NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for the Interment of the Body of the Dead Emperor.

A Simple Cortege from Chiselhurst to the Church.

The Prince Imperial Chief Mourner, with His Kindred of the Dynasty.

Royalty, Aristocracy, the Diplomatic Corps and Citizen Friends.

Eugenie's Health in a Critical Condition.

Dynastic Caucus at the Chamber of Death and with France True to the Republic.

Paris Tranquil and the Press Against Napoleon IV.

TELECPAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1873. The arrangements for the funeral of the ex-Emperer of France, Napoleon Bonaparte the Third, have been completed. The interment of the re-mains will take place next Wednesday, the 15th nstant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon THE CORTEGE FROM CHISELHURST TO THE CHURCH. The comn containing the body will be removed from Chiselhurst and conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight norses.

His Highness the Prince Imperial of France, son of the deceased, will follow immediately after the carse as chief mourner.

The Princes of the Imperial Bonaparte family, kindred of the great Napoleon and of his nephew, will come next after the Prince Imperial.

Then will follow His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, if present; the foreign Ambassadors and nembers of the diplomatic corps serving near Victoria's Court; members of the aristocracy, British and French: the officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor Napoleon, with friends of the family, ranked according to the rule of classification just given.

Ladies privileged to be present at the interment vill proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral and there await the arrival of the cortege.

The procession generally will be of a very plain and simple character. BUGENIE'S CONDITION OF HEALTH.

Her Majesty the ex-Empress Eugénie is seriously sed, and her condition of health causes much alarm among her friends. The ex-Empress will, consequently, be unable to attend the funeral VISITORS STILL ARRIVING.

A telegram dated at Chiselburst this morning es that visitors continue to arrive at the house of mourning from the Continent and from various points in the United Kingdom.

M. Emile Ollivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and His Eminence the Cardinal Lucien Bousparte arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday even-

Deputations from the cities of Bastis and Ajaccio are on the way to attend the funeral.

LATEST MOMENTS OF EARTHLY STATE. The body will lie in state on Tuesday from neon

Arrangements have been made for the admission of 200 persons hourly to view the remains while lying in state. THE VESTMENTS OF SEDAN.

The uniform of Marshal of France, which clothes the remains of Napoleon, is the same worn by him POLICE PREPARATIONS.

A strong detachment from the English metropolitan police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order during to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be

Crown Caucus at Chiselhurst.

A political conference will be held at Chiselburst status of the Prince Imperial of France will be con-

It is thought that Prince Napoleon is oppose the views of the ex-Empress and also to those of the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the juture

PARIS PREPARED.

Public Expression of the National Situation and the Duty of the People.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873. Some journalists of this city, especially those connected with the Republique Française and L'Evenement, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to "carefully watch for any illegal manifestation and check it the moment it

Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and General Proissard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend not probable that funeral services will be held in Paris.

Le Bien Public denounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon IV. by the Prince Imperial as "illegal and offensive."

Marshal Bazaine is deeply affected by the death of Napoleon. The news rendered him quite iil. His wife has gone to Chiselhurst.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

Corsica Unexcited-Scene at the Old Homestead.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873 The news of Napoleon's death caused no excite-

ment in Corsica. The family mansion of the Bonapartes at Ajaccio is draped in mourning.

ROME.

Papal Audience in the Vatican-Pio None to the German Priests.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

ROME, Jan. 13, 1873. The Pope gave audience to-day to a large group of visitors from abroad, among whom were several

German ecclesiastics. His Holiness addressed the latter, complaining of the treatment the Church had received at the hands of the European Powers, and ended with the following words:—"The governments strike the Church, which is stricken as Christ was struck. It is the duty of the governments to defend the Church, whereas they rather seek to destroy it, and With it morality."

RUSSIA.

Ropeful Financiering and the Treasury Balance

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Sr. Perensauro, Jan. 13, 1873. The Minister of Finance has made up his budget for 1873. It shows a surplus of receipts over ex-

FRANCE.

Government Action Against the Bon spartes-Capture of Internationalists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1873. The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France has elected M. Depeyre to be their re-

The Right is disposed to take the ground that the

act of expulsion is unsustained by law.

M. Goulard, the Minister of the Interior, in the ourse of a speech to a deputation, showed with what forbearance the government treated Bonapartist press at the present moment, but de-siared its violence could not be tolerated much

CAPTURE OF INTERNATIONALISTS AND A CHANCE FOR REVELATIONS. Several members of the International Society have been arrested at Narbonne. One of the lead ing men of the society, with important documents on his person, was captured by the troops near the Spanish frontier and has been brought to this city

SPAIN.

for examination.

Aristocratic Reaction Against Colonial Reform-Army Reinforcements for Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 13, 1873. A manifesto has appeared against the proposed reforms in Porte Rico. It advocates the gradual abolition of slavery and strongly opposes the pol-icy of the government with regard to the Antilles The paper is numerously signed by the nobility and members of the monarchical parties. TROOPS AT SEA POR CUBA.

Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba have sailed for Havana.

GERMANY.

Public Pronunciamento Against England-A Holy Alliance, with Unction from the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prussian Cross Gazette to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers the invasion of Khiva by the Russian troops, the negotiation of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisi tion of Delagoa Bay and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England.

The writer alludes to Russia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that "those powers combined with Germany might divide the world between them."

AUSTRIA.

Americo-German Aristocracy and the Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 13, 1873. Madame Schweinitz, the daughter of the American Minister, and recently married to General Von Schweinitz, the North German Ambassade will soon be presented at the Austrian Court.

EARTHQUAKE.

Terrible Shock and Disastrous Visitation in British India-Fifteen Hundred Persons Killed Near Bombay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1873. A despatch from Bombay says a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Soonghur, a town of India, in a de-ched district of the Baroda dominions, 114 miles

Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

MEXICO.

The Border Customs Tariff Duties and Agitation ment for the Protection of Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 13, 1873. A large mass meeting of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity was recently held for the purpose of protesting against the continuation of the Zona Libre, claiming that great quantities of goods leave Matamoros and other ports within the Zena without the payment of the legal duties, and consequently can be sold much cheaper than duty paid merchandise, the import tariff being so excessive. Honest merchants are therefore compelled to sell at ruinously low prices to compete

with the smugglers. A general meeting of the merchants was held here this morning and a solemn protest entered against the arbitrary action of the Collector of Cusoms in trying to exact an illegal duty, which they consider equivalent to a forced loan.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Church Triumphs in a New Field of Labor Presidential Danger in Peru-Assassin Plots and Revolutionist Projects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

ASPINWALL, Jan. 6, 1973.
The revolution in the State of Canca is progress ing in tavor of the Church party, who expect assistance from the President of Equador.

PERU.

A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru, by means of torpedoes placed on a railroad over which he was to ride, has been frustrated, and the leaders in the movement arrested.

A revolutionary plot has been discovered at Arequipa. The would-be revolutionists were ar-rested and banished from the country.

THE CALICOON RAILROAD COLLISION.

POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1873. Information was received here to-day that Mr. W. H. Core, a show-case dealer, of New York, was in one of the sleeping coaches which were burned in the railroad collision near Callcoon Station, on the Eric Railroad, last week. He was so badly burned that his recovery is extremely doubtful. It was stated at the time of the collision that there was only one person injured, he having his leg broken.

THE HEROIC AGE OF WASHINGTON. The course of lectures of the Mercantile Library

Association was continued last evening at Steinway Hall. The lecturer was Colonel John Hay, and the subject was "The Heroic Age of Washington." Colonel Hay is well known as a poet and journalist, and his lecture showed that in this department of literature his hand was the hand of the master. The style was remarkably clear, the sentences were starply cut, and they were poished with a poet's fervor. The weakness was in the elocution. The delivery was stiff, solemn and studied. It lacked the abandon and the conversational characteristics of more finished and practised speakers. It is not unlikely that Colonel Hay's oratory, like new wine, needs age, and it sethere is a brilliant future for him in the lecturer field. The heroic age of Washington was, of course, the age of Lincoln, and, in the lecturer's judgment, American heroism came in with the the imanguration of Lincoln and went out with his death. This proposition was illustrated by sad stories of the civil war, interspersed with personal reminiscences and tributes to the memory of the heroic dead, all told with a pathos and a tenderness that must have saddened all who isstened to the lecture, and opened again wounds that time was fast healing over. the subject was "The Heroic Age of Washington."

NEW ORLEANS.

Inauguration of the Two Governors, McEnery and Kellogg.

President Grant Submits the Whole Question to Congress.

Judge Durell "the Vicegerent of Almighty God."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1873. The inaugural ceremonies passed off quietly The weather was clear and pleasant. Mr. McEnery was inaugurated in Lyfayette square. Several thousand persons were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Wilmer An address was delivered by Bishop Pierce, which was followed by the inaugural address of Mr. Mc-Enery. The oath of office was then administered and the ceremonies concluded with a benediction

KELLOGG'S INAUGURATION. Mr. Kellogg was inaugurated at the Mechanic's nstitute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to

the hall of the House. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a shor valedictory, which was followed by the inaugural ceremonies, &c. About fifteen hundred persons were present, three-fourths of whom were colored THE ALMIGHTY'S VICEREGENT ON THE BENCH.

The following is from yesterday's Picayune:—
An unusual scene occurred in the United States Court on last Thursday morning. Mr. Thomas Hunton read to the Court an affidavit made by Carson Mudge, charging R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, with unprofessional conduct. Among other things the affidavit charged Shannon with saying on a recent occasion that he (Shannon) wrote the decisions of Judge Dureli; that he possessed his ear and could influence his judgment, and that for a small fee he could make a certain case then pending in the United States Court all right. In presenting the affidavit Mr. Hunton alluded to the frequent attacks that had recently been made on the Court. This allusion was too much for the Judge. He at once allowed himself to be transported into the most violent rage and indulged in language most unbecoming to a judge. Among much else that was unseemly he used this language:—"I am the viceragent of Almighty God, sitting here to dispense justice, and as His agent I intend to see justice done!"

Governor McEnery's reception at Exposition The following is from yesterday's Picayune:-

Governor McEnery's reception at Exposition Hall to-night was largely attended. The Picayun office, the St. Charles Hotel and several building on Canal street were illuminated in honor of Mr.

THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

The Gentlemanly United States Commissioner of the Crescent City-How He Alleges Judge Durell's Judgment Could Be Influenced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873. Members of the New Orleans sub-committee here state that R. H. Shannon, United States Commis stoner of New Orleans, who was arraigned before Judge Durell on the charge of attempting to blackmail Mr. Carson, a citizen of that city, by represent ing that he had the ear of Judge Durell, and could influence his decision, is the correspondent of the English contemporary in New York.

THE MATTER BEFORE CONGRESS. The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 16th of December last, a mass of papers upon the subject of Louisiana political affairs, fur-nished by Attorney General Williams. The papers embrace copies of reports of judicial proceedings. correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matter, nearly all of which have hitherto been before the public.

GENERAL EMORY'S LATEST DESPATCH. The following telegram from General Emory, dated New Orleans, January 11, to the Adjutant General's office, closes the correspondence:

General's office, closes the correspondence:—
As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinciboack and the Legislature which he recognizes as the Governor elect of Louisiana I presume it is intended by my instructions that I shall also recognize him, and shall accordingly do so, unless otherwise instructed. I have addressed letters to the general commanding the army on the 8th and 9th inst., but they may not reach in time for action. The situation is becoming more complicated, and, in my opinion, the use of the troops, simply to keep the peace, cannot lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties here.

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his message to Congress, does not accompany the papers.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP

The Selma Times, a leading democratic journal will in to-morrow's issue advocate the election of Mr. Richard Busteed as Senator from Alabama, it being impossible to elect a democrat.

MISSOURI.

The Democratic Caucus Nominate Colonel Bogy for United States Scuator. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13, 1873. The democratic caucus at Jefferson City this afternoon nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St Louis, for Senator, by the following vote:—Bogy,

FIRE IN CATHARINE STREET.

Loss \$25,500-Rumors of the Presence of Powder, and a Rather Lively Time in

Consequence. At ten minutes to eleven o'clock last evening fire broke out in the two story frame building on the corner of Oak and Catharine streets, and in a very few moments communicated to the two adjoining buildings, 72 and 74 Catharine street, the first of which, together with the corner house being totally destroyed. The buildings were owned by John Moore and were tully insured.

The first floor of the corner place was occupied by Benjamin Bookwertz, dealer in clothing. His stock, which was insured for \$5,500 in the London, the Greenwich, the Relief and the Westchester companies, was a total loss. No. 72 Catharine street was occupied by James Godfry, gunsmith. When the fiames reached this building a report was somehow circulated through the crowd to the effect that two kegs of powder were stored there, and, as a natural result there was a general "getting back." Even the firemen seemed considerably dubious about the matter, in consequence of which the fire obtained considerably more headway than it would otherwise have done; but in a few minutes Mr. Godfry appeared on the scene and at once quelted all uncasiness by the announcement that instead of two kegs there were but two pounds of powder in the building, besides a number of caps and old cartridges, which, however, had already made their presence known by their incessant cracking. As soon as it was known all danger was past, or at least that there was no danger to be apprehended, the firemen went to work with an energy, and very soon had the fiames in subjection. Mr. Godfry's stock was entirely consumed, and was worth about \$12,000; insured in the Ruigers and Tradesmen's companies for \$9,000. Genry Opp, a baker, occupies the lower part of No. 74, and his loss, principally by water, will foot up \$2,000; insured. This building was not destroyed, although its entire contents were.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but the Fire Marshai will to-day begin an examination into its origin. The first floor of the corner place was occupied by Benjamin Bookwertz, dealer in clothing

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE. Loss \$7,000.

At ten minutes to seven o'clock last evening the alarm of fire was sent out from the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Tenth avenue and, repairing to the locality, the firemen the fire to be in the five story brick building, No. 479 Tenth avenue, owned by Mr. John Hale and occupied as a piano case factory by Deihiman & Funck. The fire was first discovered on the top floor, from which 't rapidly communicated to other portions of the house and as it seemed to be burning with intense flerceness, owing to the innammable nature of the material stored in the building, a second alarm was sent out which brought additional assistance. By dint of heroic struggling the firemen were now able to prevent any further spread of the flames, which were kept confined to the floor on which they originated and the one above, until their final extinguishment. The damage to stock will amount to only \$5,000, which sum is covered by insurance in the North Missouri, the Lafayette, the Williamsburg City and the St. Joseph companies, Damage to building \$2,000; fully insured. Mr. John Hale and occupied as a piano case factory

INDIANA.

Inauguration of Governor Hendricks-A Political Sermon on the Duties and Obligations of the State and Federal Governments-Reform in the Election Laws Necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1873. The Legislature met in joint convention at two e'clock this afternoon to witness the inauguration of Hon. T. H. Hendricks, Governor elect. Mr. Hendricks was escorted to the Speaker's chair, ac-companied by Governor Baker, by a committee appointed to wait on him. After prayer the oath of office was administered by Judge Buskirk, of the Supreme Court.

The following is a summary of the inaugural address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES:—In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and the powers of the United States there should be no conflict; and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the constitution, and with a proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the constitution each state and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to both, and hostility towards either is hostility to both, and hostility towards either is hostility to both, and the exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong. The federal power has become so great, the area of its operations so extended, and the allurements to its service so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies, growing out of matters wholly of State concern, are made a pretext for the interposition of federal authority and a menace of the national arms. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is a great Commonwealth, and that her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy or growing out of her action and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Interposition and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the national arms. Surely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy or growing out of her action and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the natio

States.

The Governor then calls special attention to the election laws, recommends fair and real representation upon election boards of all political parties; that voting places should be numerous and the precincts small, so that the voters may be known by the neighborhood, as well as by the officers, and he also recommends a reasonable period of residence in the precinct as a qualification to vote, the recommends representative reforms, reform dence in the precinct as a qualification to vote. He recommends representative reforms, reform in the civil service of the State and an increase in the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts of the State; urges special protection and festering care over the free schools and the guarding with anxious care of the funds that support them,

ARKANSAS.

Judge Caldwell Renders His Decision in the Harrison-Hadley Suit-The Difference Between the Arkansas and Louisiana Cases.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13, 1873. Judge Caldwell rendered a decision to-day in the case of Judge Harrison against Governor Hadley and others. He sustains the defendant's demurrer to the jurisdiction of Court. He says:—"The Court has no jurisdiction under the enforcement act of any election, except where the parties have been deprived of the right to vote by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In complainant's bill no averment of this kind is made."

He gave leave to counsel to reargue the case be fore a full bench in April, when, it is thought, that both Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, and circuit Jadge Dillon will be present.

Referring to the decision of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, he says that the Court, in that case, decided that it had jurisdiction solely on the ground that the averments in the complaint set up that parties had been deprived of the right to vote by reason of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. In this suit no such averment is made, and the complainant is remitted to the courts of his State for relief.

Startling Transactions in Stolen Beef Revealed-The Saints Alarmed Over False Reports-Brigham the First Still Lives-The Gubernatorial Squabble at a Strange Pitch.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13, 1873. Startling facts have lately come to light tending to expose a system of wholesale cattle stealing at Corinne, Utah, extending over a period some two years. Sixteen affidavits have been made by a butcher and his wife who were engaged in the slaughtering. Letters giving directions in regard to the stolen cattle, and arranging to drown or shoot them if necessary to avoid discovery, are said to have been traced to the parties arrested. Six indictments have already been found by the Grand Jury. Three of the parbonds. The people of Corinne are rejoicing over the breaking up of the gang. Nearly four hundred cattle have been traced.

cattle have been traced.
Unfounded reports are circulating that Brigham Young is dead. He is at St. George, Southern Utah, and in excellent health.
Several cases of horse disease have appeared here, but they are not serious.
There was a light snow storm in Salt Lake Valley this evening. There are rivers of mud in the streets.

on Saturday Deputy United States Collector Bird assaulted ex-Governor Mann in the street, beating him upon the face and head with a cane. The difficulty arose from repeated remarks of the latter reflecting upon Bird.

Sheppard, the Wyoming fugitive, who was released on habeas corpus here, was rearrested at Weber, Utah, and has been tried and imprisoned for three years.

for three years.

An impression prevails that Charles A. Washburn, formerly Minister to Paraguay, and at present resident here, is to be appointed Governor view Woods. nor, vice Woods.

The war between the radicals and Rebinson Walker, candidate for Governor, waxes warm. The Journal this evening strongly denounces Walker, and declares that Utah needs politician officials and not sagacious tape-sellers.

MRS. WHARTON.

Only Eleven Jurors Obtained So Far-The Death of Sheriff Chairs Causing Further Delay.

ANNAPOL'S, Md., Jan. 13, 1873. Six additional jurors were obtained in the Wharton case to-day, making eleven so far. The death of Sheriff Chairs, of Anne Arundel county, has given rise to some complications in the case. A writ of venire summoning the talesmen and directed to the Sheriff was not returned pro forma when the Court adjourned on Friday last, since which time Sheriff Chairs has died, and his deputies could not return the writ. A new sheriff was appointed and a new writ issued summoning the same talesmen included in the first venire. Some of these were sworn as jurors to-day. The non-return of the deceased Sheriff will be a point for the Court of Appeals in case the jury find a verdict adverse to the prisoner.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD WAR. The Pennsylvania Railroad Causes the Arrest of the Vice President of the Pro-jected and Protested National Com-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13, 1873. Henry M. Hamilton, Vice President of the Na-tional Rallway Company, was to-day brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions as a prisoner. An indictment had been found against him charging him with obtaining \$50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railwith obtaining \$50,000 from the Pennsylvania Rain-road Company by falsely representing that he owned all the stock of the Hamilton Improvement Company of New Jersey. Not being a resident of this city he was arrested on a bench warrant on his arrival in town. After questioning the officer as to the manner of the arrest the Judge fixed the amount of bail at \$10,000, which was promptly en-tered, and the prisoner was released.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1873. The official report of L. L. Crane, the expert who was appointed by Governor Booth to examine the of the Harbor Commissioners, shows a de ficiency in the accounts of over twelve thousand dollars and exposes a general system of pesulation and favoritism. J. J. Marks, one of the commissioners, and his son were before the Manicipal Court to-day urging statutory objection to the formation of the Grand Jury which indicted them. No decision has been rendered yet.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Struggle for the Leadership of the Assembly.

TACTICS OF THE NEW "BOSS."

A Lively Debate Expected Over the New Charter.

The Machine Running as of Old Only with a New Engineer.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1873. Nobody who happened to be here a few days pefore the first caucus was held need be remi of the extraordinary scenes that took place at the Delavan and Congress Hall, when several members of the previous Legislature, and now members o the present, went about proclaiming, without fear as to who heard them, that they were not sent to Albany to do

THE BIDDING OF ANY ONE MAN or bow down to the mandates of any particular

It is well known that not less than fifteen of them, soon after their arrival here, held a meeting, at which they arranged plans which they deemed would form a barrier to any dictatorship on the part of any faction in the party, come from where it would. As they made no concealment of their action, or rather, on the contrary, made every laudable effort to give the rulers to understand that they were up in arms, it is needless to say that the unanimity they helped in the end to bring about does not look so promis ing for the future smooth sailing as many antici pate, especially as it is not denied that the mal he who ran could read, did not join hands all round with everybody else before Tom Murphy had been telegraphed for to New York and was dragged out of a sick bed and brought up here to appease the hungry and

COMFORT THE AFFLICTED. It so happens that the members who were not so unanimous about who ought to be Speaker—those who held the refractory meeting, and many others who did not—are members who had been in nowise consulted after their arrival about what ought to be done. The fact that they had been members of last year's Legislature was considered enough to make them, the leaders thought, mere tools in their hands. After the new members had been all fixed to do whatever was to be done it was the intention to

to be sure; and they what decision had been come to, and then what could they do? Why FALL INTO LINE to be sure; and thus every one of them from the start was treated with the utmost contempt, with the exception of three men—Alberger, Fort and Prince

the exception of three men—Alberger, Fort and Prince.

I happen to know a few of the bargains made to secure the harmony of the past week, and, what is more, I am positively assured that many of the bargains will never be carried out. One of these bargains was that certain parties, who will be nameless for the time being, should be placed on certain important committees—and here I do not allude to the candidates for chairmanships. They were asked to submit their applications in writing, and they did so, and thus they put their foot in it. The applications in writing were asked for simply that they who have in charge the onerous task of making up the committees or, if not making them up, advising with an advice of a peremptory kind, how they should be made up, might beforehand know the preferences of the applicants. It may be that when the applications were asked for they were asked for in good faith; but it now turns out that, owing to circumstances over which a certain high and dignified party in Washington has considerable control, members who were not before even thought of as against the applicants must be attended to at all hazards. Meanwhite, the written applications will be carefully kept, and in case of AMUTINY IN CAMP they will be suspended over the heads of the mutineers, Damascus blade fashion, with the threat of exposure if the begging bargain of peace be not restored at once.

The great struggle in the matter of chairmanships is of course going on over the Ways and Means Committee, and I venture to say that not one of the men who are moving heaven and earth to obtain the prize but will feel, if unsuccessful, that his rejection is meant as a personal degradation to himself, and feeling thus, if not openly, at least covertly, he will make his good will would be of value.

Like everything here below the struggle for the leadership of the House must have an end, and, when the chief of the clan is chosen, be the choice good or bad, the wheels within wheels that are certain to be set in motion will begin I happen to know a few of the bargains made to

amount of compulsive power that can be exercised by the Custom House party. First and foremost, the biggest wheel to be set in motion is THE NEW YORK CHARTER.

It is unnecessary to tell who had a hand in the framing of it other than those who are already known to the public; but the fact remains that it was introduced with the determination that it should pass just as it was introduced. Certain amendments that are being prepared will be allowed as a matter of form, and it the plans of the Custom House engineers can be carried out to the letter there will be a lively debate. But this and the amendments te be allowed, which are of no real importance and will not affect the charter in any way that anybody need care about, will go to show that there is no DRUMMING IN OF MEMBERS.

tance and will not affect the charter in any way that anybody need care about, will go to show that there is no DRUMMING IN OF MEMBERS, which, you can perceive, will be proved beyond a doubt, when, after the debate, even among the faithful, one and all of them will, when the vote is taken, be found ranged in good order on the side that carries the bill through triumphantly. The idea of most people here just now who have studied the situation with any care is that the republicans of both houses will be made to pledge themselves in cancus to go for it in whatever shape the leaders indicate; in other words, that the dictation for which Boss Tweed and Sweeny were so justly denounced for in gone-by years is to be practically assumed by the new regime, with but one change in the general operation—viz.: Tweed and Sweeny gave their orders and they were executed without any caucus, and that was the end of the business

THE LATRE LEGISLATIVE PRANKLIN will do the same thing, but hold a caucus before hand in order to give a formality to the after proceedings in the two houses, which can always be conveniently resorted to as a party pledge cover by all those quacks in both houses who want to be regarded as too independent to be tled hand and foot by any one-man power. In this decent work, be it connected with the charter or anything else that the leaders want, you will be sure to find the virtuous Robertson and the patriotic Woodin, of the Senate, ever ready to lend a helping hand, and. If need be, prove by rule of there afterward that they are very

CAREFUL OF THEIR POLITICAL FAME.

and that they wouldn't do anything at dictation though the heavens should fall. Yet there are two sides to every question, and it may turn out before the charter is disposed of that, caucus or no caucus on the subject, the sweet and profitable influences of the Custom House added to the prospective niceties to be distributed all around in the city departments should the charter pass, may be off-set by inducements which have herefolore broken pr

The Senate met at half-past seven P. M., but only eleven Senators being present an adjournment till to-morrow morning was taken.

THE NEW DOMINION. Investigation of the Canadian Authori-

ties Touching the St. Alban's Raid. OTTAWA, Jan. 13, 1873. Hon. Mr. Langevin, the Minister of Public Works,

and Sir John A. Macdonald, are to be examined to-day in the interest of the British government to show that there was no knowledge, on the part of the Canadian authorities, prior to the occurrence of the St. Alban's raid and Lake Eric affair, of any intention to violate the neutrality laws.

Mr. Sowies, of St. Albans, represents the United States government and conducts the cross-examinations. aminations.

Sir George Cartier was to have been examined in London on the 2d instant.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

At a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man entered the concert satoon 11 Bowery and began annoying one of The proprietor, Charles Chrystie, exposulated with the stranger for his conduct, whereupon he drew a pistol and, piacing its muzzle against Chrystie's breast, ared. He then ran out into the streat and escaped. Chrystie made his way to the Tenth precinct station house, where his wound was examined and found to be of a serious nature. He is now at Bellevue Hosoital.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Girard Brothers, who take the place of the itons at the Grand Opera House this week, are clever performers, and were well received to

The company from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is this city, began a week's season at the Park Thes-tre, in Brooklyn, last night. The theatre was crowded. The programme comprised "New Year's Eve" and "Married Life."

The new play by Palgrave sumpson, called "Time and the Hour," was brought out at this establishment for the first time last evening. The audience was large, though the attractions for pleasure-

seekers were greater than usual in Brooklyn Accustomed to the lighter operas of Verdi, Ber take very kindly to Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." Its production by the Tamperlick company came as a

The death of Mr. Forrest makes to propriate that Mr. Booth should play Brutus in propriate that Mr. Booth should play at this time; for Booth is the only actor left to the stage in whom it would not be arrogance to assume the part while the great player's memory is green in the hearts of his

order, in which Mile. Marietta Ravel made her rentrée and assumed five different characters. tended to draw a very numerous as well as appreciative audience last evening. This petile actress-the last one of the once celebrated Ravel troupe—te a great favorite at the Museum, where she is

the necessity of more complete rehearsal.

pointed by its postponement.

Last night the grand legendary spectacle of the "Twelve Temptations" was produced at the Bewery Theatre. The piece was gotten up with all the original spiendor which characterized it at the Grand Opera House. The entire stage of old Drury was brought into requisition to secure a thorough representation of the piece. The cast, too, was strong one, and all the favorites of the company, together with many new additions, conduced to

HORRORS OF THE WESTERN STORM-

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 13, 1873. Sad news of the great storm continues to be received from Minnesota. Whole berds of cattle were caught in the storm and were frozen to death. A man named Christopher left Glyndon, Minnesota, for home on Tuesday night, and was found lying under the snow frozen to death. A young man, named Berry, of the same neigh-borhood, shared a similar fate.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

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(CIRCULAR.)

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surprise; but its excellent rendition gra gained upon the sympathies of opera goers. The death of Mr. Forrest makes it peculi

"Jartine," a very neat drams of the sensation

gaged for two weeks only.

The new piece, "The Alhambra," which was to have been produced at the Olympic Theatre last night, was postponed till this evening, owing to though the piece might have been given it was thought best to delay it a day, as it is a spectacle which depends for success upon the perfection of detail, and for this reason the public were disap-

the attractions which are crowded into the play.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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