WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Feminine Pioneers in Politics at the Polls.

The Town Election in Hyde Park, Mass.—The Belles and Beauties of the Town Triumphing at the Ballot Box—The Ticket Put in the Field by the Women Successful—The Attempts of Disorderly Men to Hiss Them from the Polls Frustrated.

THE FEMALE JURY IN WYOMING.

HYDE PARK, Mass., March 7, 1870.

The movement among the women of the country to secure universal and impartial suffrage and become equals with the masculine members of humanity in the matter of civil and political rights seems to be gaining most remarkable headway in Massachusetts. It may be said, in fact, to have reached the very paroxysm of delight, for it has most unquestionably passed through the various stages of doubt and ridicule, and is fast becoming a question which is to be met in opposition only by sober and serious argument. Here in Massachusetts, as well as in other sections of New England, the matter has been frequently and vigorously agitated during the past few years, and it has finally ripened into a formidable movement on the part of the petticoat brigade, which will give encouragement to their sister sympathizers all over the land, and this little obscure town of Hyde Park, a dozen miles from Boston, will pop into history as the renowned and sacred territory where the women of America asserted and demanded civil and political equality in spite of all law and public sentiment. For about two months the wilful and strong-minded feminines of the town have been agitating the matter of appearing at the polls to-day and demanding the privilege of throwing their ballots for town officers, and in pursuance of the agitation and determination they were on hand for this express purpose this afternoon, some of them walking long distances, and all braving one of the most severe and blinding snow storms of the season. Two or three days ago a preliminary meeting was held and the arrangements and details were decided upon and nominations made for town officers whom they should support, the ticket selected including a couple of women as candidates for School Commissioners. They admitted sympathizing men to this primary gathering, and their most industrious and able champion and coworker was Sylvanus Cobb, the clever and versatile story writer, and through his efforts and counsel the movement gained sufficient strength to assert itself conspicuously upon the world.

The occasion which afforded the oppressed sex an opportunity to assert their wrongs and demand an adjustment was the annual election of town officers. The election took place in the Music Hall building, which, by the way, is nothing more than the old Apollo Garden lager beer building, recently transported hither from Boston.

The polls were opened at two o'clock, but long before this hour all the townspeople had assembled, and many had come from Boston and elsewhere to witness the triumph or defeat of "the women who dared." The weather, as already stated, was most unpropitious, and the general conclusion was that the elements, if nothing more, would chill and, perhaps, wholly destroy the feminine ardor which would have been expected under other circumstances. Wind and weather, however, had no terrors for the indomitable and persevering women of Hyde Park. It was town meeting day, and they were bound to attend to the duties of the hour, if not prevented by the cruel men or the laws of the land. Shortly after the polls were opened they began to come, singly and in pairs, but instead of entering the building where the balloting was going on they proceeded to the Everett House and there held a caucus in one of the parlors, none of the sterner sex being admitted save the HERALD reporter.

Mrs. Theodore G. Weld, formerly Miss Grimky, of South Carolina, who voluntarily liberated her slaves and became the first public female speaker in opposition to the laws against fugitive slaves, was the leader in all the deliberations, but the counsels and suggestions of other women were considered and everything was harmonious. It was finally decided that at half-past four o'clock the women assembled should proceed to the polls in a body and demand the right of depositing their ballot for town officers. This arrangement having been agreed upon, the intervening time until the momentous hour was occupied in discussing the justice of female suffrage and exchanging congratulations with each other upon the everlasting and national fame which would crown their coming action. They were all jubilant, and some seemed actually intoxicated with the bold movement they were individually and collectively inaugurating. During all this mutual admiration buzzing there was the utmost anxiety and curiosity existing among the men assembled in the voting hall across the street.

The delay of the women in making their appearance led to the rumor that their courage had failed them, and the anti-female suffrage masculines were in high glee. Their joy, however, soon turned to sorrow; for in a few moments Mr. Sylvanus Cobb received a delicately written note, and proclaimed its contents in a loud and eloquent tone. The drift of it was that a number of the citizens of Hyde Park, of the feminine gender, were assembled near by and proposed soon to enter the hall and demand the privilege of expressing their preference for the officers of the town for the ensuing year. Mr. Cobb said that he did not wish to interfere with the business of the meeting or interrupt the gentlemen who were voting, but he would suggest that if there were any friends of universal suffrage in the hall it would be gallant for them to go over to the Everett House and escort the ladies hither. Some of the gentlemen present, Mr. Cobb said, might have wives, daughters or mothers among the number, and he hoped that for this reason, if for no other, the ladies would be treated decorously. They only asked the favor of coming over, perhaps more than anything else for the purpose of drilling themselves in the form of casting the ballot, and thus preparing for the great duty and obligation which would, with the help of God, at no very distant day be conferred upon them. Their votes, he said, of course, would not be counted, and would have no influence for or against the election. He then again expressed the hope that the ladies would be treated with civility and respect, at which there were affirmative responses and cheers, mingled with a few hisses.

When Mr. Cobb had finished his few remarks the eyes of all were turned towards the door to witness the grand *entrée* of the "coming women." The suspense was only momentary, for there soon appeared a couple of elderly dames whose frosty locks had seen seventy or eighty summers and as many winters. Mrs. Weld, with a cotton umbrella in one hand and a ballot in the other, was foremost. She came forward wholly indifferent to the astonished gaze of the other sex and dropped her ticket in the box and passed out of the hall with an air of triumph and delight, worthy of the hero of a hundred battles. Her companion, of like maturity, with spectacles of prodigious size, followed by another woman of years, then dropped the ballots in. The crowd meanwhile became noisy and demonstrative in the extreme. Some cheered, some groaned, some hissed, and all united in making as much noise and confusion as possible. One hurrahed for Brigham Young for a selectman. Others shouted for Kit Burns and Billy Edwards for school committee, and Lucy Stone, Hughey Dougherty, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Lady Byron were suggested as fit persons for other offices of trust and emolument.

Just as the confusion seemed bordering on a riot, and as the strong-minded women were becoming timid, Mr. Cobb, with determination in his countenance, declared in a loud stentorian tone that unless order was maintained he would have certain men in the room arrested. Then, looking in the direction from whence the disturbance originated, pointing his finger in a Webster-an manner, he said, in a tone at once sarcastic and full of rebuke, "Ain't you ashamed of yourselves? Don't you think you are acting like men? We will forgive you for all this if you will now try and behave like orderly gentlemen."

These words of the *Ledger* novelist, so determined and unmistakable in their meaning, were momentarily effectual, and the voting by the women was resumed. The elder ones led off as before, and after half a dozen or more of the matrons had satisfied their ambition by casting their ballots, there came a string of maidens. Some of them were very pretty, some timid and bewitchingly modest, and the blush upon their rosy cheeks as they declared their political preferences evidently caused a palpitation beneath the vests of those whose ballots had more weight in determining the result of the election. Nearly all of them carried bouquets of natural flowers, and their sweet fragrance, as it was wafted through the hall, was in delightful contrast with the odor of tobacco and New England rum previously prevailing. The scene, however, beautiful as it was, did not conquer the expression of feeling by some of those who believe that woman's sphere should be confined to the household. Now and then feeble hisses would be heard, and soon they became loud and general.

Just as cheers were commenced to offset them the platform and floor of the hall began to sink, the heavy timbers of the frail building creaked loudly and a hurried and involuntary passage to "kingdom come" seemed almost certain. "Every man stand still," was proclaimed by some clear-headed man on the platform. His injunction being obeyed a panic and perhaps a fearful catastrophe was averted. Quiet having thus been restored and fears allayed the belles of Hyde Park, with a bouquet in one hand and a ballot in the other, again resumed voting.

But almost instantly there was a sound of groans and hissing, which of course justly excited the ire of Mr. Cobb. He advised them that as they pretended to have opinions of their own, to respect the opinions and actions of others, adding that if there were any men in the hall who would attend church next Sunday they would probably have an opportunity to see some of the same ladies whom they were insulting, and he hoped for the credit of the town they would discontinue such unbecoming conduct as they had been guilty of. One man in the crowd replied that he thought Mr. Cobb, as moderator of the meeting, had no right to criticise the action of those who were apposed to female suffrage even if they manifested it, and he, therefore, would move that he be requested to resign. Mr. Cobb said that he had the same right to show his sympathies that others had, and he should exercise the right as an individual, and, furthermore, he should endeavor as moderator to preserve order. While all this discussion was going on the women were very quietly depositing their ballots, and when they had ended the polls where they had voted were declared closed and there was, therefore, no occasion for further disturbance.

The ballots were, of course, kept separate from the others, but they were subsequently counted, and the result showed that there are about sixty feminines in town who believe in practical universal suffrage. The fact that several of these ballots were "scratched" showed conclusively that the sex will very readily fall into the tricks and customs so well known to experienced politicians. Notwithstanding their votes were thrown out, the influence of the bold movement was such that the ticket which the women put into the field was elected by a large majority.

Having thus partly accomplished their work, these brave pioneer feminine politicians had a happy setdown at the Everett House, and over their tea and rolls discussed its probable influence upon the future destiny of the nation.

The Female Grand Jury in Wyoming—Their Right to Serve Sustained—Address of Judge Dowe.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., March 7, 1870.

The judiciary of Wyoming sustain the right of women to serve as grand jurors. All the ladies drawn as grand jurors were present in the court room at eleven o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At five minutes to twelve o'clock the first panel of lady grand jurors in the world were sworn. None of them asked to be excused. An able address was delivered by Chief Justice Dowe. He said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to women is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils. I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneer in the movement and to test the question. The eyes of the whole world are to-day fixed upon this jury of Albany county. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the court shall be accorded to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that in our temple of justice and in our courts of law anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not hear with propriety and witness. And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady as to even by a word or act endeavor to deter you from the exercise of those rights of which the law has invested you. I conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon grand juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country. I shall be glad of your assistance in the accomplishment of this object. I do not make these remarks from distrust of any of the gentlemen. On the contrary, I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with the indication of intelligence, love of law and good order and the gentlemanly deportment which I see manifested here. I will now listen to any reasons which any jurors may make for being excused.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

A Tale of the Catacombs and the Desert—Cat-Astrophe in a Lecture Room.

Last evening the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, were well filled to hear a lecture on the above subject by Judge Israel S. Spencer. The speaker addressed the audience for nearly two hours, during which time he described cities, ruins, pyramids, temples, catacombs, with the greatest accuracy imaginable; gave dates, figures and distances, and all without so much as once referring to notes. In fact, he had not prepared any, or at least did not exhibit any manuscript, consequently every one was greatly surprised at the fluent manner in which he spoke, and the accuracy with which he called to mind dates and figures, of which, as was necessarily the case, he had a great deal to say.

During the lecture, and while the vast audience were breathlessly listening to the eloquent remarks of the speaker, a hugh brindle cat, upon which some one had evidently been trying the effects of turpentine, came rushing in at one of the side doors which leads on to the platform at the rate of about ten knots a minute, took a couple of turns around the platform as though every joint had been lubricated for the occasion, and then left by the same door through which he, she or it had entered.

Judge Spencer, as soon as order was restored, described and gave the history of Egypt from its first settlement down to the present day. The population, he said, consisted of 20,000 Turks, who occupy all the prominent positions; 150,000 Copts, who claim to be the descendants of St. Mark; 2,000,000 Asiatics, 200,000 Bedouins, the descendants of Ishmael, and a few French and Jews who are the money changers of the country. He described the different classes of society, their manners, customs, habits, &c., &c., mentioned every ruler that had ever held sway in the land, and dilated at considerable length upon the laws, religion and mode of worship of the country. He also described the great river Nile, its source, so far as known, its annual overflow and the pyramids, temples, catacombs and ruins that line its shores.

STRIKE AMONG SEAMEN.

Specie Payments vs. Wages.

A movement has lately been set on foot by the proprietors of lines of steamers running from this port to reduce the wages of seamen, firemen and coal passers ten dollars per month, and has been put into effect by the proprietors of the Cromwell line and Merchants' line, which run steamers between this port and New Orleans. The ostensible reason for the reduction is the approximation of paper money to a gold value. This, the seamen and others affected assert, is only a pretext to put in practice a long cherished intention of cutting down wages; and, entertaining these views, and being resolved not to submit to what they regard as an injunctice, many of those affected have struck. The nucleus of the strike is the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association. On last Saturday the George Washington, of Cromwell's line, and the Crescent City, of the Merchants' line, which were to sail for New Orleans on that day, found themselves without crews. The proprietors of the Cromwell line hastily picked up what men they could find, put them on a tug in the East river and brought them around to pier No. 9 North river, where the George Washington was lying, and put them on board, taking this method of shipping the men to avoid anticipated trouble from the strikers, who swarmed on the pier and who they feared would prevent the men from coming on board from the pier. The Crescent City steamed down to Governor's Island and received men similarly picked up, who were brought down to the island on a tug. The strikers held a meeting last evening to initiate a general strike, but refused for the present to make public their plans.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Rowdyism Nipped in the Bud and the Voluptuaries Triumphant.

The ball at the Everett Rooms last night was a great success, and as far above anything yet given at this place as the arrangements were superior to any single ball of the kind given during the season. The crowd as early as ten o'clock flowed into the rooms in large numbers, and members of the gentler sex were in special prominence. At twelve o'clock there was a perfect jam, and the dance, led by Gaffre, went on through a perfect maze of brilliant costumes, representing all the known characters of ancient or modern history—pages, demons, Irishmen and the usual characters at masked balls were also in unusual numbers, and a real, free-hearted gayety prevailed throughout, and none of the usual roughness and "dufferness" was to be seen. No doubt the admirable arrangements of the police, under the supervision of Captain Burden, who has taken care of all the French balls of the season, were to a great extent responsible for this; for when the slightest disposition to fight showed itself the culprits were mercilessly dealt with. Many well known beauties, and especially actresses, were present. The Kellogg Sisters were the belles of the ball, and attracted universal attention. The music was good, and led on the dancers until the "we sma' hours" of morning came and sent away a merry and happy crowd. This ball was in special contrast to the scenes at the Bal d'Artistes, which took place last week. It is understood that another of these latter is to take place, and it is to be hoped the police will discountenance it and frown it down. It is possible at present to give a clean French ball, as last night proved, and none other should be permitted. Mr. Charles Edgar is entitled to all the credit such a thing brings with it.

THE EASTCHESTER BOULEVARD WAR

Large Mass Meeting at Mount Vernon—Captain Lawrence Vindicates His Character and Proves that He was Falsely Charged With Corruption.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the people of Mount Vernon and surrounding neighborhood of Eastchester, Westchester county, was held last night at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, in obedience to the following call:—

The friends of the mechanic and laborer and all those in favor of internal improvements and opposed to black republican legislation and Know Nothingisms, and a mutual admiration society in this town known as "the Citizens' Association," also those opposed to the negro being on an equality with the white man, and in favor of the constitution as it was and the doctrines and principles of Washington, Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend a mass meeting, to be held at Law's Union Buildings, on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

There was quite a lively time in the village. Hundreds of people came to the meeting in large country sleighs, bands of music played through the town, and the brazen voice of a six-pounder woke the echoes of the night by loud reports.

At eight o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. R. W. Edmonds to the chair, and the appointment of a long list of vice presidents and C. A. D. Meyerhoff as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, in explaining the object for which the meeting had been convened, said that there had been a great deal of talk for the past seven weeks about boulevards, and charges had been brought against Captain Lawrence. If these charges were untrue, and were proved by an examination of Captain Lawrence's books to be so, he hoped their verdict would be that night, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Captain LAWRENCE then took the stand and proceeded to vindicate himself from the charges preferred against him. He alluded to the meeting held some ten days ago in relation to this subject, and said he was there most grossly vilified. He had not the figures then to properly vindicate himself, but he had them now. (Cheers.) He could show that not one dollar received from the bonds issued had been misappropriated. Captain Lawrence then proceeded to read from figures carefully prepared, and in which he accounted for every cent of money placed in his hands, and showed that it had been judiciously expended.

Mr. JOHN L. MAPES, engineer of the White Plains road, was next introduced and gave a statement of how the funds placed in his hands had been disbursed, which apparently gave general satisfaction to the assemblage.

Mr. W. H. PEMBERTON, president of the White Plains Road Commission, next spoke, and said the commissioners, if allowed to go on, would give the people the best and most substantial road in the county for the money. A great deal had been said about the commissioners receiving money, but he told them not one of them ever received a cent in an illegitimate manner. He said one of the commissioners of that road paid more taxes than the whole combined opposition. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. A. SEAVER spoke of Westchester county as the great outlet of New York, and as a place which was rapidly becoming more closely allied to New York city by affording residences to its surplus population who could afford to keep their country seats. Hundreds of men would come into Eastchester and purchase property when they found there were plenty of good avenues and roads to make it easy of access. This cry of dishonesty was from the "outs." (Applause.) Mr. Seaver concluded by passing a high eulogium on Mr. Lawrence, and the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties in connection with the boulevard and other improvements in the county.

Mr. WOOD, one of the gentlemen concerned in bringing the charges against Captain Lawrence, next spoke, and while he admitted that that gentleman had proved that the town had not been swindled to the extent he (Mr. Wood) had supposed, yet it still appeared that while the utmost limit of the bonds were $65,000 the Supervisor asked for the issue of bonds to the amount of $116,000.

Captain LAWRENCE replied that the contract alluded to by Mr. Wood was different from that of the Boston turnpike road in that it was given out for money and not on bonds, because it was understood that the work could be done ten per cent cheaper by paying the money down.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted and the proceedings closed:—

Whereas we, the taxpayers of the town of East Chester and vicinity, have been publicly invited to meet at this time and place for the purpose of expressing our views upon the question of completing the old Boston post road and the old White Plains road, and raising additional funds for the purpose of completing the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the old Boston post road being one of the oldest and most travelled public roads in the county of Westchester, the public interests imperatively demand that the same should be completed in the most expeditious manner consistent with the plans and specifications adopted by the Commissioners for working said road.

Resolved, That the Commissioners having in charge the work and improvement of the said roads are gentlemen of high character, integrity and reputation, and are well entitled to the full confidence and respect of the people of this county for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties and prosecuted their work.

Resolved, That the attempt of a few disappointed applicants for the positions of Commissioners on said roads, and opponents of all public improvements, to cast odium upon said work, and the Commissioners in charge thereof, is a base effort to mislead the public, to pervert the minds of the Legislature of the State of New York and defeat the completion of said roads, against the interests and demands of the taxpayers, as well as the public at large.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all frauds and swindles, coming from what source they may, but we cannot, after a patient and thorough investigation of the charges preferred by the opponents of said roads, discover any foundation or cause for any charges of such character against any person interested in connection with or having charge of the working of said roads.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at a meeting held in this place on the evening of February 23, 1870, do not meet with our approval and are not the sentiments of a majority of the taxpayers in the several towns through which the said roads run.

Resolved, That the prompt completion of the old White Plains road, and running through the village of Mount Vernon, is urgently demanded by the people of the towns interested therein, and the additional appropriation required by the Commission for the purpose of finishing said road in the manner contemplated by them meets with our hearty endorsement and should be granted by the Legislature, as said road is one of the main arteries of this county.

Resolved, That we call upon H. W. Cauldwell, Senator; E. D. Lawrence and James Mooney, members of Assembly for this county, to favor the immediate passage of the acts before the Legislature of the State of New York authorizing the completion of and making additional appropriations for the roads referred to in the proceedings of this meeting, as the same seem just and proper, and meet with the favor of a large majority of the taxpayers and people of the towns affected thereby; and we hereby pledge ourselves to endorse and support them in securing the speedy passage and adoption of said acts.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be and they are hereby requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the gentlemen named therein.

Resolved, That this meeting is totally opposed to the way poor men are treated who are or may be working on any of the public roads in this town, they having to remain six weeks before getting their wages, and then having one-third of their pay kept back each month, and they demand in the name of the taxpayers of this town that all such employed should be paid in full regularly every two weeks; and furthermore the taxpayers of this town consider $1 50 per day too small an amount of wages, and this meeting imperatively demands that poor men working on the public roads should at least receive sufficient wages to keep themselves and their families from starving.

THE JERSEY PAVEMENT "RINGS."

The great thoroughfare leading from Jersey City to Newark is Grand street, formerly styled the Plank road. That part of it running from Mill creek—the boundary between Jersey City and Bergen—to Hudson avenue, in Bergen, is being reconstructed, and it was found necessary to drive piles to a great depth the entire distance on account of the swamp. This necessitated a heavy outlay. But now, that this part of the job is completed, comes the crowning work of all—the paving. No sooner was the meeting of property holders called to consider the question as to what pavement should be adopted than the advocates of half a dozen pavements rushed into the Common Council chamber and each had a hearing. It was finally resolved that a committee be appointed to select from wood pavements and a committee on stone pavements. As it is generally believed that the Nicolson is the only wood pavement the improvements and modifications of it are worth notice. The Williams pavement has a "shoulder" on each block at the base. The Robins pavement has a "shoulder" also, instead of a strip of wood between the blocks, and the wood is subjected to the hot vapor of carbolic acid, which, it is claimed, renders it very durable. None of this has been laid anywhere. The Ream pavement consists of blocks bound together by three-quarter inch pins, forming sections, each half a yard square. The different wooden pavements enumerated possess advantages, it is claimed, over the Nicolson in many respects. The poor old stone pavement, the messenger of antiquity, was nowhere in such a crowd. But the decision of this question is a serious business for the taxpayers. There is pending in the Legislature a bill incorporating "The Wood Paving Company," the incorporators of which, it is stated, have a firm foothold not only in Bergen, but in Newark and other cities of the State. A few large contracts like that in Grand street are already within their grasp, and they hope to secure the consolidated city. Mr. Bevans attacked this bill at every stage, and prevented its passage twice. The people of Hudson county are opposed to the ring for whose benefit the bill is intended, but the act is certain to pass nevertheless. The Bergen Common Council will consider the pavement business at their next meeting.

RURAL INCENDIARISM.

Destruction of Harlem Railroad Property.

Last Sunday morning a passenger car belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company, standing on a side track at Williamsbridge, Westchester county, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The flames were so rapid that all efforts were useless to save even a cushion from the burning car; and this warrants the belief that the interior must have been thoroughly saturated with kerosene ere the incendiary torch was applied. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

THE LAST SNOW STORM.

The Weather-beaten Subject—Yesterday in New York—Would It Were Not Ever Thus.

The clerk of the weather has been so much abused of late that every one has forgotten the cheek of the weather, which, to say the least, was not inconsiderable yesterday. People went to bed on Sunday night, some early, some late, and rose yesterday morning, the first secular day of the week, naturally expecting to carry out all the good resolutions formed after hearing the Sunday homilies of the metropolis. But it was discovered that the snow was descending from some unknown quarter overhead, and that the sky was cheerless and forbidding. The down town people, that is those who go down to exhume "rocks" upon which to subsist, moved in slower procession than had been their general wont. All the avenues were to a certain extent blockaded by mixed dilutions of snow, mud and water; and this Salmagundi offered a delightful obstruction to the street cars. Therefore, in obedience to a certain principle of humanity, which Bergh owns entirely, each of the different city railroad companies trotted out an extra pair of their stable Dexters, which no one ever fails to recognize as live stock fit to compete in the Derby or Epsom races. Of course the cars on all the avenues were thronged—perfectly, unutterably so. Aristocratic people, who do not seek the lowest (not vilest) parts of the island before ten o'clock found it difficult to get transportation at all; and if they did it was often at the expense or presentation of some choice curses, bound in calf or other untanned hide.

The snow was ten inches deept at ten o'clock in the forenoon. This may be considered curious, but the fact was actually ascertained from scientific observations made by Professor Thatcher. It impeded travel till three o'clock in the afternoon. It made the ladies cross till six; it made the men mad till nine; there was a reconciliation at midnight. There are some who affect it the pleasantest thing in the world to have a world of snow above them and a world of slush below them. They were all compensated yesterday, though the day was by no means as bad as it might have been. A constitutional growling old maiden—dyspeptic blue-stocking—remarked sweetly, "It's one of those hateful, nasty days, too good for a storm and too bad for anything." She stayed in doors, waited for the sun, and made many miserable and none happy. This, oh this, is the paramount cheek of the weather. The peculiar solidity of this cheek relapsed, however, in the afternoon, when there was drizzling and dribbling. It continued to be uninviting out of doors; made poor profit for the theatres, and was a serious enemy to whiskey and gin.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 7, 1870.

It has been snowing at all points on the Hudson all day and there is good sleighing in every direction. About eight inches have fallen. The weather is moderating fast.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Large Temperance Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by William E. Dodge, Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley.

Under the auspices of the National Temperance Society another large meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, to further the cause of total abstinence in this city and throughout the land. The church, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was filled with an audience so respectable in appearance that it demonstrates the "upper classes" are putting their hands to the wheel and giving the noble cause of temperance a new impetus in this community. William E. Dodge presided. Following the reading of a portion of the Scriptures that gentleman, in a brief address, explained the objects of the association of which he is president and adverted earnestly to the great amount of money annually expended in New York for intoxicating drinks, their deleterious results to those who are the victims of the beastial habit of daily partaking of them, and closed an eloquent appeal by invoking the aid of all present to sustain the society in its efforts to extend the good work.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the next speaker. In all the earnestness and eloquence for which this gentleman is noted he alluded to the faithful band of temperance men now endeavoring to work a regeneration among the men and women of the present day. Social indulgence he stamped as pernicious in the extreme, being the pitfall of many noble young men, who, by invitation and example, are sacrificed to the habit of drink. He asked his hearers to give up their liberty and assert their manhood in this respect. Our country cannot rightfully exist unless temperance and intelligence supplant ignorance and drunkenness, and to effect this salvation the Church, the family and the master of business must aid in making the young a band of men who will abhor the tippling and liquors and all the vices incident thereto.

Horace Greeley followed, and claimed that all alcoholic stimulants were poison; that science had established that truth and it could not be subverted.

A collection was then taken up in aid of the society, when the large audience dispersed.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE NEWARK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Patrick C. Bryce Appointed Captain—The Work of Reconstruction Fairly Commenced.

The members of the Newark Police Commission held another meeting yesterday afternoon and evening in the committee room at the Stetson House. President David Anderson occupied the chair. A special committee of five members of the Common Council, of democratic complexion, headed by Alderman A. C. Westervelt, waited on the Commissioners and urged that the nominees of the regular democratic Aldermanic caucus, bolted by Mr. Cain, be favorably considered for leading positions on the force. The committee was courteously received and the Commissioners promised to consider the matter. It is given out in certain quarters that the Commissioners were expected by the democratic caucus to carry out its views in the matter of appointments, but the Commissioners themselves declare they will not be governed in their action by any body or clique. Thus far, however, they have entirely acted in accordance with the wishes of the democratic caucus, and yesterday appointed to the captaincy Patrick C. Bryce, heretofore a patrolman, and formerly, under democratic rule, captain. He was the nominee of the Aldermanic caucus, and takes the place of Captain Peter F. Rogers.

Besides appointing eight patrolmen to fill vacancies, the following changes were made in the detective squad:—In place of Charles Doughty (said to be one of Cain's creatures), Thomas Dunn; in place of P. C. Smith, Robert A. Haggerty.

A committee of the German Democratic Central Committee also waited upon the Commissioners and urged the propriety of looking out for German interests on the force. None of the Commissioners have yet been sworn in.

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Quoth the raven, Whittmore, nevermore.

Quoth the Kentucky darkie, Golly! Day. De debbil's to pay.

What Tennessee won't do—'Rah! 'Rah! for R. R. Butler.

Resigned, but not calm—Golladay.

Original Con.—"Can members of Congress be bought like sheep?" Hebrew answer—Ya-a-z! very scheap.

The *Southern Cult* does not pretend to know what will become of the democratic party, but avers that it does know very well that "some democrats do not become the party."

The first letter with the frank of a negro was dropped in the Capitol Post Office at Washington, by Senator Revels, on Saturday. Letters pray!

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

A sad and fatal accident occurred near Otisville on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, by which John Smith, of Middletown, a flagman on the Erie Railway, met his death. Smith was on the top of a coal car putting on a brake, when one of the cars of the train "jumped" the track. He attempted to leap from the car, but his foot caught and he was precipitated under the wheels. He was picked up and taken to Port Jervis, but died before he reached that place.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

It is said that Mark Twain will sever his connection with the Buffalo *Express* this spring.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, has disposed of his interest in the Hartford *Post*.

There is a strong effort being made to determine who is really the author of "Shoo, Fly." The Louisville *Journal* says:—"We hope they'll find him out soon and shoot him."

"Man wants but little beer below," says an English drinklet, "but wants that little strong." This is what a cockney might call a "salt-an-aphorism," says an exchange.

Oletushejoyful is the name of the Indian editor of the Port Hope *British Canadian*.

The London *Graphic* has sent an artist to do America, beginning at San Francisco.

Dixon is the name of a blind editor who goes lecturing.

General John C. Breckinridge and Colonel C P. Breckinridge, it is reported, will in a few day obtain a controlling interest in the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter*, and thereafter manage it in person.

Ben C. Truman, war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and special mail agent at San Francisco, has married the belle of Los Angelos, Cal., and a valuable orange grove.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 24	Moon sets	morn — —
Sun sets	5 59	High water	morn — —

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamer.	Sail's	Destination.	Office.
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 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	March 19	Havre, &c	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washg'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, MARCH 7, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.

Steamship Holsatia (NG), Ehlers, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J P Ames.

Bark Adamo (Aus), Jassich, Rotterdam—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Daniel Draper (Ital), Bottone, Malaga—Slocovich & Co.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Leghorn—Moss & Ward.

Brig Argyra (Br), Luckham, Genoa—G F Bulley.

Brig Highland Nancy (Br), Saunders, Mayaguez—J Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Nazarene (Br), Murphy, St John, NF—D E DeWolf & Co.

Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara—Ed Rowe & Co.

Schr E & L Cordery, Price, Zaza—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Com Kearney, Philbrook, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Williams, Liverpool Feb 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse and 226 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Had light, variable weather the entire passage. Arrived off the bar 6th inst, at 7:30 PM, but was detained by the heavy snow storm and thick weather. Feb 26, lat 51 19, lon 14 42, passed a National steamer, bound E; 28th, lat 50 29, lon 21 22, a Cunard steamer, bound E; 27th, lat 49 25, lon 28 11, a National steamer, bound E; 6th inst, at 6:30 PM, steamship Europa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Duchesne, Brest, Feb 26, at 3 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Arrived at Sandy Hook at noon 7th, but was detained by the snow till 3 PM. March 6, 360 miles from Sandy Hook, saw bark Heiress, from Cardiff for New York.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow, Feb 23, with mdse and 222 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had moderate winds from W and NW throughout, with fine weather.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbets, Liverpool Feb 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Feb 24, via Key West March 1, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Ship Ferdinand Pickert (NG), Nohlsen, Liverpool, 62 days, with mdse, to Walsh & Carver—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage and had rough weather; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c; has been 20 days N of Hatteras, with N and NW gales.

Ship St Lucie, Chapman, Liverpool, 47 days, with mdse, to J W Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; 9 days north of that point, with heavy N and NW gales. March 3, lat 38, lon 71-70, spoke Mary Seymour, from St Johns, NF, for NYork.

Bark Sirian Star (Br), Corning, Cardiff, 35 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Feb 16, lat 49, lon 27, spoke bark Matilda Hilyard, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, St Jago, 24 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales and calms.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Alicante, 45 days, with licorice root, &c, to John E Devlin & Co—vessel to F Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan 23. Had fine weather to Hatteras; since strong NE and NW winds.

Brig La Creole (Dutch), Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Feb 11, with logwood, &c, to Dovale & Co. Was 15 days N of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N and NW; split and lost sails. Feb 28, 50 miles N of Hatteras, passed brig Alfaretta, bound N.

Brig Oliver Cutts (Br), Nelson, Port-au-Prince, 29 days, with logwood and coffee, to R Murray, Jr. Was 14 days north of Hatteras, with heavy gales. The O C is anchored in the lower bay.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar, to Ponvert & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Was 9 days N of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Schr Sarah A Reed (of Calais), Reed, Greytown, Nic, 28 days, with rubber, &c, to Strout Bros—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Was 10 days N of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales and rough weather generally.

Schr Phebe, Hewitt, Havana, 8 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Grand Master (Br), Cochran, Halifax, 14 days, with fish, to Thos J Whitman & Bro—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Had strong W winds all the passage; split sails, &c. 20 inst, lat 40 21, lon 68 39, spoke brig Harry, steering N.

Schr Kate Grant, Grant, Pensacola, with lumber, to B F Metcalf & Co.

Schr Anna Valentine (of Brook Haven), Bayles, Jacksonville, 7 days, for New Haven, with yellow pine, to Master. Had heavy weather; sprung fore gaff and split sails. The A V put in for a harbor.

Schr