The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 26,1870

The Dominion Cabinet.

At the present time, when out of the scattered British North American Possessions is being created an empire, it is of the utmost importance that the management of public affairs should be entrusted to men of large progressive views and tried statesmanship. And it is not the least gratifying circumstance connected with the great scheme that just such men as the exigency of the times demanded have been brought to the front. Look at the three Knights occupying the most prominent positions. They are, all of them, men fit to stand side by side with Imperial Statesmen. The Premier is, indeed, a remarkable man. To deny him the possession of extraordinary abilities would be to fly in the face of the historical facts of nearly a quarter of a century. Through evil report and through good report, in times of especial trial has he succeeded, for upwards of fifteen years, with one or two insignificant exceptions, in retaining the most important post to which any of his countrymen could be called; and that he is no novice in statecraft let the present proud position of the country testify. Crowding close upon the heels of Sir John, we have Sir George E Cartier, who, if not so thoroughly up in statecraft, can scarcely be rated second in ability. Of Sir George it may, perhaps, be asserted that Confederation made him, rather than that he made it. It was after many years of wrangling and fighting for ascendency between the two great parties of Upper and Lower Canada, the latter of which looked to him as its leader, that Sir George was invited to cease to view matters from the standpoint so long occupied by his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and unite with the Protestant party of the West in constructing a coalition Ministry the chief mission of which would be to seek in Confederation a remedy for those local and sectional squabbles, and although the change was such as must forever deprive his own party of all hope of attaining a preponderating power in the Federal councils of the larger state, yet he hesitated not to identify himself with a former enemy, and work for the larger and more national object. In taking this bold and patriotic step Sir George risked much; for it was doubtful whether he would be able to carry his countrymen with him in a movement calculated to arouse prejudices of race and religion, and designed to effectually curtail their political power. He ventured, and won; and to him the country stands much indebted. Few men placed in a similar position would have had either the nerve or the ability to play the same game successfully. If we rank Sir Francis Hincks third in order, it is not that we conceive him to stand in that relation in point of those talents which go to make up the statesman. Sir Francis is second to no man in Canada in that respect. Like the Premier, he is a self-made man, and although his hand must be somewhat out of Canadian politics, yet we are greatly disposed to regard his return with satisfaction, and to think that, if spared for a few more years, Sir Francis will supplement his former record in such a manner as to give the country additional cause to cherish his memory. Coming to the Hon S L Tilley, we find a gentleman of superior abilities and of more than ordinary moral worth. Still in his prime, he is without doubt destined to attain very great influence in the councils of his country. A self-made man, guided by high motives and liberal principle, Mr. Tilley may still be regarded as a rising statesman. The Hon Joseph Howe has established a reputation both in England and Canada of which he may well feel proud; yet there is no doubt that the unwise course he adopted in the first instance, in regard to Confederation, tended in some degree to impair his popularity and influence; but, after making due allowance for that false step, the presence in the Cabinet of the veteran and eloquent reformer cannot but prove an element of no little strength. The advent of the Hon. Alexander Morris could scarcely fail to be regarded with satisfaction by the great Confederation party. One of the first to realize the importance of opening up the Northwest, and to grasp the grander scheme of a Confederated Empire, Mr. Morris did much towards bringing together the leaders of the two parties, for the purpose of achieving a work higher than all party considerations. Still a young man, possessed of a liberal and honest mind, and endowed with talents of no mean order, Mr. Morris bids fair to act an honorable and important part in the history of the young Empire. The Hon. Mr. Dunkin is also a man of considerable promise, a lawyer by profession, and likely to make himself felt in the Cabinet; but with his history and political antecedents and ability we are less familiar. Of the other members of the Government we know still less. There are two Canadians whose absence from the Cabinet cannot but be a subject of very general regret. We allude to Sir Alexander T. Galt and the Hon. George Brown. Were these two men united with those already mentioned, Canada would possess a Government of sufficient strength and talent to undertake the administration of the affairs of a much more important country. The talents and past services of both entitle them to a front place, and a change which will give the country once more the benefit of their talents and influence would be hailed with very general satisfaction.

Friday Jan 21

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, Captain Pamphlet, returned from New Westminster shortly after 4 p m, yesterday, bringing a few passengers and a local mail and express. The Cariboo express did not reach New Winstminster in time to connect with the Enterprise, having been delayed by ice in the river below Yale, so that we are without any later news from the interior. In all probability the express would reach New Westminster yesterday or to-day, and may be expected to arrive by the steamer Emma, now at Burrard Inlet. On her way up on Wednesday, the Enterprise met some floating ice in the river, but it was not of sufficient body to present any serious obstruction to navigation. At New Westminster the snow had fallen to a depth of about three inches, and Mr Lewis' sleighs were running between the city and Burrard Inlet. The weather had been very cold during Sunday and Monday, but a thaw set in on Wednesday. A number of ratepayers having presented a requisition to the President of the Municipal Council asking him to call a public meeting in order that Messrs Holbrook and Robson might have an opportunity of stating their views on the question of Confederation, the meeting was held at the Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening, W J Armstrong, Esq, J P, in the Chair. The meeting was very largely attended. A letter from Mr Holbrook, declining to attend, on the ground that his views were already known to the public, was read. Mr Robson having addressed the meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing entire confidence in him as the representative of the Districts. Mr Barnard, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting. The young folks have been enjoying themselves on the ice on Beaumaby Lake since the cold weather set in.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British North America was held at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr A H Philpotts, who announced that the Queen's warrant, extending the privileges of the charter until the 1st June, 1881, had been received. He was happy to say that the confidence which was felt in the bank in the Dominion of Canada was never greater than at the present moment. The appointment of general manager vacant by the resignation of Mr Paton, who had been in the service of the company since the year 1842, would be shortly conferred on Mr. McNab, the former secretary of the company, who had lately travelled through Canada, and had also visited New York, California, Vancouver Island, Brantford and other places. The directors believe that Mr McNab would emulate the valuable services rendered by his predecessor, and that probably more stringent regulations under the new regime would reduce the average of their bad debts and thus secure increased dividends. The post of secretary had been conferred on Mr Bradford, who had for a long time been with the bank and had for eleven months previous to his appointment filled the duties of the office. A solid and substantial superannuation had been granted to Mr Paton, in recognition of his services during the lengthened period he had devoted himself to the interests of the bank. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was adopted *pro forma*, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE END OF 'LORD HURBERT AINSLEY.'—The brilliant career of the impostor Dick Radford, *alias* Lord Hurbert L S Ainsley, whose doings we have quoted from time to time from the New York papers, has at last ended. The New York *Post* says:—A day or two ago his wife arose from bed to find her diamonds, money, watch and her 'English Lord,' all gone. On the table lay a note saying that he had gone never to return. The wife returned to her mother on Staten Island, where she is said to be lying dangerously ill of brain fever. It should be added that this impostor succeeded in making his way among a certain kind of wealthy society, in spite of the warnings of the press; that he was able to persuade the daughter of a wealthy family to marry him, in spite of the fact that his pretensions had been exposed in public as well as in private; and that long after it was most clearly ascertained that he was an impostor, his invitations to dinners and other festivities were freely accepted by many persons who make pretensions to social standing.

FRENCH HONORS AT A DISCOUNT IN PARIS. A great deal of astonishment is expressed in Paris at the number of Spanish orders and decorations which have recently made their appearance on the breasts and in the button-holes of very obscure individuals. The secret has recently been explained by the curious fact that one of Queen Isabella's courtiers, who has more debts than he can pay, liquidates his bills by telling the merchants that if they will give him receipts in full he will procure them crosses of the various Spanish orders at the disposal of Queen Isabella the Second.

DECLINE OF TRADE IN SPAIN.—Official returns of the principal imports into Spain show a material decrease this year. The value of the principal articles imported into that country in the first seven months of 1869 was 43,537 549 escudos [of 2s each,] being 10,748,2555 escudos less than in the corresponding period of 1868.

H M. S. Cameleon (whose arrival at Honolulu we noticed three weeks since) sailed for Tahiti on the 13th December.

Cause and Effect.

This being the last week of the season, we hope to see the Troupe receive that degree of public patronage to which they are fairly entitled.—*Evening News of Tuesday.*

This institution does not advertise in the *Evening News*—*Theatre advertisement of Wednesday.*

'I [we] rather think it creditable to the citizens of Victoria that they do not extend a liberal support to an institution [Theatre Royal] having so little claim to public patronage.—*Evening News of Thursday.*

THE NEW STYLE OF 'BILLETS DE MORT' Funeral style in Paris consists in not issuing the *billet de mort* till a month after the death, and then enclosing a photograph, the size of a postage stamp of the departed, with scriptural extracts suitable to his life, and with a request to pay for the repose of his soul.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.—The committee of arrangements are hard at work preparing for the approaching Burns' Festival of the Caledonian Society. They are determined to make it *the* social affair of the season, and they will not fall behind their determination.

THE London *Lancet* asserts that the Emperor of Russia is suffering severely from hereditary hypochondriac disease. He often refuses to partake of food for days at a time, and indulges in other morbid practices, which are rapidly undermining his physical system.

THE report that Sir Stafford Northcote had been drowned through the loss of H M S Deerhound had, it seems, not the least foundation in fact. The Deerhound arrived at Malta on the 14 h inst, and letters have been received from Sir Stafford Northcote, who is safe and well in Paris.

COLLECTIONS for the rebuilding of Christ Church Cathedral have been commenced simultaneously in England and Ireland. The Bank of British North America has subscribed £100 towards the subject.

AUCTION SALE.—J P Davies & Co, at 11 o'clock this morning, will hold an important sale of sugars, rice, ale and porter, spices, dried fruits, and assorted merchandise, on a liberal credit.

THE Librarian of the Mechanic's Institute requests the return of all magazines and papers which may be in the possession of subscribers, as the same are required for binding.

MISSING.—One week's letters and papers from Europe are missing. They are supposed to have gone *via* Portland and should come over by the Olympia on Monday night.

A RECEIVER.—Cornelius Francis *alias* French is in custody on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

THE brig Byzantium, Calhoun, was loading at Honolulu, S I, for Victoria, on the 15th Dec.

THANKS—To Mr Emerson, Purser of the California and Mr Connor, W, F & Co's agent for usual courtesies.

THE report that Polly Lee had been killed at Honolulu by a fall from a tightrope was a hoax.

THE California brought up anchors and chains for the bark Ruby.

European Mail Summary.

[Dates to Dec. 25th.]

The master of a barge at anchor off Sheerness, finding his craft endangered by the violence of the sea, put off for shore, with his sister and five children but the boat was upset and all the children drowned.

The Marquis of Bute took with him from Scotland to Rome a magnificent silver cross of Gothic workmanship, adorned with Scottish stones, and presented it to the Holy Father, who directed that it was to be used as the processional cross of the Council. The cross was made by a well-known Catholic jeweller in Glasgow.

Great agitation continues in Ireland. Threatening notices are frequent, and a general indisposition on the part of tenants to pay rent prevails in many parts of the country. The flying columns of military are at once to commence their operations, and great precautions are taken as in the time of actual rebellion. The peasantry of Kilkenny having espoused the quarrel of a dissatisfied member, have poisoned the coverts, and thus destroyed many of the hounds. The Irish Bishops in Rome are reported to be greatly troubled by the action of some of their clergy during their absence.

In Portugal there is great agitation, the present Ministry, which has the support of the King, being very unpopular. The Duke of Saldanha has refused to obey an order of the Government, and in a published letter urges the King to yield to the wishes of the nation.

At Ewell, in Surrey, a man, actuated by jealousy, attempted to destroy a woman with whom he had cohabited, by casting a bag of gunpowder on the fire. He himself was fatally injured by the explosion, and another man is since reported to be dead.

Thomas Lockyer, the well-known Surrey cricketer, died of consumption, aged 44.

The poor child, Sarah Jacobs, known as 'the Welsh fasting girl,' who was being watched by professional nurses, died. An inquest was held and a verdict of manslaughter against her father returned.

In the northern and midland countries heavy and continuous rains have caused destructive floods, while in Scotland and the border countries heavy falls of snow have occurred.

The Earl of Antrim and Lord Boston are dead.

The Rev. W. C. Clark, late Public Orator at Cambridge, has written to his diocesan a letter, explaining that his rejection of his holy orders is in consequence of his no longer believing in certain canonical and liturgical statements.

The trustees of Rugby School have again met, but have refused to hear evidence, or to vary their former decision of electing the Rev. W. Hayman as the successor to Dr. Temple.

The Court is at Osborne. Prince Leopold is reported to be improving in health.

Mr. Gladstone has left town for Hawarden, and nearly all the other members of the Cabinet have quitted London for the Christmas holidays.

On Tuesday the Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands were consecrated in Westminster Abbey. Several Bishops forwarded written protests against the consecration of Dr. Temple, but the Bishop of London, with his coadjutors, acting upon legal advice, declined to take any action upon the protests.

A telegram has been received in Liverpool which states on the authority of M. Lavalley, that the minimum depth of water over the Serapeum rock in the Suez Canal is 18ft. 5in. A rumour that the Canal was to be closed until April for dredging purposes is officially contradicted.

Father Ryan, who recently advised the Irish tenantry to "humble" their landlords, has been suspended by his bishop.

"The Great American Hobby Horse Annexation."

Such is the caption to a leading article in a recent issue of the *Oregonian*, which, for frank, outspoken honest and sound common sense is not very often equalled in the newspaper literature of our neighbors, in the present day. It is an article well worthy the careful attention of more than one prominent statesman now at Washington, and it is by no means undeserving of general perusal. Here is one to speak for itself:—'There are fresh troubles in Mexico, and we suppose we shall be treated to the usual revival of annexation talk, and the spread-eagle harangues about 'manifest destiny,' and 'this boundless continent is ours,' etc. Annexation seems to be about the first thing that pops into an American's mind upon hearing of rebellion or trouble among our neighbors. For twenty years or more, we have had periodical attacks of annexation—annexation of Mexico, annexation of Cuba, annexation of Canada, Sandwich Islands, British Columbia and Greenland's Icy Mountains.' It would not be at all a violent prediction to say that if, to-day, we should hear of a rebellion among the Terra del Fuegans, we should be able to read in about half the daily papers of to-morrow, articles in favor of annexing Terra del Fuego Island to to United States as the best way of disposing of Terra del Fuegan troubles, we should have a rehash of the manifest destiny of Uncle Sam to become the owner of all the lands adjoining his farm, the spread of civilization, freedom and beneficent institutions, the advantages which the stalwart savages of the Cape Horn district would enjoy through social and political association with us, and, on the other hand, what an immense addition it would be to the commercial and maritime power of our government. We only had a perpetual iceberg of our own at which our merchantmen and vessels of war could land at pleasure and from which our hardy sailors belonging to the mast could chip off lumps of *American* ice to cool the cobblers of the American noon in the cabin.

At each fresh trouble in Mexico, our newspapers and hightflyer politicians have indulged in this sort of nonsense, as though they felt a necessity of periodically making fools and asses of themselves in order to keep in accord with the genius of Liberty at whose shrine have been laid more absurdities than were ever dedicated to the mythological head of the human Dumpho family, and as though the American people had a divine right to swoop down upon and gobble any land whose people might not be able at the moment to agree precisely upon the choice of local government. These paroxysms of annexation always take our people just when the party of the other part are in poor condition through affection or angry strife to defend their interests, and thus the manifestation bears the ugly appearance of an irrepressible desire to steal something or to acquire property by such kinds of trade as are practiced by brigands who put a pistol muzzle to your head and cry, 'stand and deliver.'

To judge by a sort of popular outcry we have been a dozen times upon the point of swallowing Mexico, the grasses and the Halls of the Montezumas included. Cuba, with her Spaniards, negroes and cancbrakes, in one unsorted mass, Canada, her Parliament, nobility, lakes and St. Lawrence; the Scotch Island Kanakas, volcanoes and all; and all these without regard to possible disturbing results. These things, ludicrous as they make us appear to foreign eyes, have also the effect, more than anything else, to create distrust, jealousy and fear of us among the smaller powers around, who have no, antiquated commas, our big brothers to stand between them and harm. Distrust generated by such scenes has more than once stood between us and advantageous transactions in eminent domain interests on both sides of both the great seas, and it would seem that nothing but the 'stupid conservatism' of our successive administrations of the latter day, has saved us from finding, upon our approach, each surrounding nation rolled up like a porcupine with defensive quills standing guard at every point to discourage intimacy and annexation.

There are two features of this habitual talk of annexation which are particularly senseless. The first is the conclusion, reached instantly by a leap of infinite length, that whenever and wherever the people of a neighboring province manifest discontent with their government, they are therefore ready and anxious to be annexed at once to the United States, as though there could be no other possible connection or condition toward which to gravitate. This comes of national egotism—the manifestation of a national phrenological bump, which is a good enough bump when not so extravagantly developed as to dwarf good sense. The other feature is the pounding upon every bit of ground to annex it, which may seem to be in any sense in the general market, whether it be of any present or prospective value to the United States. The queries might with reason be put, what do we want with Mexico, with its heterogenous, turbulent and ungovernable population? Would its eventual peaceable possession be worth the cost of reclaiming the country to civilization, christianity and peace? Questions of like import might be propounded with regard to other territory towards which American annexationists are constantly scampering off. But until American restlessness, impudence, and acquisitiveness, tinged unquestionably with a little reckless dishonesty and morbid appetite for sensation, shall be somewhat reformed, we do not know that we can expect anything of this class of which we have been talking, but that they will ride their hobby-horses, whether the race be to the devil or to some more desirable goal.'

CATASTROPHE ON THE RHINE.—The *North German Correspondent* gives the following particulars of an accident which occurred at the railway bridge now in the course of construction over the Rhine between Damm and Neuss on the 20th inst. At about 10 o'clock a vessel laden with 4,500 centners of iron ore approached the bridge. The steamer Dolphin, which is employed to tow the vessels past the place where the works are being constructed, was at the moment engaged with some rafts, and the pilot was notified to the skipper, who was requested to cast anchor where he was—about 1,000 paces—but continued his course. The result was that the vessel struck against one of the supports of the bridge and literally crushed it, thus bringing down into the river the immense mass of iron resting upon it. The craft was of course destroyed, and those on board the man with his wife and three children, perished. About 40 men were working on the part of the bridge which fell at the time of the accident, 15 having observed the danger they were in, escaped to the neighboring arches, the rest fell into the river with the ironwork. At the date of the last accounts three corpses had been discovered, and six men had been brought to land severely wounded; 11 were still missing. Many of the laborers, strange to say, have suffered so little from the fall that they were soon able to resume their work. The loss is a pecuniary point of view is severe. Five vessels belonging to the railway contractor, Mr. Harkort, of Haspe, were lying near the bridge at the time of the accident, and these were all sunk. Their crews escaped to the small boats and the bank. In all 19 lives seem to have been lost, and 14 men severely wounded, three of whom are not expected to recover.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR BURNS.—In the former scientific notes of Appleton's *Journal*—where by the way, much that is new and interesting may be found—there is an accidental discovery of a simple but effectual cure for burns, by the use of varnish. A varnisher of metals, in Paris, one day, got his hands badly burned, and in his agony thrust it into a pot of varnish at his side. To his astonishment the pain ceased, and the wound rapidly healed. This cure being reported around, persons in the neighborhood, who had got burned, came to the varnisher and were cured in like manner. The news circulated far and wide, and finally reached the medical faculty, and the varnisher was sent for to try his skill in the hospitals. He responded to the call, and with his varnish and brush has thus far succeeded in curing all on whom he has operated. The philosophy of the cure is very simple, the varnish covers the burned surface from the air, and gives nature a chance to supply a new skin under its protection. The quality of varnish must, of course, be attended to.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With the changes in the weather we welcome some trial to the constitution over which any one moderately observant may happily pass, provided Holloway's medicine be taken when the first symptoms of disorder, sluggish action or depressed feelings indicate departure from health. These mildly purgative yet powerful purifying Pills are admirably adapted for family persons, women, and children and to all whose occupations merely confine them to the house, whose appetite is generally poor, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect. The directions appoint the exact dose for every individual who may, with moderate attention, regain good health, and confidently point out to sufferers how these remedies will be their best mode of cure and surest source of strength. 2w

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite.—THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.—The singular success with which Mr Epps has attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade at 6d, 9d, 12d, 1s, 1s 4d, 2s, and 4s per lb, labled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 2w

Mercury in its various forms, has filled the earth with shattered wrecks of humanity. This persecution, and detraction of mercury as a medicine, has made fortunes of empirics and quacks of past generations and the present, for the cure of all classes of chronic and constitutional diseases, in Wells's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, is not only a safe and harmless remedy, but a more certain cure for these diseases, and will effectually eradicate mercury and other pernicious minerals from the system. 2w

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FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Canada.

ST PAUL'S, Jan 17—Late advices from Fort Garry report a serious state of affairs. The French, under Reille, are masters of the situation and have seized the Hudson Bay Company's sale with two hundred and fifty pounds of gold to pay the troops. Father Thibault and Col de Salaberry, Commissioners of the Canadian Government, are on their way to open negotiations with Reille. It is reported that the Sioux Indians are coming down into Dacotah and Minnesota. The people are much excited, and fears of another Indian war are entertained.

Reille had 350 men under arms. The Hudson Bay officials are apathetic and will not at Reille's acts.

Europe.

PARIS, Jan 12—Rochefort's paper publishes a statement made by De Fourvill in regard to the killing of Victor Noire by Pit de Bonaparte. After presenting a letter from Paschal Grousset, the Prince asked 'Are you the representatives of those whom Noire replied. 'We are the representatives of our friends.' The Prince then struck him with his left hand, at the same time drawing a pistol ready cocked with his right hand upon Noire, with the muzzle close to his Noire immediately sat down in the chair. The Prince then turned and fired upon De Fourville who endeavored to draw a small pistol. The Prince rushed upon the latter, but when he saw he was disarmed retreated behind the door and aimed at De Fourville, who comprehending the situation into which he had fallen and reflecting that those who would charge them with being the aggressors, he rushed out crying 'murder,' the Prince firing at him as he went into the street. He found Victor Noire dead having had strength to descend the stairs. The funeral of Victor Noire occurred yesterday.

PARIS, Jan. 14—The city is still agitated over the recent homicide. Troops are in readiness at the barracks and the military schools.

Rochefort was present at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif. To-day (Monday) has been appointed as the day for opening the discussion on the arraignment of Rochefort.

LONDON, Jan 17—The famous Star and Garter theatre in Richmond, was destroyed by fire last night. The Manager lost his life.

MADRID, Jan 13 — Within a few days one thousand men have sailed for Cuba.

PARIS, January 13—There has been no conflict between the troops and people, and the city is tranquil.

PARIS, January 13.—Between two and three o'clock more than 100,000 persons assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains of Victor Noire were exposed. Rochefort's appearance called forth great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, followed by a long procession. The crowd wished to parade with the body through Paris, but Louis Noire, brother of the deceased, refused his consent. At the cemetery there were frequent 'vives la Republic.' The Marseillaise was sung by the people during the funeral. Rochefort was coming down the road accompanied by a great crowd who were singing the 'Marseillaise.' They were stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd ordered to disperse. Rochefort, claiming the right as Deputy, passed into the Chamber where he arrived pale and much excited. The Chapeauty was cleared by troops. Two battalions were stationed near the house of the Legislative body, and five regiments were massed on the Boulevard. The crowds were finally dispersed without offering resistance, but some arrests were made. No newspaper has been seized by the police.

In the Corps Legislatif the Committee to whom was referred the demand of the procureur Imperial, pronounced in favor of the arraignment of Deputy Rochefort for sedition against the Emperor by inciting to defiance and disorder.

The 'Journal Official' publishes an imperial decree, ordering that Prince Pierre be brought before the High Court of Justice to be tried on a charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. It declares that the policy of the Ministry has been in accordance with the desires of the Chambers and the country, and the Government will exact order. While maintaining the interests of all it will not tolerate disorder. The Ministry will be ready, however, to oppose any excess of power, whatever side and wherever it may come from.

PARIS, Jan. 13 — The funeral of Victor Noire occurred to-day. The Government, expecting demonstrations made extensive preparations to preserve order. Early this morning the people began to gather around the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city. Ten thousand workmen from the Faubourg came up the Boulevard. Many carriages containing ladies dressed in mourning, joined the procession. In the afternoon deputations of workmen visited the remains. The streets were filled with vast throngs of carriages containing noted persons surrounded by a crowd of occupants.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 13—The Rev Mr Cook, whose elopement with Miss Johnson caused such scandal, assaulted one of the editors of the *World* in that office this afternoon in consequence of the publication of an article in Sunday's issue. He was arrested. He said the girl was at the Everett House, which proved true. He has been taken home and preparations are to be issued.

NEW YORK Jan 13—The erring Rev Horace Cook, while in the hands of the police last night, advanced the extraordinary theory that the press, in noticing his movement, was animated solely by a desire to attack the Christian religion, and particularly the church of which he was a member. It was ascertained that Cook returned to the city yesterday from his excursion with Miss Johnson to her parents. He was much disheartened a little and frightened when he set off. His friends induced him to give