THE STATE CAPITAL.

Overhauling the Weehawken Ferry Company.

A Private Company for the Management of the City Markets.

Interesting Bill for Savings Banks and their Depositors.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1870.

The Areopagus of oratory—as John B. Coughan, in a speech the other evening, termed the Capitol—is decidedly dull to-day. The "potent, grave and reverend seigniors" of the Senate having adjourned over till to-morrow morning are not here. The kings, queens, princes and "small fry" of the lobby have not yet returned, and the Assembly Chamber looks comparatively deserted.

Mr. George W. Plunkett lives in the Twenty-second ward of New York, and has occasion to go to Weehawken once in a while, or some of his "constits" do, and they have finally found out what everybody knew some time ago, and what the HERALD has repeatedly referred to. They have found that

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY,

including the boat, bridges, floats, racks and other appurtenances are in a filthy, dilapidated and unsafe condition; that the boat is run only at the convenience and accommodation of the company and the cattle—which form the greater number of passengers—but generally more in the consideration of the former than the latter. Mr. Plunkett has moved in the matter, and to-day offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to investigate and report a thorough statement of the condition of the ferry and what course should be adopted to render it serviceable.

A GASSY RESOLUTION

was introduced to-day by Mr. Hennessey, of New York. Mr. Hennessey has noted with deep concern the fact that the gas companies in New York do not supply good gas and that they charge too much for what they do furnish; that those corporations are bad (in point of fact) corporations, and the corporation of New York is more able to do the work; therefore he wished the Legislature to resolve that the Committee on Cities should inquire into the propriety and feasibility of revoking the charters of the companies and entrusting the supply of gas to one of the departments of the city government, and should report within two weeks. This might have offered a good opportunity for the gas companies to show how they could defeat the good intentions of Mr. Hennessey had not the resolution been tabled and the qualms of Mr. Hennessey's conscience thus effectually squelched.

"HANK" SMITH'S CASE

came up to-day in regular order, but nobody moved its passage, whereupon Mr. Peter Mitchell moved to recommit the matter to the Committee on Cities, and the case was thus disposed of.

Not content with "going for" the Market Superintendent on Saturday last, the Assembly to-day ordered to its third reading the bill incorporating a

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,

which shall have power to purchase, hold and convey real estate within the limits of the city and erect docks, buildings and other improvements for the purposes of public markets. This bill may be regarded as the entering wedge for the ulterior purpose of taking away from the city government the control of the markets, for which, perhaps, not very many would grieve.

A NUT FOR MORRISANIA FOLK

to crack is contained in the bill of Senator Caldwell, which to-day passed to its third reading in the Assembly. The Westchester folks have been growling lately about taxes and taxation for roads and improvements. This bill gives the town authorities of Morrisania power to issue bonds for $15,000 to pay for town hall, $10,000 for unpaid bills audited prior to January 1, 1869, and $35,000 to defray expenses of Commissioner for mapping out streets, roads, &c. All this in addition to the moneys now authorized to be raised by law. Here is a chance for Herring and Haskins and other heavy weights to get up meetings and review the judiciary and otherwise exhibit their legal acumen and forensic power.

While the insurance companies are being overhauled by the Committee on Insurance

THE SAVINGS BANKS

will be shown how they may benefit the State to a great extent. Mr. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, has introduced a bill which will meet, no doubt, with much favor. It provides that the savings banks and institutions throughout the State shall transfer one-half of their surplus fund to the State Treasurer. It appears that there are now in the possession of the insurance companies some $12,000,000 of surplus. The interest on the portion to be transferred to the State in accordance with the provisions of the bill, it is intimated, will give almost $600,000 annually, which it is proposed to devote to the completion of the new Capitol building, and after the completion of the Capitol the revenue from the fund to go to the school fund. The bill further provides that deposits which have been unclaimed for ten years shall be transferred to the State Treasurer in trust for the depositors, and it also provides for a reduction of the surplus from ten per cent to five per cent. The penalty for neglect or refusal on the part of the institutions to comply with this act is made the forfeiture of the charter, and if the State Treasurer have reason to believe that any institution is shirking, he has the power granted him to appoint an expert to examine the accounts.

THE GAME MAN

of the House is Mr. Winans, of Chautauqua, and, as it is said, he bears that reputation deservedly. The various bills on the game subject which have been presented to the House have been referred to him for the purpose of codification. He has completed his task and has prepared a most comprehensive and exhaustive code of laws for the protection of game in the State. His code provides, among other things, that no moose or wild deer shall be killed between the month of January and July, both inclusive, and no wild fawn shall be killed while in their spotted skin; that no moose or deer is to be pursued with a dog except in October and November; that no person shall hunt, snare or kill gray rabbits except during November, December, January and February, nor employ ferrets in the hunting of rabbits. Killing wild pigeons while in nesting ground, or the breaking up of or discharging firearms within 1,000 feet of such ground is prohibited. Duck are not to be killed between February and July, both inclusive, nor is any gun to be used in killing any game bird except such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder. Game birds are not to be disturbed with intent to kill while at night in a resting place. It is made a misdemeanor to violate these sections, except the birds or animals are in the act of destroying growing crops, grapes or summer fruit. The trapping or killing or having in one's possession any eagle, fish hawk, night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, sparrow, yellow bird, wren, marten, oriole, reed bird, or wild song bird, except from August to December, both inclusive, is forbidden. For robbing or destroying any nests of wild birds five dollars penalty is placed on each offence. Killing or trapping for scientific study or for preservation is exempted from the penalties imposed. No pinnated grouse is to be killed prior to 1880, except on a person's own ground, and then only when the grouse is owned by himself. To prohibit trespass the owners of lands are required to give notice by advertising for three weeks in the official papers of the county, or in the newspaper published in the town in which his lands are situate, and he is obliged also to post notices at least one foot square in two conspicuous places during May and April. The penalty for trespass then is damages not exceeding twenty-five dollars and full value of the game killed or taken. No game or unwholesome substance of any kind is to be thrown in any fresh or shore waters or estuaries with intent to injure fish under penalty of action for damage and trial for misdemeanor. Any person building a dam higher than two feet on thirty waters from May to November is to construct at one end a well protected sluiceway to permit the safe passing of fish. No fish is to be taken from fresh waters except for purposes of food; no bass or pickerel is to be caught with net or seine within 5,000 feet of the shore from May to September, both inclusive; no brook trout is to be caught with any instrument except hook and line. Catching for the purposes of stocking other waters and catching minnows for bait are excepted. Destroying nets placed in the East and North rivers for catching shad lays the destroyer liable for damages and a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence. The penalties received by way of fines are to go, one-half to the complainant and the other half to the support of the poor of the county in which the case is tried.

This bill will be read with interest, no doubt, by Mr. Bergh as a philanthropist, Recorder Hackett, R. B. Roosevelt and "other sich," as sportsmen who are willing to "do the fair thing" by dumb beasts which afford them so much healthy exercise, excitement, and amusement.

THAT LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS

between the tribes, and which has had the monopoly of the talk and excitement here during the past few weeks, has scarcely been alluded to in the words or deeds of the Salons here to-day. All hands other than those immediately attached to the leaders on either side seemed to be indifferent as to the result of the quarrel. Owing to the absence of the grand chiefs of the Tuscaroras, who are "going for" the Tammany braves, there seems to be a lull in the warfare. It seem to be generally believed, however, that the excitement will be renewed to-morrow, and that the fight will be (to use an entirely original expression) short, sharp and decisive.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—That as the Weehawken Ferry Company disregard the provisions of their lease, the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to make said company comply with their lease, and have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The consideration of private claim bills was made a special order for the evening of a week from Friday next.

By Mr. HENNESSEY—That the Committee on Cities inquire into the propriety of revoking the charters of New York city gas companies, owing to their gross impositions. Laid over under the rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in committee disposed of the following bills as noted:—

Conferring additional powers on surrogates; authorizing an examination into the effects of deceased persons—third reading. To alter the map of New York, relative to 135th street—third reading.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to recommit to the Committee on Cities the bill to confirm the appointment of Henry Smith Supervisor of New York. Agreed to.

Chartering the Manhattan Market Company of New York. Third reading.

To provide for the construction of roadways over Bushwick creek, Kings county. Ordered to a third reading.

To open and grade Olive street, from Grand street to Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act for laying out streets in Flushing. Ordered to a third reading.

Chartering the St. John the Baptist Benevolent Society of New York city. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to the care and education of deaf mutes, making an appropriation to the society for teaching deaf mutes to speak. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Broadway Savings Institution of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

THE SEWARD RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

Thursday for the One, Monday for the Other—Preparations Under Way for Both.

Ex-Secretary Seward, like a sensible statesman, remained within doors yesterday at his rooms, in the Astor House, while his legion of friends trooped through the snow and slush to find him and to hear his inimitably fresh and sparkling conversation. Out of office none can be so familiar and entertaining without being vulgar, and withal so free and easy with strangers as well as friends, as the retired statesman and sage of Auburn. He smoked his cigar or dipped into the mysteries of a hot whiskey decoction just as the humor took him, but never allowed either engagement to interfere with the buoyant flow of his fascinating yarns about Mexico or the Queen of the Antilles. He looks about ten years younger than when he was seeking in the troublous times of the late Chief Magistrate, to harmonize executive and legislative differences. His son Fred, wearing the same sweet and amiable smile he ever did, but looking just a trifle weak and fatigued, received his father's visitors with the grace of a courtier. Few left the room, after talking with the venerable ex-Secretary, without feeling impressed with the marvellous mental and physical elasticity, combined with the light, perennial play of fancy that have sustained him through the most remarkable events of the last two score years. Among those who paid their respects were General McClellan, Edwards Pierrepont, A. T. Stewart, Wm. M. Evarts, General J. de la Franiorie, the Misses Laverrerie Barreda, Cyrus W. Field, Arthur Leary, Charles O. Joline, Colonel Van Buren, John A. Kennedy, General J. C. Sullivan, Dr. John H. Griscom and Thurlow Weed and daughter. The committee of the Common Council appointed to tender him the hospitalities of the city called and had an informal talk with Mr. Seward as to his pleasure in receiving the citizens and accepting a banquet at their hands, both to occur on one day. He expressed his preference for a division of the entertainment, and it was accordingly agreed that the reception should take place at the City Hall, Thursday noon, and the banquet at the Astor House next Monday evening, the 7th of March. The committee then retired to hold a session in rooms 49 and 51, and will continue to do so for several days longer, where suggestions will be received and a satisfactory course of proceedings decided upon. The banquet will probably be the finest ever held in New York, and no pains will be spared to make the grand dining hall of the Astor House as brilliant in its gathering of worth and intellect as it will be splendid in its appointments and decorations. Mr. Charles Stetson will give his special and experienced supervision to the task of making this civic feast in honor of a great citizen of the State worthy of the old Astor House renown.

A STROKE IN FINANCE.

The Notorious McDonald at His Old Tricks—A "Kanuck" Victimized—The Hawks of the Metropolis—A Bad Bird Bagged.

The particulars of another shrewd attempt at swindling were brought to light yesterday at the Fifth precinct station house, in which the notorious Patrick McDonald figured in an attempt at cheating a newly arrived stranger in a manner similar to many of his former swindles.

Early yesterday morning Francis Thibault and Joseph Beaudry arrived in this city from San Francisco by the steamer Henry Chauncey. Both men are Canadians and were *en route* to Montreal. On their way along pier No. 42 they were met by a man who offered to take them to a ticket office at No. 498 Washington street, where they would be able to obtain tickets for Montreal. The men went to the office, which proved to be that of Patrick McDonald, and purchased their tickets. While in the office Thibault informed the man McDonald that Beaudry had in his possession a draft payable to his (Beaudry's) order for $2,500 in gold payable at the Bank of North America. McDonald at once undertook to assist Beaudry in obtaining his money, and took him to some office in Broadway (which Beaudry cannot locate) where the parties at the counter refused to cash the draft. McDonald then took the stranger into a saloon, and taking a pen and ink, asked him to place his name at the back of his draft, and as Beaudry could not write he allowed him to make his mark, and himself made the signature. The man was then taken by his guide to another broker's office, McDonald leaving him on the sidewalk while he went in. When McDonald came out of the office he stated to Beaudry that he could not have his money until half-past three o'clock or four o'clock, and, leaving the draft in the office, took his intended victim to a liquor store at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. After waiting in this place some time McDonald stated that he must go to dinner, and requested the two men to wait in the saloon until he came back. Beaudry waited some time, and finally becoming suspicious he found an officer of the Fifth precinct, to whom he related the circumstances of his case, and from whom he received advice to proceed to the Leonard street station and there relate his story.

Beaudry went there and gave a description of the man who had taken his draft, and Captain Petty at once instructed officer Field to arrest Patrick McDonald and a man named Teddy Harrigon. After searching for his men for some little time the officer finally arrested them as they were coming out of the before mentioned saloon, at the corner of Greenwich and Canal streets. McDonald resisted the efforts of the officer to arrest him, but was finally overcome and marched to the station house. At this place he was searched and on his person was found a bag containing $1,600 in five and twenty dollar gold pieces, and also a paper written in English and in French, stamped with postage stamps and ready for signature. This document, which was really a bill of sale of the draft for $1,500, no doubt was to have been signed by Beaudry; and McDonald, it is said, stated to him (Beaudry) that as payment of the draft had once been denied its real value was not more than that amount. The document reads as follows:—

FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

This is to acknowledge and show that I have sold and delivered to P. McDonald a paper or check, amount $2,500 gold, drawn at San Francisco, and for which amount I made application and was refused payment, and for being refused said payment I assign and deliver to the said P. McDonald said check for said amount for and in consideration of said McDonald giving me in hand the sum of $1,500 gold coin.

Captain Petty locked up his prisoners, and despatched officer Field with instructions, if possible, to ascertain at what office the draft had been cashed. After a long search the officer found that the party who had cashed it was J. B. Henroe, of No. 206 Broadway, who stated that McDonald had paid him a fair commission for so doing. He had since sold the draft in Wall street.

As will be seen, McDonald had in some manner made off with $840 of the money during his little walk up town. On his way up he called at his home, and it is considered more than likely that some of the money went there. His son, who was with him at the time of his receiving the money, has also been missing since his father's arrest—a fact which is considered by the police as very suspicious. Patrick McDonald will be arraigned to-day at the Tombs Police Court, and it is to be hoped that this time he will not, as on so many previous occasions, be able to escape unpunished.

The victim, Joseph Beaudry, is a native of St. Esprit, and had worked hard for eight years in California. The sum of money with him was the result of his savings during that time. He seems quite bewildered by his ill fortune, and is somewhat disconnected in the details of the circumstances in this eventful day of his life.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

An incendiary fire in Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday morning, in Hunt's block, destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

The steamer Mississippi, from St. Louis for New Orleans, heavily laden with stock and produce, struck a snag near Water Proof, La., yesterday morning, and sunk rapidly. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship Monarch will be received in Baltimore this morning at eleven o'clock by the Mayor and the city authorities as guests of the city, and in the evening the will be entertained at a banquet.

Messrs. Courter, Cutting and Best, the new Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners, entered upon the duties of their office yesterday. Messrs. Green Shaw and Buell surrendered under protest. It is understood the two former have appealed to the courts for redress.

GREENHORNS RAMPANT.

Splendid Election Material Wasted and Snubbed.

A Lot of Imported "Gentlemen's Sons" Want to to be Well Fed Gratis and Well Paid for Doing Nothing, but They Don't Get Much of Either and Get Kicked Off Ward's Island—"Bunking" All Night at Castle Garden.

Some two years ago Ward's Island was the scene of a sanguinary carnage in which various nationalities stooped to conquer, and in stooping most of the warriors had to bend through blood, bow to brickbats, kiss the earth and bite the dust. The rebellious spirits then having satisfied their clamorous demands upon the physical treasures of their rivals subsided into that serene quiet which was not disturbed until yesterday. The residents of Ward's Island did not believe in authority in the idea that men should work; they thought it essentially vulgar.

So there was talk on Ward's Island—wild, inflammatory, eloquent, indignant talk. It was oratory second only to our fathers of the Revolution, and but little inferior to the grand periods of Sanders' Speller or the sublime perorations of a Sixth ward statesman. They were making history. It was to be calm deliberation; it was to be an appeal for justice, a patriotic revolt, a glorious victory, a Sadowa or an Austerlitz, and then the peace of Europe. What, then, was

THE SALINE PILL?

Mr. Wells, the superintendent, said unto the people that they must work. Such was the order of his superiors. Now, was this just or unjust? Ward's Island is a refuge for emigrants, who, according to the laws of New York, have a right to its privileges, which are—to be quartered there, to be fed, to be cared for when sick, to be clothed when naked; and the funds to support it are derived from the $2 50 *per capita* upon all passengers who land at the docks of New York, and every man is entitled to these benefits, if he be an emigrant, for five years, provided always he obeys the regulations, does not subvert the discipline or impair the efficiency of the internal police. Mr. Wells, the commandant of the post, as ordered, set the thousands of hands on the island on the highway of industry. He wished them to haul stone, to grade the roads and variously exercise their manual selves. By such an innocent desire Mr. Wells provoked the hostility of Mr. William Milton, a gentleman enjoying the hospitality of the island. Mr. Milton determined to be an opposer of tyranny, to fly from the "Paradise Lost" to secure the "Paradise Regained." His antecedents, related by himself, it is said, represent him as several planes above the loftiest flights of the human intellect. Milton, at any rate, was a leader at Ward's Island. He talked up the despotism of Mr. Wells, he wrote to the newspapers,

HE ORGANIZED HIS ARMY, HE CONVENED HIS FOLLOWERS

and roused them by his patent magnetism. The despisers of unpaid industry were not slow to harness their tongues, and, once in the traces, how they galloped! One would dash down the avenue of indignation; another, lashed to fever heat by the scourge of madness, made rapid pace along the highway of violence; another leaped 2:40 in foaming wrath over the mountains and valleys of prejudice; and they all contrived, in rushing speed, to reach the sweet harmony of Babel. Milton was in high glee. He orated his satellites into commotion, and in a moment of supernatural calmness resolutions denouncing the action of Mr. Wells were adopted. They were as follows:—

At a public meeting of the British emigrants at Ward's Island, held on the 24th of February, 1870, and presided over by Mr. Stephen Meadows, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. William Milton and seconded by Mr. Alexander Merrick, and carried unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting it is an act of injustice and oppression, and likewise degrading to Europeans, to be compelled by threats, intimidation and violence to work without any remuneration, and that we will no longer submit to it, and that the superintendent of the Island, Mr. Leonard R. Wells, shall be held responsible for any violence that may ensue.

This declaration of independence, like unto that of the throttled colonies, was borne to the king—Mr. Wells. He was resolved on vigorous measures; for this was a declaration of war. He tinkled his bell. The drawer of the resolution, the "mute, inglorious Milton," was sent for. The president of the *Tiers Etats*, Mr. Stephen Meadows, was respectfully induced to call on the superintendent; the other of the triumvirate was caused to pay his respects. Mr. Wells was quiet; in his hydro caverns still waters ran deep. The immortal three were placed in confinement, and the cloud ascended from Mr. Wells' brow and rose skyward. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the glorious army of freedom determined to move on the great building of the commandant, overlooking the East river, just opposite 110th street. They went there 250 strong and made the demand. But six men, including Mr. Wells, were on hand to confront them. Mr. Wells and his subordinates armed with revolvers and clubs. The patriot army began to move. Mr. Wells tarried. He secretly sent word for the police for aid. Procrastination enraged the patriots. They marched for the office door. General Wells met them with clubs and revolvers. He determined to fight at all hazards. The patriots were provided with clubs, fence rails and andirons. While the patriot army deliberated the

POLICE CAME IN SIGHT,

under the command of Field Sergeant Barrett. The patriot army became the panic-stricken army. Worse than when the reserves hauled up on the field of Bull run did the veteran warriors fly. General Wells went around his building and cut off their rear. The valiant six—not six hundred—swept them toward the river; the police joined forces; the police clubbed a little, injured often. Like particles of dust the patriot army descended into an old scow and was sent adrift on the river. Drs. Dwyer and Reimer were General Wells' lieutenants and were bold warriors. The summary is—hostilities began at nine, closed at twelve; two bruised, nobody killed; everybody mad; Ward's Island lost 250 of its cream. The patriot army disembarked at 110th street. In the meantime the battle had reached the HERALD. The reporter got into the

BOWELS OF A THIRD AVENUE SNAIL,

reached 110th street, shot the stream and stood in the brick tent of General Wells, from whom he obtained an official account of the battle. He then renavigated the waters. A man on the dock said, "We'll have some devilish big news in the HERALD to-morrow." The reporter braced his left foot, saw a lot of Bohemians examining particles of air to see if there was any personal danger in going to Ward's Island, and then slid over the snow into a Second avenue carriage, distant only two blocks, and this was the end there.

ROW, BOYS, ROW.

The "rebels," on finding themselves on the New York side of the river, held an informal meeting, when it was resolved that they should proceed in a body to the City Hall and lay their grievances before the Mayor. They then proceeded to the Third avenue, but many of them ascertained after scraping their pockets pretty vigorously that they could not scate up enough pennies for car fare; so a "general divide" was agreed upon, and those who had more cents than others gave of their nickel abundance to their less fortunate brethren.

Marshal Tooker from his window caught sight of the emigrants "marching along," and as he reads the papers early in the morning he knew perfectly well that the Mayor's office was in for it, if he didn't head off the emigrant army before they had besieged the entrance to the Mayor's office. He at once sent out a few scouts, and ascertained that most of the emigrants spoke German and no English. So the interpreter was seized upon and told to go out and parley with the German "rebels" in the vestibule before they would have time to invade the sanctum of Sir. Hall. The interpreter went and parleyed. The emigrants wanted redress and wanted the Mayor to get it for them. The interpreter remembered his instructions and told them the Mayor had no power in the matter and that they should go the Commissioners of Emigration.

A SPEECH IN A SNOW STORM.

After a good deal of desultory talk among the emigrants a meeting was organized and Mr. Mills was chosen spokesman for the occasion. He got upon the highest step of the City Hall south entrance and all his companions crowded about on the other steps, notwithstanding the snow, which was falling thickly. After stating in general terms how he and his fellows had been put off the island, he said:—

We have been treated worse than dogs, and I don't think there is a place in the world where such an outrage could be perpetrated but in New York. It stands to her disgrace, and I feel sure that such a thing could never have happened in Great Britain. We are without a home or any place to go to for shelter, and I dare say to-night we'll all have to go the station house for lodgings. It is rather hard, and I think that any American present will agree with me in saying that the Commissioners of Emigration or whoever is responsible for this outrage shall not go unpunished. Just look at it. Here we are almost 200 of us put off the island by force by your police. And we don't cost the State or city a cent—not a single cent. The ships which bring over the emigrant pay for them sufficiently to entitle them to stay at Ward's island until they get work. And we have paid as much as any emigrants ever paid before us; yet because we dare to protest against bad treatment we are made to leave the place provided for us by emigrants' money, and where men should be, but are not, treated as well as people in the workhouse. Here we are, we may say, starving men, for we havn't money; all of us havn't, at least, money enough to buy food. It might have been quite another thing if we had been put off in summer time, but on a day like this, when we know not which way to turn, it is certainly pretty bad. And we try to get redress and can't get it. Isn't there any law for the poor man? Because many of us have torn and ragged clothes, is that a reason why we should not be treated as men? We protested against bad treatment of a very bad kind, and we don't regret our action if it has the effect of making a change for the better on the Island. I think the Commissioners of Emigration should visit the island at least twice a week, and when they do visit it they shouldn't give the Superintendent notice of their intention. Everything looks very nice up there when they come. There's nothing like preparation; but if they would drop up there twice a week unawares they might, if they wanted to, find out a good deal that they might change.

At the close of this harangue a resolution was adopted that the emigrants should call in a body upon the Commissioners of Emigration and learn whether they could give them any redress.

AN "INTERVIEW."

A HERALD reporter interviewed one of the revolters, with the following result:—

REPORTER—I believe at your Saturday night meeting on the island you demanded compensation for your labor; what labor did you refer to?

EMIGRANT—All sorts of labor they would put us to, and we thought we ought to get paid for it.

REPORTER—Did you not think that, on coming over here without money and friends, that food and shelter for work were good compensation?

EMIGRANT—But our food and shelter is paid for by the ship's money, or whatever they calls it, what the companies pay for so much a head, don't ye know?

REPORTER—So you wanted good food and no work—is that the idea?

EMIGRANT (sharply)—Not a bit of it. We felt we ought to get good food. We didn't want hotel fare, but we got very little food and wanted more. We didn't get enough, and we were willin' to work provided we got paid for it.

Here the "interview" was brought to an abrupt termination by the emigrant being hauled off by one of his companions to form the procession on its way to Castle Garden.

ARRIVED AT CASTLE GARDEN

they requested to see the Commissioners, but being informed by the gatekeeper that those gentlemen were not there, they then requested to see Mr. Bernard Casserly, general agent; but this was denied them. They afterwards, however, succeeded in getting a deputation, consisting of three of the most ragged, wretched-looking among them, up into the general agent's office; but they were immediately dismissed and sent outside again. Mr. Casserly said any of them would be received individually, but not as an organization. He afterwards gave directions to have them allput into the building, where they were provided with supper, comfortable quarters for the night and breakfast this morning.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hints and Items of News Gathered Up About Town.

Chief of Police Mulholland, of Chicago, yesterday was shown through the departments of Police Headquarters by Superintendent Kennedy.

It was not Mr. Patrick Farley who gave bail for the gypsy's at the Yorkville police court on Saturday, as stated in Sunday's HERALD, but Cornelius Farley.

The body of James Leary, who committed suicide by drowning, is lying in the deadhouse at the Blackwell's Island Almshouse, awaiting the Coroner's action.

Joseph Con, who is charged with setting fire to the premises No. 314 Fourth avenue on the night of February 14, was yesterday committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, in default of $10,000 bail.

Robert Regan, Patrick Smith, and John Calnan were yesterday arraigned before Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglariously entering the butcher shop of Jacob Weiner, No. 343 East Eleventh street, and with stealing therefrom a quantity of meat. Held to answer.

But twenty complaints against members of the Metropolitan Police Force were heard by Commissioner Manierre, and all were of minor interest. Persons like the Bowery concert saloon people find that they cannot use the Commissioners, and hesitate to put up jobs on innocent officers.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the investigation into the causes which resulted in the recent explosion of the steam boiler at the manufactory of Messrs. Decker & Co., 515 West Thirty-third street, by which two lives were sacrificed, is postponed till eleven o'clock this morning.

Wall street had another "bad spell" yesterday, consequent upon the continued decline in gold. A fall of nearly two per cent took place during the day, and the consequence was a great many chopfallen brokers. What will the scoundrels do when greenbacks go to par and gold can no longer be gambled in?

A large number of liquor dealers, doing business in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and other wards, met at Warren Hall on Saturday evening and denounced the action taken by the State Senate on the obnoxious excise law passed by that body last Friday. The Sunday, election day clause and the manner of granting licenses were severely criticized, as being partial and not general in their character.

A meeting of property owners of First avenue was held at No. 84 First avenue yesterday. They passed resolutions stating that the pavement was satisfactory, and that if a new pavement became necessary they preferred the Belgian; that a committee of not less than five persons be appointed to get a remonstrance signed as above and presented to the City Council, and that the committee report to a future meeting on Wednesday.

William Mender, tee party charged with stabbing Conrad Carman, during an altercation in the cabinet factory of Kibell & Kahns, 460 Tenth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the facts of which have already appeared in the HERALD, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, and upon complaint of officer Donaldson, of the Twentieth precinct, on behalf of the injured man, committed to await the result of the injuries.

Francisco Poreas Paolo, a barber, residing at 95 Prince street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, charged with burglariously entering an unoccupied house, at 99 Prince street, on Sunday afternoon, by means of forcing open the skylight in the roof, and stealing eight cornices and a quantity of lead pipe, valued at $200. He admitted the charge, and was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear and answer at the General Sessions.

John Burr, a young man nearly twenty years of age, late of No. 36 First avenue, was drowned while skating on a pond in Sixty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue, on Sunday afternoon. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Keenan, after which the body will be taken to First avenue for interment. A roundsman of the Nineteenth precinct states that Mr. Burr was drowned while endeavoring to rescue two boys who had broken through the ice. They were saved and he lost his life.

A well attended meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last night at the Mott Memorial Library, and after some routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were subsequently installed:—President, J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Vice Presidents, Thomas Egleston and B. N. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, R. Dinwiddie; Recording Secretary, R. H. Browne; Treasurer, Temple Prime; Librarian, A. M. Edwards. Before adjourning it was resolved to print the minutes of each meeting for publication.

A swindle on publishers and booksellers is being practised by two genteel looking young men, who are obtaining books, newspapers and magazines from various sources, under the pretence of sending them to the Sandwich Islands for gratuitous distribution among the vessels that visit the islands. Reference is made to Mr. Dunlap, said to be of the Twenty-fourth street Methodist Church. There is no gentleman of that name connected with that church in any relation whatever, and the whole purpose of the impostors is to play upon the generosity of the liberal portion of the publishing fraternity and obtain a large collection of books, papers and magazines to sell, and furnish the perpetrators with ready money.

Jeremiah O'Callahan, a longshoreman, residing at No. 74 King street, on Saturday night, after drawing his week's salary, dropped into the gin mill at the corner of King and Hudson streets for the purpose of taking a drink, and while there formed the acquaintance of James Duffy, of No. 13 Carroll place, and four others unknown to him. Upon leaving he was followed by Duffy and his accomplices, who seized him and forcibly took $19 50 from his pocket. Detectives Von Geraldten and Leaycraft, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, yesterday arraigned Duffy before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when a complaint was preferred against him, to which he pleaded not guilty, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

A surprise sociable was given to Company A, of the Light Guard, Seventy-first regiment, last evening, at their armory on Thirty-second street. The gay revelers rendezvoused at Mrs. Brown's, 249 West Twenty-fifth street, at ten o'clock and proceeded to the armory. The gallant light guards received their self-appointed guests with every courtesy and resigned the rooms to the committee of arrangements. The ladies' committee, under Miss Hattie Shore, and the gentlemen's under Mr. William Kinney, combined their efforts to make the little affair pass pleasant, and 200 people retired this morning at an early hour in full consciousness of having spent a very enjoyable evening. Among the many ladies present noticeable for the elegance and taste of their toilets were Miss Lizzie Rice, Miss Mary Golden, Miss Sarah Rice and Miss Mattie Brown. Several officers from other regiments were present, and prominent in the throngh of energetic dancers who threaded the mazy quadrilles or whirled in the breathless gallop were Assistant United States District Attorney Paris, of Brooklyn; Messrs. Robert Hill, John Golden and John Boyle.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 35	Moon sets....eve	5 20
Sun sets	5 53	High water....eve	8 12

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sail's	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	March 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	March 5	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	March 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	March 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Union	March 5	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of New York	March 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
India	March 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Paraguay	March 12	London	55 Broadway.
France	March 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	March 12	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of London	March 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	March 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	March 19	Havre, &c	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'g'n	March 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	March 24	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Nebraska	March 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bellona	March 26	London	55 Broadway.
Deutschland	March 26	Bremen	68 Broad street.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Bark Stocling (NG), Heim, St Thomas—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Julia Blake (Br), Day, Pernambuco—G H Brewer.
Brig Nellie Treat, Trim, Ponce, PR—W Ingalls.
Brig E H Rich, Holdridge, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Rocky Glen, Dorr, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr Addie Wessels, Johnson, Bluefields, CA—G Wessels.
Schr G D King, Eldridge, Ponce, PR—J W Elwell & Co.
Schr Traveller, Hodges, Mayaguez—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr A F Avery, Ryan, Cienfuegos—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr J S Ingraham, Packard, Savannah—J S Ingraham & Co.
Schr Crinoline, Abrams, Baltimore—W B Vondersmith.
Schr Geo Taulane, Steelman, Philadelphia—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Chillan, Winslow, Newburyport—Holyoke & Murray.
Schr S Brainard, Buell, New Haven—Ferguson & Wood.
Sloop Dunwoodie, Blizard, Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship France (Br), Green, Liverpool Feb 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse and 225 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Feb 26, lat 40 10, lon 70 24, passed steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Leitch, Liverpool Feb 17, and Queenstown 18th, at 4:34 PM, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Had moderate to fresh breezes throughout. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 11:38 AM 28th, waiting pilot, and came in without one, arriving at Quarantine at 3 PM. Feb 19, lat 51 16, lon 14 26, passed a large American ship, Nos undistinguishable; 24th, at 11 PM, lat 47 44, lon 38 26, passed a Cunard bark rigged steamship, bound E.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool Feb 12, via Halifax 22d, and Boston 26th, with mdse, to J G Dale.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, Feb 19, with treasure, mdse and passengers, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 26th inst, at 8:30 AM, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship City of Port au Prince, Jackson, Port au Prince 8 days, via Gonaives, with mdse and passengers, to R Murray, Jr.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 54 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC, 62 hours, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship George Peabody (of Boston), Paine, Manila, Oct 17, with hemp, &c, to W P Weld & Co. Passed Angier Nov 9, Cape of Good Hope Dec 28, and crossed the equator Jan 23. Experienced strong NW gales. Feb 8, lat 21 30 N, long 60 20 W, spoke brig J R Ratchford (Br), Gilbraltar for Gloucester, Mass; 15th, lat 29 30 N, lon 70 15 W, bark S W Holbrook, from —— for ——; 21th, lat 27 12 N, lon 72 15 W, schr Crown Point, from New York for St Pierre, Mart. The G P is anchored off the light ship.

Brig Lydia H Cole (Br), Jones, Guantanamo, 18 days, with sugar, to J Cabelos—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had rough weather; 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales. Was in company with the brig Hunter for 3 days, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia. The L H C is