The Sun.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VICTOR NOIR'S SPECTRE.

THE RUMBLING OF THE GREAT FRENCH VOLCANO.

An Eventful Day in Paris—Rochefort Arrested—The Streets Barricaded—The Troops Called Out—The National Guard at Work—The Armories Pillaged—Blood Shed—Napoleon Master of the Situation.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Early last evening Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre (running from Belleville to La Villette). Although there was a great multitude at the meeting, and mainly of his own partisans, he made no resistance and no appeals to the people. When the arrest was made known to the meeting, Gustave Flourens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, discharged his revolver, and declared that the

INSURRECTION HAD BEGUN.

The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of Flourens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time, by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from stables in the neighborhood. A commissary of police who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting M. Rochefort was

FORCED ALONG WITH THE CROWD

and badly injured by their maltreatment. Rochefort lives at Belleville, in the northern part of the city; and in less than an hour it was known that he was in prison in every club and café in this city. Well-dressed men hurried around the streets, and soon began the hoarse murmur of insurrection. People filled the streets and flocked toward Belleville. Amid the shouts were "*A bas Napoleon!*" "*A bas l'Empire!*" Barricading commenced at 9 P. M. A small detachment of troops was sent to Belleville. The troops did not fire upon the people.

The principal barricades were erected in the Rue Faubourg du Temple and the Rue Grange Batelier, and were composed mostly of *fiacres* and boulders. There was evidently a plan on the part of the insurrectionists. Placards were posted in various parts of the city, and very thickly on the Boulevards Exterieurs, authorizing workmen who desired to labor to be at Belleville at 12 midnight. At that hour one of the editors of the *Marseillaise* was raised on a box and addressed the multitude, numbering over fifteen thousand. He called the people "citizens of the Republic." He said that Rochefort was to be punished unjustly, and demanded that he, who was a man of the people, should be released.

SINGING THE MARSEILLAISE.

A column of four or five thousand assembled on the Rue St. Maur, near the railway station at Belleville. They marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." Another demonstration took place at 11 P. M. on the Boulevard de Zamothe-Piquet, but the Chasseurs prevented the erection of barricades. The Rue de Sevres was patrolled all night by mounted gendarmes, and several crowds dispersed. A barricade was thrown up in the Rue St. Maur.

Although the demonstration was growing more threatening, the force of the Government was increasing every hour.

Troops in the garrisons were put under arms by order of Marechal Canrobert.

The troops force all idlers and loiterers to move on, and are assisted by the *agents de surete* (police).

The district lying between the Rue Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in the possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of

POLICE CHARGED THE BARRICADE

in the Rue Faubourg du Temple and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed. One of the commissaries was dangerously wounded and one policeman killed. At other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had

PILLAGED THE ARMORIES,

and in that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in skirmishes early in the evening. A great number of arrests have been made. At 3 o'clock this morning over three hundred persons had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the Barracks Prince Eugene. Many of these were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor. It is rumored that Gustave Flourens, who is looked upon as

THE LEADER OF THE RIOTERS,

has been arrested, but this is not yet confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother before going to the meeting, that if Rochefort were arrested she probably would never see him again.

When Rochefort was arrested he offered no resistance, but urged the people to remain quiet. His compatriot, Gustave Flourens, who was present, urged the people to release Rochefort. A few shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The barricades were made by carriages and omnibuses upset in the streets, and wired together with telegraph wires. The police dispersed the rioters during the night.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT WORK.

At one o'clock this afternoon a strong detachment of the National Guard, comprising both infantry and cavalry, proceeded to Belleville. Large bodies of police are massed at the Faubourg Montmartre, the workmen's *quartier*.

The insurgents concentrated in strong force on the quays, near the Jardin des Plantes. A column of *Chasseurs a pied* and a field battery were sent there, but they dispersed the crowd without bloodshed.

A rush was made for the heights of La Rouquette by a body of workmen, women, and children, but they found a strong force in possession of this strategic position.

A REVOLUTION AT ST. DENIS.

It is rumored that an insurrectionary movement has been set on foot at St. Denis, some twelve miles from Paris, where the Kings of France were buried. Troops were immediately sent there by railroad. No fighting had occurred at the last advices. The northern barriers have been surveyed by engineers, and cannon are being sent from Vincennes.

PARIS, Feb. 8—8 P. M.—In the Corps Législatif to-day, M. Keratry, one of the Liberal deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to a political meeting where five thousand persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence. The act of the Government was a

PROVOCATION TO THE DISTURBANCES.

A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chambers to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would have given rise. He asserted that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place, and the country would judge between the Ministry and the rioters. He said there need be no uneasiness for the people. The Government was animated by the best sentiments toward them. The Minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration had Rochefort been arrested at the Chambers. M. Olivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with

PRUDENCE AND HUMANITY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—6 P. M.—The news of the arrest of M. Henri Rochefort, and its consequences, have made a sensation here. Many rumors are afloat; one that the troops had fired upon the crowd. These rumors, however, are generally discredited.

Paris was tranquil last night.

VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

Land Reform Measures for Ireland—The Status of British Citizenship.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The second session of the Eighth Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Sydney, and the Earl of Bessborough. At 2 o'clock the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Cairns then read the Queen's speech, as follows:

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that her recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as it had been her intention to do.

You reassemble at a period of remarkable public interest.

Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters toward this country, and these feelings Her Majesty cordially reciprocates. There is a growing disposition among nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difference. The conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined encourages Her Majesty's confidence in the maintenance of general tranquillity.

Papers will be laid before you with reference to the recent occurrences in New Zealand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. The estimates for the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. They are framed with a view in the first place to the effective maintenance of the public establishments, and will impose a diminished charge upon Her Majesty's subjects. The condition of the revenue has answered the expectations formed in the past session. Her Majesty trusts you will be disposed to carry to completion the inquiry you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare materials useful for early legislation.

Lords and gentlemen: It will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, who collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting, that steady confidence in law and desire to render [illegible] administration which mark Her Majesty's subjects in general. This will aid in consolidating the fabric of the empire.

We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and among these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the [illegible] of national education.

In fulfilment of an engagement to the Government of the United States, a bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries, and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object.

You will be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the Commission on Courts of Judicature for the improvement of the Constitution and procedure of the superior tribunal of original appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of the question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of those great institutions, and heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing.

Her Majesty likewise recommends you to undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate and grant licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

Measures will be brought under your consideration facilitating the transfer of lands for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy, amending laws as to the disabilities of members of trade combinations, and for consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relates to merchant shipping.

While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern. The Executive has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage. Partial improvement may be observed, although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods. The indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils her Majesty places reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the laws. She will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of special provisions should such a policy appear, during the session, to be required by the permanent interest of peace and order.

Upon these and all other subjects her majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of God.

At the conclusion of the reading the Marquis of Huntly, who was in full Highland costume, moved the address to the Queen, and the motion was seconded by the Earl of Fingall.

SPEECHES BY DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

In the House of Commons many new members were sworn in, and a new writ of election for Dublin University was issued. Mr. Gladstone, on entering the Chamber, was vehemently cheered. One of his first official acts was to give notice that he should move for the expulsion of the member from Tipperary, because he was under sentence of penal servitude, and the seat was consequently vacant.

Notices were also given of the introduction of an Irish Land bill, an Educational bill, and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, and for the repeal of the seventy-fourth clause of the Reform Bill.

In accordance with the arrangement previously announced, Capt. Egerton, member for East Derbyshire, moved the reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, member for Chelsea, seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli then rose to speak, and was heartily cheered. He thought discussion of important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The Government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reforms contingent on future legislation. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder, and secret societies. The Government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries, were now inadmissible. The loyalists were depressed and insulted. The Catholic priests heartily supported the Government. Trade in this agitation was made desperate by the Whig policy. Fenian influence, which had originated in America, and had been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was now reviving. The land tenure still remained unchanged, and therefore could not be held responsible for the troubles unless Ireland had bodily gone mad. She certainly cherished hopes suggested by the Government, which it would be impossible to realize.

Mr. Gladstone replied. He admitted the difficult position of the Government. Their opponents, indeed, admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last opportunity. He complimented Mr. Disraeli. This Government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Mr. Disraeli's speech to a wish to satisfy extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present Government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having inflicted his intention of seeking in all frankness and fairness conciliation rather than opposition.

Lord Redesdale was reelected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

The Habeas Corpus Doesn't Reach the Irving House.

Mr. Stephens, formerly a Revenue Inspector in the Thirty-second District, was arrested in St. Louis under a warrant from Judge Blatchford, charging that he had defrauded the Government by making false returns of measurement of whiskey at the time of its removal from bonded warehouses. He was brought to this city by Officer Tapley, and locked up for two days in the Irving House. At length he was taken before Commissioner Betts and held in $500 bail for examination. The argument was to have been heard yesterday, but it was again postponed. Mr. Stephens and his friends emphatically deny that "he had decamped to St. Louis." He says that the fact of his arrest was kept quiet, not by himself, but by the official who caused it, because he can prove that the charges preferred against him are groundless.

Ball of the French Cooks.

The French cooks of the leading city hotels and club houses have a benevolent organization which gives a ball once a year. Each cook prepares for the supper one or more choice dishes in his best style, ornamented with all the graces of his fancy. The result is a repast rarely exceeded, with which the wines and the coffee are in perfect keeping. These cooks receive salaries of from $250 to $400 a month, and are artists in their way. Among them last night were Mehl of the Brevoort, Carroll of the St. Nicholas, Ladin of the Metropolitan, Ferand of the Fifth avenue, Délifé of the Manhattan Club and Dardy of the Union Club. Among the hotel proprietors were Warren Leland of the Metropolitan, George S. Leland of the St. Charles, Burr of the Everett, and Stetson of the Astor. The ball was crowded, and overflowing with pretty French girls.

The Doctor who Disinherited his Relatives.

Dr. Lee was again called yesterday as a witness in behalf of the contestants of the will. He testified that he had read the testimony taken before the Surrogate, or at least those portions bearing upon the sanity or insanity of the late Dr. Carlton Gates; and what he had read tended to confirm his own convictions that the deceased physician was insane at the time and previous to making his will. The testimony on both sides was closed.

Wilson Industrial School and Mission.

The Managers of the Wilson Industrial School require $22,614 to complete the payment on their building and render it suitable for the school and mission work. Good citizens are invited to consider the fact that $50 annually will supply a daily dinner and comfortable clothing for two children a year.

New Route to Lake Mahopac.

The construction of the proposed new railroad from this city to Brewsters, Putnam county, in this State, to connect at that point with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and thus form a new route to Boston, is to be begun next week.

Murderer Sentenced.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 8.—Leroy Colton was to-day convicted of the murder of Mayor Lechmar in this city last April. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April next.

THE FIRST GREAT STORM.

WINTER IN EARNEST ALONG THE WHOLE ATLANTIC COAST.

The Perplexities of the Railroad Conductors and Stage-Drivers—Collisions on the Railroads—Alarm on the Jersey City Ferries—Horse-Cars that have Suspended—The Mails Behind.

The first great snow storm of the season came down upon us at about 4:30 yesterday morning, and continued through the day and last night without intermission. The average depth of snow on the ground at midnight was about six inches. There were then some indications of a change to cold and frosty weather, which should give the lovers of sleigh bells and fast horses a chance for sport for a week to come. Travel not only in the city but all over the country north and west of us has been greatly retarded. Here the railroad teams were doubled all day, and it was with difficulty that they

MADE ANYTHING LIKE TIME

in their running. The mail and express trains were several hours behind time, and many of them did not arrive last night. The early Southern mail at the Post Office was two hours behind. A strong north wind sprung up in the afternoon and sent the little snowflakes into every nook and cranny. The fire alarm and police telegraph wires were blown down throughout the city. Several of the

CAR LINES STOPPED RUNNING

early in the evening, and considerable inconvenience was experienced of course. The extent and ravages of the storm throughout the city and neighborhood may be made clearer by the following:

THE FERRIES.

The Hunter's Point boats were about twenty minutes behind time during the early part of the day, but made their regular trips toward evening. The Catharine street and Fulton ferries kept regular time all day; Wall street was also up to time, and the South Brooklyn, although slightly retarded in the morning, did not lose a trip during the day. The first boat to Staten Island, leaving New York at 7 A. M., did not start, but every other trip was made. From all accounts it was blowing a heavy gale outside Sandy Hook. The driving wind and sleet, accompanied, later toward evening, by a fog, made navigation doubly perilous. Nevertheless the Sound boats all started on their daily trips as usual. The Jersey City and Hoboken ferries were regular in their trips, but

THE RAILROADS

seem to have lost a little time. The New York Central road has managed to keep within ten or fifteen minutes of the usual time, but the New Jersey railroad was not so successful. The afternoon trains were about forty minutes late. The evening Washington trains were over an hour late, a very rare occurrence. The horse cars along South and West streets had considerable difficulty in getting through the snow and slush. At Fulton and Washington Markets, where the traffic is greatest on South and West streets and the roads not particularly wide, traffic was greatly impeded. The Belt Railway Company had gangs of men at those points keeping their tracks clear, and snow plows and scrapers were also carried over the road at intervals; but it was, nevertheless, almost impossible to keep the cars on the track at certain turnings in the road. This was especially the case with the Second avenue cars at South and Oliver streets, and with the Belt line at Corlear's Point and Avenue D and Fourteenth street, and again at Forty-seventh street, where a blockade was formed which lasted two or three hours. The avenue is not graded at this point, and the cars had to be lifted on the track bodily one after another.

THE THIRD AVENUE CARS

ran with greater regularity than any other line owing to the free and constant use of steam plows and sweepers. The Sixth and Eighth avenues lines with the same accessories made pretty regular trips all day but every car was fearfully crowded in the afternoon. A Bleecker street and a Broadway car came into collision about six o'clock last evening at the intersection of Greene and Bleecker streets. The passengers were greatly frightened but nobody was hurt, and no damage was done. A little delay was caused however.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

With few exceptions, the railroad lines were traversed all day with single teams. They made every trip behind time in consequence, although plows and sweepers were used to clear the tracks. The cars were crammed with living souls, and the horses, jaded with hard work, really gave out. Extra horses were kept in reserve at convenient points, and were put on when the cars ascended a hill. At the intersection of Grand and South Seventh streets, E. D., car No. 10 of the former line was thrown across the track, and the Myrtle avenue cars and others were detained more than half an hour awaiting its removal.

EXCITEMENT ON THE RIVER.

The boat Jersey City, which leis the Jersey slide at 8¼, had hardly left it ere she narrowly escaped cutting through the centre of another ferry boat. By means of the fog-bells the Jersey City gained the New York side, put into the Barclay street slip, backed out again, and was swept down stream by wind and tide past the Cortlandt street slip. Her next effort to get in placed her broadside across the slips, and she was again forced down stream, rasping along the piles and smashing out all the windows on the gentlemen's cabin side, and several men narrowly escaped injury. After an escape from a collision with a boat leaving the slip, the Jersey City made fast.

INCIDENTS.

As one of the trains of the New Jersey Transportation Company was passing near Rahway yesterday, a woman, apparently intoxicated, was seen lying across the track. When discovered it was too late to stop the train before it reached her. The engineer did all in his power to bring it to a stop, but in spite of all his efforts the cow-catcher of the engine struck her. The train was instantly stopped, and a passenger hurried back to find out the extent of her injuries, when the astonishing discovery was made that the woman had been thrown from the track without being injured in the least.

A fore and aft brig, well loaded, which left the East River, near Market street, on Monday night, put back yesterday morning in distress, with her mainmast broken short off, and the loss of her bowsprit. The topgallant mast and stays in falling came very near killing several of her crew, who were at the time clearing the bowsprit.

Yesterday morning the second mate of a vessel going to sea, while crossing the lower part of South street, dropped dead, doubtless owing to his exposure to the storm.

UP THE RIVER.

The storm has prevailed up the river all day, and as night closed in increased in violence, the wind blowing a gale. The snow drifted heavily, and the progress of trains on the Hudson River Railroad was impeded. The snow was nearly ten inches deep in Poughkeepsie early last evening.

The City Hall clock stopped last night at 9:38.

SNOWBANKS IN NEW JERSEY.

In Trenton the snow and sleet fell to a depth of nearly six inches. The trains on the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads ran on time crowded with passengers. Between Princeton and New Brunswick the storm was very severe. At many places huge snow banks drifted against the railroad embankments. The tracks, however, were kept comparatively clear, and every precaution was taken to prevent interruption to travel.

THE STORM IN NEWARK.

In Newark, travel on the street railroads was partially suspended during the day, and on some of the lines entirely suspended in the evening. In the suburbs the roads were blockaded, and in some places impassable for over eight inches of snow had fallen up to 11 o'clock last night.

THE EXTENT OF THE STORM.

Place.	*Atms.*	*Ther.*	*Place.*	*Atms.*	*Ther.*
Halifax	clear	—	Augusta	cloudy	49
Portland	cloudy	2	Wilmington		
Boston	cloudy	38	D.C.	snow	36
Oswego	snow	3	Louisville	cloudy	31
Buffalo	snow	6	Mobile	clear	42
Chicago	clear	—	Key West	cloudy	67
Pittsburgh	snow	32	Havana	cloudy	72
Philadelphia	snow	34	Washington	cloudy	32

The storm extended to Havana.

Burying a Drunkard's Daughter.

At about 1 A. M. on Monday morning, Wm. Scanlon, a shoemaker, residing at 523 First avenue, was found dragging the dead body of his daughter, aged 17, around the room. He was drunk, and an officer was called to arrest him. He was locked up, and Capt. Thorne, hearing of the circumstances, went personally to the place, and found on two chairs the daughter's body. In a corner was the poor mother, almost unable to gasp from exhaustion. The Captain took in the situation at once, and placing a note in the poor woman's hand, informed her that he would have her daughter properly buried. This promise he faithfully kept.

The Jacobs Murder.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—John Jacobs, who was found dead in Stoughton, was 68 years of age, and had charge of a farm owned by an elderly woman named Hannah Bird, and lived in the house with her. William White and wife, and a man named Phillips, all colored, are under arrest.

Colored Man's Magnanimity.

The Virginia House, by 109 to 10, adopted resolutions yesterday asking Congress to remove all political disabilities from the people of Virginia. The colored members voted for the resolution, the negatives being the white members of the extreme factions.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

Consul Folsom's Interview with Secretary Fish—The Provisional Government of Hayti Laying up its War Ships—Making Civil Positions for Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Arthur Folsom, the Consul (not Minister) for the Provisional Government of Hayti, at New York, has gone from here to his post. He and Mr. Delmonte were deputed by the Saget Government to make known to the Government of the United States the change of Government and restoration of peace in Hayti, and to acquaint Mr. Fish of the desire of the Provisional Government to continue to be on friendly terms with the United States. Mr. Fish said that he was happy to receive the deputation, and to learn that such were the sentiments of the Government which they represented, but he desired to be informed upon a subject on which he had received official information, relative to the fitting out of war steamers by their Government, which he had been assured were intended for the purpose of aiding the Cabral party in their designs against President Baez, of San Domingo, although he trusted that he had been misinformed, as he had informed their authorities of the protectorate assumed by the United States over the Government of President Baez.

Mr. Folsom was glad to have it in his power to assure Mr. Fish that the rumor was wholly untrue, and that his Government had no intention of arming vessels for any purpose whatever. On the contrary, they were laying up all their ships, and had paid off and discharged their crews before he left Port-au-Prince; and he further assured Mr. Fish that, now that Salnave, the great obstacle to their peace, had been removed, they did not intend to aid Cabral in any manner.

Mr. Folsom says that it is the intention of his Government to provide suitable civil positions for the officers of the late revolutionary army who distinguished themselves in the recent struggle, and that the feeling of the people is strongly in opposition to any measures which might create either internal or external difficulties.

THE UMBRELLA GIRLS' STRIKE.

The Strikers about to Form a Protective Union, which the other Labor Unions may Sustain with Pecuniary Aid.

The girls and women who work on umbrellas and parasols in this city, numbering nearly 2,000, have been a week on strike against an attempt to reduce their wages. The employing houses are as follows: A. R. & M. Davis, 508 Broadway; Ellis, Knapp & Co., 94 Walker street; Dow & Fisk, 98 Franklin street; Bennett & Potter, 55 Walker street; Hall, Black & Co., 85 Walker street; Simon Thieler, 86 Leonard street; Schloss Bros., 336 Broadway; George J. Bird & Co., 12 Warren street; Bamberger & Oppenheimer, 68 Reade street; Leavitt & Bacon, 49 Walker street; and Charles L. Rabitte, 38 Lispenard street.

The work upon which the women are employed is sewing the cotton or silk upon the frame. On cotton umbrellas two feet long, they have received 6¼ cents, and three quarters of an hour are required for the work. For a large umbrella, nearly three feet long, 11½ cents has been paid, and for silk umbrellas and parasols, higher prices have been allowed in proportion, on account of the greater nicety of the work. A preparation of over a month is required for the cotton work, and about three or four months' time is needed for proficiency in the more skilled branches. Work is likely only four months of the year, when an average of $8 a week is earned. At other times, work averages scarcely $5.

Mr. Nelson W. Young took the chair last night, and Committees of two were appointed for each shop, who should to-day ascertain which of the girls connected with it would join the Union to be formed, and which of them would not. It was proposed by Mr. Feneer, of the Knights of St. Crispin, that all the Union girls working in a shop should cease work, in case anyone was introduced there who had not been a member, and work according to the scale laid down. Mr. Feneer in talking of women's right to equal wages with men for the performance of equal work, said he did not mean the right to vote. There was here a general laugh, and echos of "I wish we could."

The meeting adjourned until Saturday, when the Committees will report.

A FIEND FROM THE SEA.

Atrocities on Shipboard—The Liverpool Liners Again in Court.

The ship Neptune, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on the 5th inst., and immediately eight of her crew preferred charges of inhuman and cruel treatment against the captain and first and second mates. This ship is the mate of the James Foster, Captain Peabody, of the Neptune, has heretofore had charges of cruelty preferred against him. A general affidavit has been made by the eight seamen in substance as follows:

James Brady: I was born in Manchester, England, and am 25 years of age; I shipped in Liverpool, December 24, 1869, for a voyage to New York; during the voyage Mr. Peabody put me in irons, and while in irons I fell asleep; the captain found me asleep and beat me on the head with a cowhide; he then put a broomhandle between my legs and doubled me up so that I could not move; he then pricked me in the back with a sword, and struck me on the face with it, severely cutting my nose; he has beaten me several times with an iron belaying pin.

The second mate (Nolan) knocked me down with a lamp, and while down kicked me with his heavy sea boots, bruising my head and breaking my nose; he beat me several times while I was at the wheel, and on one occasion struck me on the face with a capstan bar; he compelled me to lie over the pig pen, my feet on one side and my head on the other side, in which position I was kept about fifteen minutes; he then made me stand on my head about an hour, my legs resting against the pen.

Capt. Peabody stood by when I was being punished, and would tell the second mate when he had beaten me enough.

Other affidavits are of like tenor.

MURDER TRIAL IN NEWARK.

Leonhardt Schwun Arraigned for the Murder of Conrad Stoll.

Leonhardt Schwun was arraigned in the Essex County Court yesterday, for the killing of Conrad Stoll on Sunday, Nov. 28th, in the German boarding house and saloon kept by Jacob Hesse, at No. 81 Bowery street, Newark.

The jury was accepted without a challenge. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Caleb S. Titsworth, the Prosecutor of the Pleas, referred to the row in the saloon, which resulted in the fatal stab given Conrad Stoll; to the flight of the prisoner and his capture near New Haven, Ct.; to his arrival in Newark; his indictment, and other facts. He remarked that little was known of the case by the public at large save that Stoll was killed and Schwun was believed to be his murderer; also, that in his opinion it was all the public should be permitted to know of capital crimes.

Labor Reform Politics in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Feb. 8.—The Labor Reform Party are to open their campaign in New Hampshire next Tuesday, by a speech at Concord from S. Flint, their candidate for the Governorship. On Friday they will publish a campaign paper of fifteen thousand copies, edited by John H. Goodale, to be followed by others. They claim at least eight thousand votes in the State. This will defeat an election of Governor by the people, and throw it in the Legislature, where Gov. Stearns will undoubtedly be reelected.

A Jersey Desdemona.

Elvira Grossman, a prepossessing and rather pretty white girl 18 years of age, and a native of Germany, was arrested in a small boat in Newark yesterday, in company with Amos Stackhouse, a colored man, whose wife is confined in jail on a charge of adultery. They were taken to the police station, where they were locked up on a charge of fornication. The charge was made by Charles Pfeifer, stepfather of the girl. They made considerable resistance to the officers, and some force was necessary to effect their arrest.

Air Line Hence to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report favorably upon Cake's bill chartering a direct railroad from Washington to New York, via anthracite coal region of Schuylkill county, Pa.

Bid for the Fenian Vote.

Resolutions instructing the New Jersey Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the Government to intercede with Great Britain for the liberation of Irish political prisoners were adopted in the New Jersey Assembly yesterday.

LATEST LABOR NEWS.

Sixteen bricklayers working for Mr. Patk. Carlon on a hat factory in President street, Brooklyn, struck on Monday against reduction of their wages.

Two hundred street laborers in Hudson City, N. J., struck yesterday, because they were not allowed one hour for dinner. The contractor yielded.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

One McCormick, a brakeman residing in Chester, Orange county, fell from train No. 831 Eastern Division, Erie railway, on Sunday morning, one mile west of Suffern. He was run over by a train following and killed.

A Central Pacific Railroad boarding-house car caught fire in Bine Creek station on the 1st inst., from sparks from a passing locomotive. Joseph Rulk escaped with serious burns in a nude condition. He had to walk two miles to reach a habitation, and his feet were frozen. He died on Sunday last.

MR. SWEENY'S LEGISLATURE

THE EXTINCTION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Revival of the Law Under Which all the Police Justices Sat in the Sessions—Compelling Jurors to Serve, and Paying Them for Their Service—The Waning Fortunes of the Ring.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The New York delegation held a caucus in Senator Norton's parlors in the Delavan House to-night, to consult upon the expediency of introducing a bill to abolish the Court of Special Sessions as at present constituted. Colonel Michael C. Murphy was called to the chair, and Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan officiated as secretary; a majority of the caucus were emphatically in favor of the immediate repeal of the law by which two Police Justices are authorized to preside over the

UNCONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

Alex. Frear, 'Squire Sweeny's man Friday, said that he was preparing a bill which provided for the election of three Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He hoped that the caucus would defer further action until he could complete it. Senator Bradley, an admirer of Justice Dowling, took the same view of the case as Frear, and likewise did Mr. Fields. The fat man, Mr. Kiernan moved that the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the caucus be binding on all the members. Before the Chairman put the question Senator Bradley and his brother-in-laws, Bower and Frear, picked up their hats and quit the room.

THE RING SUPPORTERS,

who, by the way, having dwindled down to the number of two within the last week, having bolted from the caucus, the further proceedings were characterized by unusual harmony; that harmony which will prevail in the councils of the Democracy only when the power of a corrupt Ring is broken, and every man in politics shall own himself, and vote and act as his sense of duty and his manhood dictate. The caucus, by a unanimous vote, agreed upon the following bill, which is to be introduced in both Houses to-morrow:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act in relation to the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York," passed April 24, 1868, and all acts amendatory thereof, are, except as herein otherwise provided, hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts in force at the time of the passage of said act are hereby revived, and shall henceforth be in full force and effect; provided, however, that no extra compensation shall be paid or awarded to any Police Justice for serving as a member of the said Court of Special Sessions.

SEC. 2. All the powers and duties conferred upon and vested in the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York, by any act in force at the time of the passage of this act shall remain and be vested in the said Court, as the same is hereby revived and established, except that all appointments authorized by law to be made by the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, shall be made by the Board of Police Justices.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

As this bill will become a law beyond all peradventure, Justice Dowling will no longer figure on the bench of a court which has been made an auxiliary of the Ring; and thus one by one are the strongholds of Squire Sweeny and the Ring being captured by the honest young Democracy. Abraham O. Hall, having finished with the

RING'S NEW CHARTER,

and recovered from the great fatigue which must have necessarily ensued from such stupendous labor, is once more hard at work drawing up memorials, bills, and writing editorial articles against the independent Democratic Senators, in a well-known Ring journal of decreasing circulation. Strange to say

ABRAHAM'S LAST BILL,

which was offered in the Assembly this morning, calls for no appropriation. It was accompanied by a memorial to the Legislature, informing that ignorant body, in so many words, that he had sent them a bill because his experience in the administration of criminal law has peculiarly fitted him for the job. This is modestly stated in the memorial. Both the memorial and bill are printed in the city papers. The bill enacts that any Judge in the city of New York shall excuse a juror from serving in any of the criminal courts thereof, unless the juror is absent from the city, or too sick to serve. The jurors should be paid a certain amount per diem, to be fixed by the Legislature. In case the juror fails to attend the Court shall issue an attachment against him, and bring the delinquent juror before it, and compel him to serve.

Mr. Mosely's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS,

and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the springs, was ordered to a third reading. This office is the last refuge of the Republicans, and the fierce democracy of Onondaga demand these offices. Mr Alvord opposed the bill, as a matter of course. Mr. Mosely very sarcastically replied, that as the democracy were held responsible for the administration of the affairs of the State they meant to have entire control of it.

THE NEW YORK POLITICIANS

are in a fearful ferment of excitement over the incarceration of Warden Stacom by Judge McCunn. Nothing else is talked of. They say that Judge McCunn's action is highly commendable and clearly legal, and they anxiously await to hear what course the Judge intends to pursue in the event of Stacom's discharge by Judge Ingraham. A prominent leader of the Ring asserted that such a course would not only be personally insulting to Judge McCunn, whose mandate Stacom had disregarded, but it would be a gross violation of the only protection which our tribunals have in enforcing their legal mandates and orders. He said that only one thing remained for Judge McCunn to do, and that was to

IMPRISON STACOM

until his extraordinary insulting action is properly punished. It is intimated that a resolution is to be introduced in the Legislature, demanding of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction by what authority their subordinate officers refuse to obey the orders of Judge McCunn, and another resolution investigating the affairs of the Commissioners who do not stand in very high estimation here. It is said that Stacom refuses to produce the prisoner in compliance with

SQUIRE SWEENY'S ORDERS.

A caucus of the Democratic members of both Houses meet to-morrow evening in the Assembly Chamber, to nominate a Regent of the University, and a Police Commissioner in place of Judge Bosworth. Mr Flagg of Troy, is a candidate for the former, and for the latter, the incumbent and Sachsbard Knapp, Esq. Mr. Knapp will probably be successful as Judge Bosworth is regarded as too aged for the position by the young democracy.

The tax levy for your city is to be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow.

Comptroller Connolly, Street Commissioner McLean, and a legion of New York politicians are here.

In the Senate a bill was introduced repealing the Metropolitan

EXCISE LAW.

Mr. Norton offered a substitute for the bill, applying to the whole State, creating a Board of Excise in each city, village, and town. In the villages the President of the village and three members of the trustees are annually designated, and in the towns the Supervisor and the Justices of the Peace shall constitute the Board. In the cities the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall appoint three Commissioners of Excise, at a salary not exceeding $2,500 per annum. The license fee in cities shall be fixed in the discretion of the Board at a sum not less than $50, nor more than $150; licenses to be granted on the written application of the applicant. No license shall be required to sell liquors in quantities over five gallons not to be used on the premises. The license shall not authorize sales on Sundays, nor dictate days, except as to hotels entertaining travelers, nor prevent the sale of lager beer on Sundays in places not exposed to public view. Intoxication shall be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

In the Assembly bills were introduced—Amending the act relative to improving streets of New York; authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish and maintain public baths. SOL.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The French Republicans of this city have a banquet on the 23d inst.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling discoursed on matrimony last night in the Berean Baptist Church.

The John Murry (Alderman) Association of the Fifteenth Ward, last evening made arrangements for a grand invitation hop at Niblo's Garden on the 28th inst.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES.

Wick harbor has been destroyed by a hurricane

John Bright is ill, and has been forbidden by his physicians to attend Parliament.

Queen Victoria is still at Windsor. She will remain there until the 15 of March.

Mr. Gladstone has written Prof. Rogers, approving the removal of clerical disabilities.

The steamship Main, from Southampton yesterday, took £34,000 sterling for New York, in specie.

To-day the