a handsaw and a newspaper from a penny trumpet. Seriously, a government served by men of these opinions deserved a better fate. But stay; what is this "important arrangement" upon which this imperial agent congratulates his government? Here is something suspicious—something that evidently needs looking into. Who knows but there may be some corruption in it—there is corruption in so many things nowadays? Let us see. We find that this imperial agent felicitates his government upon having made an arrangement by which he could secure the publication of something in the HERALD without paying for it. Really, this shrewd fellow seems to have secured some advantage over our advertisers. "We have to pay nothing for the insertion," he says; "some other paper might have been obtained by means of generous offers," but the HERALD the happy fellow secured without a cent. Nay, to go a step further, it looks much as if the HERALD actually paid a Mr. Fulton for his share in this arrangement instead of requiring pay from any one.

Now what could this have been that the HERALD published for nothing? Perhaps it was something that the HERALD was glad to get. Yea, verily, it might have been news. As a matter of fact that is exactly what it turns out to have been. News! News! News! The HERALD would insert it for nothing—was glad to get it—ready to pay for it; and "some other papers" required pay before it could see the light in their columns. "I have made arrangements with the editor of the HERALD," says this imperial agent, "for inserting a correspondence (not articles or editorials) in two columns of the paper upon the arrival of steamers bringing news from Mexico." Here we have the whole story. From the imperial agents in Mexico, through imperial agents here, we got now and then some "news from Mexico," dictated very likely with imperial notions, which were corrected by the news that went in the same sheet from our correspondents with the liberal army, and at Vera Cruz and on the Rio Grande, as well as by editorial comment. But perhaps there is more than meets at once the naked eye, and the public ought to know all the particulars of this arrangement. Here they are as given by the agent and fully printed for our benefit by our contemporary. Says the agent:—

The only conditions exacted from us are the following:— 1. That the correspondence to be methodical and punctually delivered at the HERALD office immediately upon the arrival of the steamer from Havana. 2. That it contain a full and accurate account of what the Emperor has done, is doing, and thinks to do with respect to the consolidation of the empire and the extent of his resources. The conditions to be mentioned by the writer are the following:—Railroads, telegraphs, mining operations, manufactures, agriculture, especially cotton raising, sugar, tobacco and coffee, treat upon the climate and upon the peculiar productions of our different departments, stimulate the emigration of the United States, invite and concessions for agricultural labor, naturalization, individual security for foreign residents, and exports of the empire, commercial facilities, imports, affairs and diversions in the capital particularly news about the imperial family, biographical sketches of our most distinguished personages, and anything in general that would be interesting to the people of the United States. It is important for the writer to be convinced of, and keep in mind, that nothing is known here in relation to our country, and that the most simple detail will be enough to make the news interesting. 3. That the correspondence should apparently seem to be written under the most perfect neutrality in relation to the empire, keeping always within the bounds of relating its acts, rather than defending its principles or praising its policy.

That final clause sums the whole case up very prettily. We wanted such "facts" of his administration as the Emperor was willing to send us for publication, and he—a man understanding in many points the spirit of the age—was ready to pay his own servants to furnish up

news of the condition of his empire. We wish there were more emperors having the same ideas as to the advantage of putting themselves and their acts properly before the reading and thinking masses. We wish the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria could be induced to regard this subject as Maximilian did. It would save us some hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, and, considering the importance of the case, we shall ponder seriously the propriety of sending an envoy extraordinary to sound their majesties and get their views on this point. We fear, however, that poor Max will for some time yet have all to himself, so far as emperors go, the glory of having seen and recognized the power of an outspoken, independent press, and of having justly despised "some other papers," whose greatest eagerness is to keep the news out of their columns and who can only be tempted to insert it by "generous offers." As to the real position and status of the press of this city in regard to the empire and Mexican news we give elsewhere an interesting letter from another agent of the empire, some time resident here.

The Necessity of Opening Hell Gate.

Some philosophers may argue that there is no necessity for opening Hell Gate at all, as that dismal portal is never shut, and, unlike the gates of the Temple of Janus, is not closed either in times of war or peace. But we refer not to the hell gate that leads to the regions of Pluto, but to the Hell Gate that leads indirectly to New York city—a phantasmagoric cut to our harbor, if it was only a safe one, which, unfortunately, daily experience—bitter enough to shipowners and shippers of cargoes—proves that it is not. The Legislature has just waked up to the importance of a subject which has been forcing itself upon the public mind for a long time past, and which we have repeatedly called attention to very emphatically in the columns of the HERALD.

The importance of a free channel at Hell Gate can hardly be overrated. As an entrance to the harbor which would save to incoming vessels hundreds of miles in navigation and the delays and obstructions inseparable from the Narrows and the sandbar, it would be most valuable to our commerce in the halcyon days of peace, while in time of war it could be made an impregnable passage through which no foreign vessel could enter, but which could at the same time afford our own ships a safe and easy ingress and egress to the great opportunity of the country.

In this view the relief of Hell Gate becomes a national question. It is a matter for Congress to look after. The resolutions of the Legislature demand of Senators Morgan and Conkling to present the matter to the general government, and ask the co-operation of the Representatives from this State in Congress. It is the duty of these gentlemen to press this matter. It is a subject with which the general government is intimately interested, and upon which it is called upon to act for the protection of the principal city in the Union. It is eminently proper that the harbor of New York, the most inviting point for foreign adversaries in case of war, should be protected at both sides—through the Narrows and through the Hell Gate channel by the Sound—with all the efficiency that engineering skill can command. As a mere matter of economy the clearing of Hell Gate is desirable, for there are more marine disasters occurring in that channel during the year from ice obstructions, storms, sunken rocks and other causes than all the losses upon the coast. We hope, therefore, that the resolution of the Legislature will meet with an intelligent response in Congress, and that we shall soon see one of the finest entrances to our harbor turned to some valuable account.

The Alabama Claims—Signs of a Settlement.

The discussion of the Alabama claims question has been renewed in England, engaging the attention of the press, members of the peerage, and, at least, of one of the great wigged legal luminaries of Westminster Hall to a considerable extent. We are informed that the subject is canvassed in a moderate and conciliatory tone. Without abating a single item in our bill of charges or receding in the least from our point of right to prompt payment, we are glad to hear that the matter is being placed by little and little fully and fairly before the British nation, looking as we do on the letters and editorials of which our cable telegrams speak as so many government "feelers" thrown out for the purpose of ascertaining how John Bull proper will regard the expenditure and in what mood he may accept this new and, on his part, undeserved aristocratic dive into his capacious pocket.

The ruling classes of England owe many apologies to the people of the United Kingdom in the matter of this Alabama claim debt. To gratify the prejudice of their order against the American republic they encouraged and fostered a gigantic rebellion which aimed at its very existence, and permitted the build, equipment and escape to sea of a fleet of privateers commissioned to aid in its destruction. Speaking for the British people, they accomplished these acts in their name and at the very moment when they were receiving daily the most unequivocal evidence that the working classes—the millions—the bone and sinew of the land—were friendly and warm in their advocacy of the integrity of the Union. It is quite natural, therefore, that the English Cabinet should prepare a case and counter-claim the issue of a great many pleas for and against on the matter, with the view of confusing the public mind and making their clients believe that there is really something to account for besides the consequences of the peculiar work of the aristocracy. When Lord Derby judges the moment a safe one he will draw a check for the Alabama claims charges and duly file our receipt.

ROCHESTER ON THE RAMPAGE.—The Common Council of Rochester, it appears, have resolved upon the experiment of the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs. The city ordinances in reference to the railroad tracks (New York Central) running through the place are to be rigidly enforced, and the taxes upon the railroad property are to be so far increased as to produce an additional local revenue of some thirty or forty thousand dollars. Commodore Vanderbilt has doubtless excited the wrath of the town officials of Rochester in cutting off all the deadhead tickets and subsidies heretofore enjoyed by the members of the State Legislature and by the Common Councils of the towns along the

line of said New York Central. This has been done to enable the road to carry the goods of way shippers at the rates charged for through transportation; but the officials of Rochester "don't see it." So they propose to put down the brakes upon the railroad and to make it come "down with the dust." But what if the stout old Commodore should get his back up and move his tracks around the town of Rochester? What then? Perhaps the wise men of the body corporate and politic concerned would then discover that they had been repeating the last legend of Sam Patch in jumping the Genesee Falls. "Little boats should keep near shore."

Julian vs. Chanler.

Our city election in Congress, though not likely to set the Potomac river on fire, are occasionally heard from. Mr. Brooks, the elder of the Brooks brothers, now and then spreads himself ethnologically on the jaybird heel, ebo shin, wool and "balm of a thousand flowers" peculiar to the "slightly nigger," the venerable conscript father, at least in his white mustache, Mr. Wood, the patriarch of the Wood brothers, gives vent once in a while to his patriotic indignation at the "infamous acts of this infamous Congress" of which he is a member; and Mr. Chanler occasionally has a shot at the radicals to satisfy his constituents that, in the dying language of the immortal Webster, "he is not dead yet." His latest shot was on Wednesday last, and here it is. In the course of a debate on a bill of forfeiture against certain Southern railroads Mr. Julian, of Indiana (radical), spoke of the disloyalty of the companies concerned. Mr. Chanler thought the loyalty or disloyalty of those railroads was not the question before the House—

Mr. JULIAN then said:—The gentleman from New York (Mr. Chanler) will possess his soul in as much patience as he can under the course of the rebel character of his friends in the South.

Mr. CHANLER, who was occupying a seat close to Mr. Julian, rose and exclaimed:—The gentleman in making any such assertions will do the work of a champion. The SPEAKER instantly called Mr. Chanler to order.

After some remarks on the point of order the Speaker said that no qualification justified one member in applying the epithet of coward to another. It was unparliamentary and improper.

Mr. CHANLER—Certainly not, if he is a man. Mr. JULIAN—The gentleman from New York believes what he says, he can not see that question himself at any time.

Mr. CHANLER—Very well, sir. I will take an early opportunity. Has the chair ruled out of order the words of the gentleman from Indiana?

The SPEAKER—The chair ruled the words of the gentleman from New York out of order. (Laughter.) Mr. CHANLER—That is very easily understood.

The SPEAKER—The chair will say that the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, though they may not have been very pleasant to the gentleman from New York, did not violate any parliamentary rule. They may, perhaps, have been very severe from their inference, but they did not offend any parliamentary rule.

Here it will be observed that Mr. Chanler not only declared the gentleman from Indiana "a coward," but gave notice officially that he would "take an early opportunity" to prove it. Whether this means a trip to Baden and "pistols and coffee for two" before breakfast, or a sample of Tammany Hall on the aforesaid Julian's potato trap, conk, snoot, spectacle beam or breadbasket, according to the "manly art" as expounded by the Hon. John Morrissey, we cannot tell. Perhaps Mr. Chanler has a plan of his own for proving the offending Indiana radical a coward. At any rate, as he has promised to "take an early opportunity" we can wait a day or two for the experiment.

THE CABINET.

The reinstatement of Stanton settles the question for the present as to any changes in the Cabinet. There will be none. The President is tied up by the Tenure of Office law, and good, bad or indifferent, he must be content with his present ministry. Each of them may set himself up as independent of the President, and there is no help for it. The Cabinet is master of the President, Congress is master over the Cabinet, and General Grant is soon to be made master over President, Cabinet, Congress and all as provisional dictator over the South.

HERALD NEWS FROM MEXICO.

—Here is the opinion of an imperial agent, written from this city to Maximilian's Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the character of the news that was published here during the war:—"The HERALD has the best correspondent in Mexico, whereas the other papers do nothing but copy." The whole letter is given in another column, and is well worth reading.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Empire and the New York Press—Interesting Correspondence. Among some documents relating to the history of the empire published by the Mexican papers is the following note from the famous Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, Santa Anna's late State Island guardian:—

New York, July 15, 1865. To His Excellency Señor Don J. FRANCISCO KANIBAR, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mexico:—Excuse me, today is the best chance that I have had to address you on the subject of my mission, owing to the delays which I experienced at Orleans and Havana. I arrived here on the 9th inst. From Havana we were accompanied by Antonio Sureda, who had been on an expedition from the Juarez government to purchase arms, &c. here. From all that I can learn the news is not altogether good. Cash and the mission signed by the ex-President. The means at his command is simply the power to draw bills on Juarez, and to give him even a single revolver here, for American war cash is not promised, now more than ever. On my arrival I went to see the French Consul and Señor Arroyo. I read my work to both and they both seemed to be pleased. The moment is opportune and it should be published. At the office of Señor Arroyo I saw a letter from General Ortega, who had learned of my arrival from the French Consul, and he was very interesting, and I had no trouble in finding out his plans and movements. It seems that the whole party of Mexican republicans, who had been in the habit of publishing the "Revista," consider Secretary Seward an obstacle in their way. Their only hope is that the war party will make the Mexican republic and I will be the first to bid him, for the Congressional elections. My opinion is, as far as I am able to judge, that neither the Republicans nor the American government will meddle for the present with Mexico, and if there be any war carried on, it will be simply with the newspapers. In their case the only thing to hurt at them is Mexican dollars—a sure indication that will hurt them in your favor at once. Señor Arroyo is an able man, of great talent and activity. The only thing he has to contend with is the fact that he is known as agent of the Mexican government. Hence every one who has any relations to this republic, I have put myself on good terms with him, and I hope to be able to give you interesting news by next mail, after I have seen the President and Secretary Seward, whom I am to meet next Monday.

I have seen Bennett, of the HERALD, the only journal really hostile to the empire. I have shown him some of the news, and in our conversation he has said some words, which I give you verbatim:—"Don Maximilian will succeed. Let him declare himself President of the Mexican republic and I will be the first to bid him, and our government can do nothing else but to recognize him. Why, they say he is a democrat. Good! Let him throw off the mask of an emperor and the question will be settled at once." The HERALD has the best correspondent in Mexico, whereas the other papers do nothing but copy.

The Figure Five (of the capital) has a section entitled "Quintillas." I have seen copies with Ortega, who regularly receives the paper and who distributes it gratuitously to the press. He is not to suppose that section as the translations here are somewhat exaggerated and make Ortega appear to be filled with fanatic and puerile ideas. I have seen the article, and I will send you the article. Even the HERALD promised me a warm reception. Villalobos and his party are not well regarded here, and the only one who is being respected is the middle class of society in Ortega. He told me that Romero and himself are at Logothetas. Romero is making a sorry figure in acknowledging receipt of this article. Address in care of the French Consul. I shall address you in care of Messrs. Goffe, Seville & Co., 100 Canal Street. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. GABOR NAPHEGYI.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ST. DOMINGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Deplored State of Affairs—Maritime Law Infringed—Bahianque. HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1868.

The Spanish steamer Pajaro del Oceano, Captain Ochoa, arrived to-day at Santiago de Cuba, from St. Thomas via St. Johns, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo city. Her dates from the latter port are to the 11th inst.

The situation of the Dominican republic is deplorable, and the insurgents are moving onward. The inhabitants seemed hopeful of a transfer to the United States of some of the Dominican territory. The country was bare of provisions, and starvation stared them in the face. War vessels had been despatched to neighboring foreign ports for provisions. They were provided with funds, consisting of three hundred thousand dollars in paper and one hundred thousand in silver. The war schooner Altagracia had left Mayaguez, P. R., with three hundred barrels of provisions for St. Domingo. On the 17th and 18th inst. shocks of earthquakes were felt at St. Domingo city.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Activity of the Caco Rebels—Capture of a Dominican Vessel. HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1868.

By the steamer Pajaro del Oceano we have news from Hayti to the 6th inst. The Caco rebels continued to attack the national troops on the northern frontiers. The Haytian corvette Sylvan had captured the Dominican war schooner Capotillo, with General Juanaco, forty men and the armament.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Spaniards Chosen for Municipal Offices—Their Tyranny—Nears Heavy Rate of Taxation at Santiago. HAVANA, Jan. 21, 1868.

At Santiago de Cuba five of the six Aldermen elect are Spaniards. The Mayor is a humble Madrid lawyer, unfitted for the important office which he occupies. His first act was to bring an action against the author of an article published against the new system of taxation. Three hundred printed copies of the pamphlet were found, and the author barely escaped imprisonment.

The lady of a Santiago harbor master recently became terribly alarmed at the unusual influx of foreign riggers. The crew of the bark Fanny, wrecked at Masi, had arrived at Santiago.

The population of the district, including slaves, amounted to 43,000, and the tax to be levied on them was \$350,000. The customary annual balls had been abandoned.

Birthday Celebration of the Prince of the Asturias—Thanksgiving—No Cholera—Hence Increasing Interest in Capital Stock. HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1868.

To-day is set apart to celebrate the birth of the Infante Don Alonso Francisco de Asis Fernando Pio Juan Maria de la Concepcion Gregorio, Prince of the Asturias. The celebration consisted of firing of cannon, ringing of bells and a grand levee at the palace.

Sunday next is appointed for the general thanksgiving for deliverance from hurricanes, earthquakes, &c. There have been no cases of cholera since Monday.

The Banco Espanol is issuing additional stock on account of the increase in capital recently authorized by government. The capital will now amount to \$5,000,000. General Babcock is expected here from Mexico.

ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley on the Condition of Ireland and the Cause of Fenianism—No Return—Death of a Fenian—The Bank Returns. LONDON, Jan. 23, 1868.

A ministerial dinner given at Bristol last evening Lord Stanley, who was present, made a very significant speech.

Referring to Ireland he said that that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed many to the designs of American soldiers. He thought that the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament. And as to land reforms in Ireland, they were out of the question.

Duffy, the Fenian who was arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank prison for confinement, died there to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Evening. The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening, show that the bullion in vault has increased £1,000 sterling since the last report.

Death of Charles Kenn. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Evening. Charles Kenn, the tragedian, died to-day, at the age of fifty-seven years.

FRANCE.

Napoleon and the Prince Napoleon—Familiarity—Farragut's Squadron—Cordiality Towards Germany. PARIS, Jan. 23, 1868.

It is reported to-day on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the foreign and domestic affairs of France. The appearance of this work has been looked forward to with great interest, and there is consequently much popular disappointment at this unexpected decision of the Emperor.

The United States fleet, under the command of Admiral Farragut, will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1868.

The tone of the French press, as well as that of Prussia, is eminently peaceful.

SPAIN.

Breach Leaders for the Army. MADRID, Jan. 23, 1868.

The bill for furnishing improved breech loading arms to the Army has passed the Cortes and is now a law.

The Queen's Reply to the Italian Question. MADRID, Jan. 23, 1868.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the diplomatic representative of Spain at Florence, in answer to the despatches from Prime Minister Menabrea.

The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the temporal power of the Head of the Church at Rome, but in no other respect will the interference in the affairs of the Italian Peninsula.

ITALY.

An Income Tax Bill. FLORENCE, Jan. 23, 1868.</