

Chicago, 17.

The West Virginia Legislature yesterday ratified the Constitutional amendment.

Vera Cruz advices to the 10th, say Maximilian left Puebla on the 3d for the capital, receiving continual greeting along the route.

John B. Weller arrived at Washington yesterday from Utah to urge measures for the protection of Gentiles.

Philadelphia, 17.

A snow-storm has almost suspended business.

Chicago, 17.

Very cold; no snow.

London, 17.

The Reform League is preparing another monster demonstration for the 11th of February.

Pesth, 17.

The Hungarian Diet evinces a disposition to break negotiations with the Austrians, if the latter continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary.

Washington, 15.

The amendment that no further appropriation shall be made for supplying complete sets of the *Congressional Globe* to the members of any succeeding Congress, with the proviso that the United States will terminate at the close of the present Congress the purchase of a complete set of the above for each Senator and Representative and Delegate, was adopted, 84 to 56.

Washington, 17.

During the past year about \$133,000 were deposited in the Treasury by the Patent Office, after paying all expenses to officers. This makes the total amount now to the credit of the Patent Office nearly \$300,000.

Receipts from customs fourth week ending Jan. 12, were \$3,304,465. This shows a considerable increase over the receipts for some time past, owing, probably, to the new tariff.

New York, 17.

Havana advices to the 12th state that the small pox continues. In Matamoras there were over 300 cases under treatment, and there had been 50 deaths in one day, about 48 per cent. of the cases terminating fatally. The financial crash at Havana was about over.

Mexican advices via Havana, to Dec. 31, state that the intervention of the United States in favor of Juarez has induced many, hitherto against the Emperor, to declare for him. A large number of families follow the retiring French troops, fearing wanton excess by the guerrillas.

New York, 18.

A furious wind storm prevailed here throughout the night, and the snow hereabouts has drifted in some places to the depth of 8 feet.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says, the people of the south have made up their minds to shake off the inaction of the last few months, and take hold of vital questions with vigor.

Information received here from different sources, official and otherwise, leads to the conclusion that the majority of the Western Indian tribes are now on the war path, and ready for war plunder, or extermination against the whites. Quite a number of spectators have gone to Omaha and other western cities, expecting to be able to secure contracts for furnishing supplies for the troops which are being sent to the frontier.

Chicago, 18.

Mexican advices include the circular issued by Marshal Bazaine, authoritatively announcing his intention to send the French troops home, and giving details of preparations. A large number of families follow the retiring troops, fearing excesses by guerrillas.

Washington special.—It is rumored that David Dudley Field will be appointed Minister to England, and Adams will enter the cabinet. The House debate on Stevens' enabling act, is likely to continue a couple of weeks. It is not believed possible to agree upon any territorial bill, for the southern states, that will command the two-third vote required to pass any such over certain veto.

THERE are in Cincinnati twenty first-class houses used for District, two for Intermediate, and two for High Schools, belonging to the common school system. Most of the houses will accommodate over one thousand children. For the past year there has been expended for houses, lots, improvements and repairs, \$32,609.64. For salaries and other expenses, \$289,440.94, making a grand total of \$322,050.58.

## THE GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

The crisis is passed, and "respectable" London has drawn a long breath, partly of relief, partly of amazement. The workingmen have demonstrated that they do feel an interest in reform, and that they can walk in procession without breaking windows, pillaging shops, or mobbing gentlemen. The Reform League have a right to be proud of this result. The arrangements for the procession were nearly perfect. The different societies found and kept their places in the line with the precision of a military drill. At noon the order was given to move forward. The procession filed out of St. James's Park in three columns, the central, and much the longer one, six abreast.

There were very few political banners in the line. In their place, however, some of the trades carried emblems of their peculiar pursuits; thus the gas-meter makers displayed upon a carriage a number of elegantly constructed meters and other portions of gas apparatus; the shoemakers carried upon a pole an elegant spring-sided boot, having beneath it the inscription, "It's the wearer who feels where the shoe pinches;" the bakers bore aloft a loaf of bread labelled "The staff of life;" and the glass-workers carried guns and bayonets, staffs and balls, formed of different colored glass. Still more alarming to persons of weak nerves, and perhaps quite as little in place in such a procession as this, were four red flags, the poles surmounted by caps of liberty, which were borne at the head of the fourth division, consisting exclusively of the branches of the Reform League.

The order of the day was admirable, yet hardly a dozen of the police force was visible along the entire line of march. Their place was taken by a "police of the people," consisting of about ten thousand members of the societies. The London papers say, with astonishment, that there was less disturbance than on the Lord Mayor's day; that the procession behaved much better than the House of Commons is wont to do at the delivery of the Queen's speech. The rule was for the men to march on silently, keeping time to their several bands, nearly all of which played with marked excellence, until they were opposite the Reform Club, when caps and hats were lifted, and a hearty round of cheering given. In no instance was hissing or hostile demonstration heard. It was a sheer good-tempered resolute display, and nothing occasioned more outspoken surprise from the lookers-on than the quiet regularity of the proceedings, and the comfortable, well-clad figures of the men.

The dense crowd of spectators, for an English and London crowd, were exceedingly well behaved. Roughs were scarce and quiet. One incident of the day deserves mention. While the procession was forming a private brougham, driven by a mud-splashed coachman, passed through Pall Mall and the whole length of the crowd. It contained the Duke of Edinburgh and two other gentlemen. His royal highness kept himself well back in his corner and passed through his loyal and unfranchised subjects both unharmed and unsung.

As to the number in the procession, estimates, as usual, vary widely. Probably the most trustworthy is that which places the number at fifty thousand. Of the addresses it is unnecessary to speak. Mr. Bright was not present. The first of the resolutions adopted reads as follows:

"That this meeting enters its solemn protest against, and its denial of, the charges of venality, ignorance, drunkenness and indifference to reform brought against the working classes during the last sessions of parliament; and hereby declares that no reform bill falling short of the principles of registered residential manhood suffrage and the ballot will be satisfactory to the people or accepted as a final settlement of the reform question."

It is significantly said in one of the London papers that during the assembling and formation of the procession, telegrams with reference to the aspect of affairs were dispatched at intervals from the authorities in the metropolis to the Queen at Windsor Castle. [*Evening Post*.]

SEVENTEEN of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, including both Adamses and Mr. Jefferson, were of Welsh descent.

## CONTINUED DEVASTATION BY FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Lahore correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on the 6th November, says that the intelligence from the centre of the starving Orissa is still of the gloomiest character. He remarks:—

The one hopeful fact is this that, though the early rice crop suffered by the floods to the extent of one-half, the late crop will yield three-fourths of the average quantity. From one-fourth to one-fifth of the whole population of 5,000,000 are believed to have died; but the continued refusal of the Bengal authorities to ask for, and of the government of India to send a special commissioner to Orissa, makes all such statements conjectural. The cholera and dysentery which have resulted from starvation have carried off more than actual famine. The problem now is, how to get the mass of idle paupers reabsorbed into the population. In one village in the interior, containing 66 houses, there had been up to three weeks ago 203 deaths from starvation. The latest official returns represent the deaths daily in hospital alone as 104 in Midnapore, 88 in Pooree, and 133 in Balasore. The total number fed by public charity outside of Calcutta daily in the first week of October was 101,363 of whom only 26,020 were able to work for pay. Whereas on the 29th of Sept. 28,683 were fed at Balasore (the worst station), on the 6th of October it had risen to 42,717. The commission telegraphs that the famine has not only not abated along the coast—of the interior the board publishes nothing—but the sale and distribution of government rice must be "extended." The public ought to calculate on the necessity for liberal relief till the end of the year, and for considerable assistance to orphans, paupers, and destitute thereafter. The loss to the State of so many peasants and laborers alone is something terrible in a country where more than half the revenue depends on the land-tax. Famines are very dear to the government in this light, apart from the cost of relief, and the public will not be satisfied until a really liberal and effective system of irrigation works is carried out, and the fixity of the land-tax gives the landlord an interest in improving his estates.

In Calcutta the usual fate has attended all efforts to bring about the harmonious co-operation of the authorities with a public committee. The latter has very wisely come to the conclusion, after useless correspondence with Sir C. Beadon and Mr. A. Eden, to follow his own way of relief, unfettered by the conditions imposed by men who have so lamentably failed in their duty, and seemed to be aroused only when it is too late by the severe censures of public opinion in England as well as in India. The Calcutta committee have been forced to cease sending paupers to their homes, as they convert the clothes and vessels they receive into money, sell the rice, and return to Calcutta. The latest accounts from Midnapore are more cheering. In Cuttuck, the least afflicted of the three districts of Orissa, there are 43 centres of relief, 30,000 people are fed daily, 300 children are in three orphanages, and 2,000 paupers die a week. "One-third" of the population have died, and emigration, in addition to this, has reduced them by "more than one-half." In one place the distress will continue three or four months longer, in another six weeks.

FEMALE SERVANTS AND FAIRS IN YORKSHIRE.—An English paper says: "A praiseworthy effort to elevate the character of the female servants is now being made in Yorkshire, where the annual 'statute hirings' are now in progress. For a week or two back the clergy and gentry about Malton have induced some girls to leave the open market place and resort to warm and comfortable rooms provided free of expense, and on Saturday this principle was crowned with complete success, the Malton Corn Exchange proving far too small for the number of girls requiring admission. None but the roughest of the girls were to be found 'standing the market' with the lads, and those it was noticed did not so readily obtain engagements as the attenders at the Exchange. The system is being successfully followed in other towns. Of men servants in the market there was a very large attendance, but hiring was slack, on account of the high wages asked."

## AN AMERICAN HOTEL CLERK.

I tell you a hotel clerk is the embodiment and concentration of dignity; they must be possessed of several millions apiece. Perhaps you are not aware what I am driving at. Just go and ask one of these lodging room potentates of the whereabouts of some friend of yours who may be an inmate of the house. Providing you are a Major General or a Congressman, you may receive a satisfactory answer. If you are a brigadier, you may get a vague one. If a colonel, it may be necessary to wait three or four minutes. If a captain or lieutenant, six or seven. If a civilian—but words fail to convey an idea of the manner in which civilians are crushed and subjugated when they propound their inquiries, not that they are rude. Oh, no! But there is a majesty, a loftiness, an exaltation, a consciousness of power in their words, looks and gestures which reduce the enquirer in his own estimation to the last verge of inferiority. Christians, who are always strong to humble and abase themselves, whose besetting sin is pride, just come down here and take a dose or two of hotel clerk. Whenever I feel that I need taking down a peg or two, I have a never-failing remedy. I merely step into one of our first class hotels and ask, "Is Mr. Smith stopping here?" and the great man, after the necessary delay, lifts his eyes, and I feel that I am a worm, and when he speaks, I deem myself a Chinaman.—[*Cal. Paper*.]

A DEAN'S DENUNCIATION OF NEWSPAPERS.—Dean Alford, in a lecture he gave before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, on the 27th, took the opportunity of attacking the press. His subject was "True and False Guides," and the newspapers, he asserted, were false guides. The very reverend gentleman placed newspaper writers next after the ritualists in his category of misleading influences; indeed, he did not know that they were not even the more mischievous of the two. Under the shield of the anonymous, he said, men were at present misleading public opinion, who, if their names were attached to their articles, would be received with shouts of derision. We had, in fact, fallen into the very worst phase of democracy, the great danger of which was that it would place power in unfit and irresponsible hands, but this was exactly what we suffered from anonymous journalism. No man was safe. The newspapers could write any man up or down in a week: the best character might be taken away in a round of paragraphs, and the only protection the public had against such assailants was their natural hostility towards each other. If they could only agree on the point to be attacked, they would ruin anyone. Newspapers were, in short, totally unworthy to be followed as guides; bad in politics, but worse, far worse, in religion, for, when arguing the latter, they laid it down as their first postulate that all who disagreed with them were not mistaken opponents but absolutely bad men.

A BELLIGERENT CONGREGATION.—A portion of the Methodist Society at College Corner, Franklin county, Indiana, was recently "moved by concord of sweet sounds" to some unusual and not very commendable actions. A melodeon was introduced into the meeting-house against their strenuous opposition. Shortly afterwards it was taken out, under the cover of night, by "unknown parties" and burned to ashes. A second melodeon was purchased and put in place. On the 20th of November it was hammered into minute fragments with a piece of railroad iron.

IMMORALITY OF LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool in 1864, though it contained only one-fourth of the population, had one-seventh of the drunken cases in all England and Wales. It shows one case of drunkenness for every thirty-three of the population, while Birmingham shows only one in every two hundred and thirty-two.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Nearly two thousand Germans now leave Europe every week for the United States in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes to the United States. The children of all these emigrants are taught the English language as their mother tongue.