

Senate of the United States, and made it understood that politics and partisanship must be put aside and the wants of the people receive attention.

**A Fight Among the Reformers—Singular Attitude of Comptroller Green.**

Our Albany correspondence, published in to-day's HERALD, foreshadows a hard fight among our reform city office-holders now congregated at the State Capitol over the possession of temporary power in the city government. At present they appear to be squabbling about a very insignificant matter; but we are told that the question as to who shall audit and settle the four and a half million dollars of claims outstanding against the city and county of New York for the last year is only intended to test the relative strength of the contending parties in the Legislature, with a view to further and more important propositions. It seems that a bill was introduced in the Assembly a few days ago providing for the adjustment and settlement of claims of last year outstanding against the city by a board consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen (John Cochrane), Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort. To this the Comptroller objects, and asks, instead, that the sole power to audit and pay these claims shall be placed in his own hands. It is difficult to conceive on what grounds he makes this singular demand; but we are told that he presses it on the Legislature by charging President Cochrane and Commissioner Van Nort with an intention to pay some two millions and a half of claims against the Department of Parks and Public Works that he pronounces fraudulent. If the Comptroller has really made this charge (and the information reaches our correspondent from the best authority), no person will credit him with believing to be true, and his indiscreet attack upon citizens of established integrity will only induce suspicion as to his own motives in desiring the power he seeks. The objection made to Mr. Van Nort on the ground, first, that he was employed in the Department of Parks during the whole period in which it is alleged money was extravagantly and corruptly spent; and next, that he accepted office at the hands of Mayor Hall, can scarcely be seriously urged by Comptroller Green, who was one of the Commissioners of Public Parks during the whole time Mr. Van Nort was a subordinate in the Department, and who owes his position as Comptroller to the appointment of Mayor Hall. Besides, the money awarded to claimants will have to be paid by Comptroller Green, who has already proved that he can resist the settlement of any unjust demand against the city Treasury.

We fail, therefore, to see what objection there can be to the appointment of a board of audit, consisting of Comptroller Green, President Cochrane and Commissioner Van Nort, unless some sinister end has to be accomplished. John Cochrane has been endorsed by the people as a man to be trusted in carrying out the reforms demanded by them at the ballot box, and his capacity and strict integrity are unquestioned. Mr. Van Nort has filled an important public office for years, and we are bound to believe that if he had not been both capable and honest he would have been removed by Mr. Green, his superior officer, years ago. There can be no reason why the Legislature should not trust these public officers; and the safest course to pursue is to associate them with the Comptroller in the responsible duty of settling the outstanding claims against the city.

As to the renewed attempt to invest the Comptroller with autocratic powers over the whole city government for the next three or four months, there is neither reason nor justice in it, and the Legislature should scout the proposition as a dangerous and unnecessary experiment. The departments are now economically, honestly and capably managed, the immediate financial emergency has been met in the manner proposed by the Comptroller, the appointment of the Board of Audit will do justice to the honest creditors of the city and supply the deficiencies in some of the special funds, and there can be no urgent need of any further change in the machinery of the city government until a new charter is enacted and new officers are chosen under its provisions. If it be desirable to abolish the office of City Chamberlain the Legislature can do so of its own action; but should it be deemed desirable to temporarily invest some local authority with the power of appointment and removal in the several city and county offices it should be given to the executive head of the government or the President of the Board of Aldermen, officers elected by the people. The head of the Finance Department has enough legitimate business to attend to without being hampered with duties that belong to the Executive; and while we award Comptroller Green all credit for the fidelity with which he has discharged an onerous and disagreeable trust, we cannot approve of his hanging about the State Legislature, with Connolly's confidential deputy and a strong outside lobby at his heels, urging the passage of a revolutionary measure uncalculated for any emergency and of very questionable expediency.

**WEATHER REPORT.**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—1 A. M.  
Synopsis for the last twenty-four hours. The barometer has remained highest, with clear weather, since Sunday night, south of Virginia and Kentucky. The low barometer in New England has moved northward, with clouds and snow, during Wednesday, from Virginia to Maine, which has now very generally cleared away with fresh northwest winds. The low barometer in the Missouri Valley has extended slowly eastward, and southwest winds, with clouds and snow, are now reported from Missouri to Michigan and Dakota. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Cairo, and to a less extent at Cincinnati and Nashville.  
Probabilities.  
Falling barometer, with clouds and snow, will probably extend on Thursday from New England and Pennsylvania westward to the Mississippi. Northwest winds and clearing weather will prevail on Thursday afternoon from Missouri to Minnesota. The highest barometer continues in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with clear and pleasant weather. Southeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly rain, will prevail from Louisiana and Arkansas westward. Dangerous winters are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.  
A fire broke out in Lloyd's butcher house, on Levee street, New Orleans, this morning, and destroyed several adjoining buildings. Loss about \$50,000, partially insured.

**MEXICO.**

**Herald Special Report from Matamoros.**

**Juarez's Despatch Confirming the Capture of Oaxaca and Flight of Diaz.**

**MORE VICTORIES FOR JUAREZ**

**Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the Revolutionist Commander Quiroga.**

**QUIROGA CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.**

**The Clergy and the Property Holders in Favor of the Revolution.**

**DIAZ DEPRECATED.**

**Quiroga Anxious for Sympathy and Recognition from the United States.**

**His Promise to End Indian Raids.**

**TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.**

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded to us the following special despatch:—  
MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 16, 1872.  
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 17, 1872.  
A courier from Potosi brings a despatch, dated 8th inst., from Mexico, signed by President Benito Juarez. It contains the following:—  
"The city of Oaxaca is in our possession, with all the munitions of war. Diaz, with a small force, has fled toward Puerto del Angel, closely pursued by the government troops, under General Rocha."  
GOOD FOR JUAREZ.  
There is great rejoicing here over the news. The city of Potosi is in the possession of the government forces under General Corella, who, in a private letter to General Palacios, the commander in this city (Matamoros), says that 5,000 government troops will march to the frontier, and that a portion has already started.

The news from Aguas, Colientes and Zaca-tecas is favorable to the government. Troops are actively working in the Matamoros fortifications, and timid inhabitants, apprehending a siege by the revolutionists, are crossing over to the American side.  
INTERVIEW WITH QUIROGA.  
The HERALD correspondent of Mier reports that he had an interview with General Quiroga, the insurgent commander, on the 10th inst.  
General Quiroga expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate success of the revolution. He says the intelligent classes and the property interest throughout the republic, which formerly supported the Church party, had always opposed Juarez, who has made the country constantly poorer and poorer. "These moneyed classes," said Quiroga, will give men and means in aid of the revolution when its success looks probable."

THE CHURCH SIDING WITH THE REVOLUTION.  
"The influence of the Church is great and it favors the revolution. A centralized government is a necessity to Mexico."  
Speaking of Diaz, General Quiroga said that he is of no importance and that the conservative party will ultimately obtain possession of the government, such being the object of the revolution.  
He further told the HERALD correspondent that he has plenty of men, but that operations are just now suspended owing to the want of arms.  
WANTS RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.  
He (Quiroga) does not want to oppress the people by forced loans, but is anxious to enlist the sympathy of the American people and to obtain a quasi recognition from the United States government.  
After acquiring control of the frontier along the Rio Grande he proposes to arrange a *Zona libre* to the satisfaction of the Washington government, and to end the Indian raids on the border.

ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.  
He seemed to think it possible to obtain arms on credit from the United States, and said that a commissioner will be sent to Washington ere long with a proposition to satisfy all the demands of the United States government.  
He is determined to capture all the frontier posts, including Matamoros. He says General Trevino, of the revolutionists, is organizing a considerable force for that purpose. The roads once open, the duties on the immense shipments to the interior will enable him to buy the necessary arms.  
CORTINA'S OFFER.  
General Quiroga added that the government commander, General Cortina, had proposed to join the revolutionists if he were made military commander over the State of Tamaulipas, which was refused.

General Quiroga is tall and very dark-complexioned. He resembles an Indian, and is exceedingly popular among the revolutionists and all the inhabitants. He is one of the most capable commanders in the republic.  
General Cortina's scouts appeared near Mier recently, and fired on Quiroga's water-

ing parties, without doing any damage. A movement on Camargo is promised soon.

**Investigation of the Bark Brothers Affair by the American Legation.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, 1872.  
Via HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1872.

Mr. Bliss, the Secretary of Legation at this city, has returned from his investigation of the bark Brothers affair. He says that the information gathered by him confirms the statement of the American captives.

**The Wanting Strength of the Revolutionists—Association of Mexico to the United States Advocated by Some and Opposed by Others—Late Threatened by the Revolutionists—Juarez Assuming Dictatorial Powers.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, 1872.  
Via HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1872.

The government troops, commanded by General Alatorre, occupied Oaxaca on the 4th inst. The troops of Diaz are retiring to Puerto del Angel, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan, with prominent rebel officers, and on their arrival they will attempt to revive the waning spirits of the revolutionists, and, if possible, unite them. The backbone of the revolution is broken. The government is operating without concert and is losing their strength. The revolutionary chiefs are quarrelling among themselves.  
The government General Rochdale was killed and the revolutionist General Rochdale wounded in a battle at San Mateo.  
The annexation fever is prevalent among the people. All the politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico.  
The *Two Republics* oppose annexation, and advise Americans to keep aloof from the measure.  
An annexation paper, printed in Spanish and English, will soon be started at the capital. The prospects of the proposed Tuxpan Railroad are gratifying.  
The government declines sending Ministers to the United States, Spain, Germany and Italy, on account of the expense.  
The study of the English language is becoming general among the youths here.  
Failures of merchants, manufacturers and tailors are reported.  
General Rocha, at the head of 2,500 men, is marching rapidly on San Luis in order to save that city from the revolutionists. He will then proceed to the Rio Grande.  
Cortina is still recognized as a general in the service of President Juarez, who is using dictatorial powers with great moderation, with the exception of forced contributions and the pressing of men into the army.  
General Leon has arrived at the capital, accompanied by the National Guards of the true government from San Luis Potosi. The troops and guards enrolled receive the same pay as regulars.  
The Tuxpan Railroad Company, organized by General Rosencranz, has sufficient funds to begin work, and asks a slight modification in the concession.  
The decree closing Puerto de Salinas has been annulled.  
The transit of foreign merchandise from the frontier or seaport towns is authorized to go in the interior, under certain conditions, by paying the duties at the point of destination.

**FRANCE.**

**Press Law Prosecutions Began and the Anti-Tariff Tax Agitation—Police Action Against the Reds—The Embassy to China.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The Committee of the Assembly have agreed to report in favor of the bill providing that all offences of the newspaper press shall be tried before a jury.  
THE ANTI-TARIFF DUTIES AGITATION.  
Orders have been sent to the military authorities at Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne to suppress any disturbances which may occur having for a pretext opposition to the taxation of raw material.  
ACTION AGAINST THE REDS.  
At a meeting to-day in the town of Gap, in the Department of Hautes-Alpes, a red flag was raised. It was immediately lowered by the authorities, and ten of the ringleaders in the movement were arrested.  
THE MISSION TO CHINA.  
M. Geotroy, the new French Ambassador to China, will proceed to his post of duty via New York and San Francisco.

**RUSSIA.**

**A Candidate for the Succession to the Embassy in Washington.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The *Eastern Budget* says that Baron von Ottenberg, the present political agent and Consul General at Russia at Bucharest, will be the successor of Catacazy as Russian Minister at Washington.

**SPAIN.**

**Royal Compliment to Espartaco and Disinterested Action of the Marshal—War Ship for Cuba.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
MADRID, Jan. 17, 1872.  
Espartaco has declined the title of Prince of Vergara offered him by King Amadeus.  
The frigate *Numanca* has sailed from Cadiz for Havana.

**TURKEY.**

**A Turco-European Steam Horse Snorting in Stambul.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stambul yesterday, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

**JAPAN.**

**French Officers to Drill and Instruct the Imperial Army.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Jan. 17, 1872.  
A number of ex-officers of the French army, at the invitation of the Japanese government, are about to proceed to Japan to instruct the native army in military tactics.

**HOLLAND.**

**Citizen Opposition to Territorial Cession to England.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The treaty for the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast meets with violent opposition in Holland, where it is generally stigmatized as dishonorable. A telegram from the Hague announces that the treaty has been adopted by the upper House, but its rejection in the second Chamber is probable.  
The matter will soon come before the States General.

**SWEDEN.**

**Parliamentary Assemblage and Speech from the Throne.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The Swedish Parliament assembled to-day. The opening address was delivered by the King in person.

**ENGLAND.**

**Commercial and Parliamentary Opinion of the Treaty of Washington and the Alabama Claims—Political Riot and Radical Demonstration—Royal Congratulation from Denmark—Movements of the Princess—The Austrian Embassy.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce yesterday Mr. Mundeila, M. P., candidly admitted that he was convinced that the settlement of the Alabama claims by the means provided in the Treaty of Washington would prove satisfactory.

**RADICAL POLITICS AND RIOT AND THE POLICE.**

The riotous excesses in Knightsbridge were repeated last night at a school house, where the mob smashed the furniture and set it on fire. The disturbance was finally quelled by the police and the rioters dispersed. No arrests are reported.

**CONGRATULATION FROM DENMARK.**

The King of Denmark has sent his congratulations to Queen Victoria on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCES.**

A despatch from Berlin announces the arrival of Prince Arthur in that city.  
The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly take command of the new iron-clad man-of-war *Sultan*.  
A remark was made by the Emperor of Austria yesterday, after a protracted trial. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Christiana Edmunds.

**THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.**

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador to this country, is about to depart for Italy for the benefit of his health.

**THE TICHBORNE TRIAL DEFERRED CASE.**

Sir John Duke Coleridge, of the counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case, to-day continued the exhaustive and apparently convincing address which he commenced on Monday last. The speech of the counsel will be concluded to-morrow, when the examination of the witnesses for the defence will begin.

**IRELAND.**

**The Question of Public Education Renewed as a Subject of Agitation.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
DUBLIN, Jan. 17, 1872.  
His Eminence Cardinal Cullen energetically protests against making education wholly secular, and a call has been issued, signed by influential citizens, to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measure having that object in view.

**GERMANY.**

**General Von Moltke and His Alleged Opinion of Sherman's March.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The *North German Gazette* sends the statement, first published in the *London Standard*, that General von Moltke had expressed his disapproval, in a military point of view, of the famous march to the sea made by General Sherman's army during the civil war in the United States.

**AUSTRIA.**

**Imperial Reorganization of the Finance Ministries.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
VIENNA, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The Baron von Holzgethan has been appointed Minister of Finance for the whole empire, and Herr von Fretz Minister of Finance in the Cisethian government.

**DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.**

**Another Ocean Cable from England to New York.**

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company yesterday signed a contract with the Messrs. Hirschfeld for the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable to New York direct.

**THE JAPAN AMBASSADORS.**

Minister Plenipotentiary Iwakura on the Steam—A Free Translation by Our Later Burlingame—The Love of the Japanese for the Americans and Their Desire for Western Knowledge—Future Movements of the Embassy.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The Japanese ambassadors were surrounded last night by the band of the second United States artillery. A great crowd attended and frequently cheered the distinguished visitors. In response to the compliment Ambassador Iwakura, the principal Minister, addressed the assembled people in Japanese. The Minister De Long, our later Burlingame, put the Occidental language effort into convenient English. The speech, which was loudly cheered, was as follows:—  
CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO—IT IS NOW A recognized fact in Japan, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and our country, that our true prosperity has greatly increased with our new commercial intercourse. Our advancement in the arts and sciences of Western nations, we now consider a substantial benefit to our nation, and desire that with every increase of national intercourse there shall be an increase of international friendship. (Cheers.) With a view of hastening those results and further facilitating the instruction of our people in the civilization of the Western nations, His Imperial Majesty of Japan has commissioned us to visit all those countries having treaties with Japan, in the capacity of Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, first visiting your country. The warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof to us of the friendship of Americans, and I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. (Cheers.) Your expression of feeling, when announced to His Imperial Majesty, will be known throughout Japan, and assist in cementing a mutual friendship between our countries, which it is the wish of the Japanese people should increase as by intercourse we get to know each other better. (Cheers.)  
Minister De Long afterwards addressed the assemblage at considerable length, and was applauded.  
Minister Iwakura telegraphed in the name of the Emperor of Japan, announcing their arrival and cordial reception.  
The reception and excursion round the bay is postponed until Friday on account of the prevailing high winds. The Ambassadors will visit the assaying works, and visit the American carriage factory and the Mission Golden Mine to-morrow. They will honor the performance at the California Theatre in the evening.

**THE LOUISIANA FACTIONS.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1872.  
The political mudle continues. In the Warmwhite Senate there was not a quorum to-day. In the House there were thirty-two representatives present. In the Carriere House two were present, and the Senate were twenty present. Armed police still occupy Dryades street, and are blockading the approaches to the State House.

**COSTLY CONTEMPT.**

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 17, 1872.  
In the United States Court to-day the cases of J. D. Archibald and T. Russell, of Titusville, for contempt and disobeying injunctions of the Court issued in bankruptcy and the case of W. P. Johnston & Co. were disposed of. The former was fined \$200, and the latter \$250 and costs and the latter \$100 and costs. These cases attracted great attention. Both parties were rich and respectable and were accompanied by numerous friends.

**LATEST FROM ALBANY.**

**The Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities at Work—Lively Debate on the Comptroller's Favorable General Estimate of Mr. Green—The Contract and Board of Audit Bill—Attorney General Barlow and the Erie Railroad.**

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Senate held a special meeting this evening to consider the bill proposed by Senator O'Brien a few days ago relating to "local improvements" in New York and the legalization of contracts entered into by the city in the matter of street pavements, &c. By way of preface it should be mentioned that Mr. Green, the Comptroller, left the bill to the O'Brien when he was in the city last Saturday with the request that he would introduce it. Without even looking it over, O'Brien did as he was requested. It was at first believed that the aim of the bill was simply to make valid all contracts which had been made, but which, through some technicality or other, could not be admitted by the Comptroller. It turns out that there is a considerable nigger in the bill, and that it gives Mr. Green powers that are quite as objectionable in certain respects as were those he sought to have conferred upon him in the Henedict bill, so effectually squelched by the republican Senators.

Mr. Green appeared before the committee this evening, and argued to show that the bill was an absolute necessity. Mr. James H. Hamilton appeared as counsel, among several others, and commented upon the bill in detail. He argued that the bill would legalize the contracts left by the former owners without any remedy, when the latter had already paid the contractors; that the power given to the Comptroller was excessive and took away the right of trial by court of the delay of a second section, allowing the Board of Assessors to reassess, was IMPRACTICABLE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and would only result in confusion and annoyance to owners of real estate; that the direction to reassess when the Supreme Court had already decided an assessment was fraudulent and illegal, was a novelty, and if passed would be a legislative outrage; that the Court section made an unfair discrimination among owners of property, giving but a partial remedy to one class and depriving the other of any remedy; that the power given to the Comptroller to decide upon contracts were fraudulent and what were not; and that on account of the multitude of cases which would be brought to the Comptroller's office, the delay of their decision would be more costly than the fraud or illegality itself.

The Committee listened attentively and favorably to Mr. Deering and several others, and as the bill had been sent by any of these gentlemen before the House a request to delay its introduction for a few days was granted. The discussion was quite lively at times, Mr. Green having succeeded in making one of the opponents of the bill's argument by a set of peculiar questions in reply, but he placed too much power in one man's hands. He sarcastically remarked that it would be a positive injury to the Comptroller to weigh him down with such excessive powers by the bill, inasmuch as so many other extraordinary powers were to be conferred upon him.

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The bill in relation to the Erie Railroad, which was introduced by Mr. Tobey, of Essex, some few days ago, was discussed this afternoon in the Senate. The bill is a bill to amend the act which gives extra privileges to persons instituting suits against corporations in relation to securing books and papers in such suits, and provides that in such suits the value shall not be changed without the consent of the Attorney General. The bill is a heavy blow at the Erie management, and to counteract their plan of manipulating legal matters in service of the Erie management. It is a bill to amend the act which gives the Erie management the passage of a bill at great length, and in their addresses, admitted that the bill was intended to give the Erie management a heavy blow at the Erie management, and to counteract their plan of manipulating legal matters in service of the Erie management. It is a bill to amend the act which gives the Erie management the passage of a bill at great length, and in their addresses, admitted that the bill was intended to give the Erie management a heavy blow at the Erie management, and to counteract their plan of manipulating legal matters in service of the Erie management.

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