THE DEMON OF BOGUS DIVORCE.

HIS DANGER TO SOCIETY.

The Machinery, Accomplices and Victims.

Examination of House at New Haven Yesterday—He is Committed in Default of $4,000 Bail.

Interviews With All the Parties by a Herald Reporter.

From the foundation of what is known as society, the marriage state has always been held to be its fast and most sacred link. It is the foundation of all social blessings, and on it has been reared all the complicated superstructures which men know as races and nations. Unlike most of the features of complete barbarism and incipient civilization, the march of ideas but strengthened its knot. This is easily accounted for in three reasons. Firstly, because it is a necessary preceptor of the great law of order; secondly, because of the care and tutelage which helpless infantile humanity requires, and thirdly, on account of its thorough accord with hygienic laws. Wherever it has been attacked and its bonds weakened, society has been marked for a decline sure to follow; wherever, as in polygamic nations, it had been exaggerated, the march of ideas was stopped. The voluptuous effeminacy of the lower empire, the Court of Louis XV., the present state of polygamic nations of the earth are all cases in point. And to America of today it recalls the great aphorism of Montesquieu that "more States have been ruined by

CORRUPTIONS OF MANNERS

than by crimes." It is generally strong, vigorous nations which are bold enough to commit crimes; nations corrupt in manners, in social and domestic relations are those past their prime, and lapsing, through a listless voluptuousness, into mere historic names. The widespread feeling in America that the marriage state is simply one where convenience may be suited or

SENSUALITY TEMPORARILY GRATIFIED,

and then when the vitiated taste has been cloyed, thrust aside, has worked and is working incalculable mischief. Its evil effects are plain, not only in the way in which the subject is treated in certain avowed free-love journals, but in the very bosom of the family itself. The law of divorce, which is of comparatively modern date, may, under certain conditions, be a necessary evil. The Church of the Middle Ages which, as in the Catholic Church now, surrounded the conjugal condition with the holiness of a sacrament, and reserved the luxury of a divorce for Kings and Princes only. The progressive spread of freedom of ideas led to the extension of the privilege to the masses and to woman, for although Kings could, with the blessing of the Roman Pontiff, put away their wives, the Queens could not so get rid of their masters. In the United States

THE RIGHT TO DIVORCE

on sufficient grounds has been conceded, but some States, such as Illinois, Indiana and Connecticut, have widened the grounds on which it can be obtained, until marrying and unmarrying has become the standard jest when these States are referred to. It is not necessary now to pursue further the use of divorce to the ill-natured members of a community, but to point out through the present case the facilities to abuse it which the

WANT OF A UNIFORM LAW

on the subject place in the hands of the unscrupulous. Under the present loose dispensation of the law there is nothing to prevent the recurrence of the case, and little doubt but that there will be found many to risk the chances of perjury for gain or the indulgence of passion. The knowledge that such a means is within easy reach to relieve a man or woman of a life partner will of itself cause thousands of married couples to rush to the "divorce lawyer" at the first domestic difficulty, which a little time to cool would easily smooth over, and the divorce comes along before either has time to reflect. We can picture

THE SWEETHEART OF THE FUTURE,

although it costs a pang, saying to herself, "Well, if I don't like Jake I'll soon divorce him." Or we may see the prospective benedict of the present muttering, "if that girl's friends don't come down properly I'll divorce her in a month."

The legal functionary above referred to as the divorce lawyer, is at the lowest grade of the honorable profession he disgraces. The "shyster" who lays around our police courts and is the legal confidant of half the felons in the city, is honest and respectable by his side. He stands in the same relation to the legal profession as the abortionist does to that of medicine. For years they have plied their nefarious game with scarcely a public suspension of their criminality, and few thought there lay such a depth of infamy under the wording of their advertisements—"Divorces obtained in any State of the Union with secrecy and despatch." It was generally believed to be rather a dodge than a swindle, and not an alarming conspiracy of outrage upon the domestic peace of every member of the community. The present case has done much to develop the plan on which the shame was worked, but a great deal of the blackest part is still lurking behind the curtain. How many

RUINED HOMES AND BLASTED LIVES

lie on the track of the divorce demon will never be known, for even the victims keep up, for shame's sake, the boasted "secrecy" for which the lawyer is paid along with his "despatch." Another advantage which the divorce lawyer offers is comparative cheapness. A divorce under the laws of New York will cost probably $3,000, while he will relieve you of an

EMBARRASSMENT IN THE SHAPE OF A WIFE

from $150 up to the regular amount, according to the purse of the person who will profit (?) by the process. He has a regular machinery, which it needs but a word to set in motion, and without any trouble on the part of the wife or husband hater the sacred knot will be severed in at most a few weeks from the time he really sets about the business. The

GREAT DIVORCE EMPORIUMS

are Indiana, Illinois and Connecticut—the first State for choice, the latter to be used when the client becomes restless or is in a terrible hurry. It may be noticed that the "divorce lawyer" is mostly sought in preference to a regular member of the legal profession, when "despatch" is requisite, or when the client, in addition to the longing to be free of one partner is penetrated with the desire to possess another. This, indeed, might be taken to be the true source of the demon's business. He takes the place of the vulgar murderer of Shakspeare's picturing, armed with a dagger and wearing buskins. He is the modern edition of the Medicis, and, did he live in the days of Urish, David would never have sent that unfortunate to battle with the Phillistines in the front rank. The divorce demon would have secured him his Bathsheba for a small sum without the ugly stain of murder being upon his soul. The agents are the shysters of the profession in their respective districts, who will work cheap and have a thorough acquaintance with rogues and scoundrels to procure the

NECESSARY PERJURERS

at a moment's notice. The lax law finishes the chapter and, as in the present case, we find a judge undoing his own work with almost as little ceremony as he made the decree.

THE HISTORY OF THIS CASE

is as follows:—Lucius Randolph, a native of St. Charles, in the valley of Virginia, a man of roving tastes and a scattered history, separated from his first wife in May, 8869. He was then living near St. Louis, Mo., and was married the 1st of December, 1859. Two girls were the fruit of this marriage, but the pair lived unhappily and at length a separation took place. Randolph went soon after to New Jersey, and was employed as assistant roadmaster on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. In June, 1870, he went to Manchester, N. J., and there made the acquaintance of his present wife, then Miss Belle Simpson. Affection sprung up and became mutual, and Randolph, wishing to be freed from the hymenal bond of his first marriage, sought a divorce. He was introduced to House,

THE DIVORCE WAS OBTAINED,

and on the 25th of last December Randolph married the being of his ancillary choice. The former Miss Simpson lived previous to her marriage with her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff, who were much opposed to the match. The girl had $3,000 left her in her own right, and Wyckoff threatened, in case she would marry Randolph, to

SUE HER FOR TEN YEARS BOARD.

This threat has been carried into execution, and the money is attached under legal process. Through his means the divorce was annulled and Randolph was arrested for bigamy. He was brought from jail on the present charge. The facts all lie outside of the points under which the present case is drawn, but will make clear the various steps taken as evolved in the evidence towards procuring the bogus divorce.

THE EXAMINATION.

In New Haven, Conn., yesterday the case of the people versus Orson A. House alias Marcus House, alias Moore House alias Moore and Richardson was was brought up for examination. The regular City Police Court was found to be too small small for the throng which came to hear it, and the Superior Court up stairs was chosen for the hearing. Judge Robinson, presided. The audience was composed entirely of men, and a lively interest was exhibited by those who filled the wide court room to its utmost capacity. On the right sat the prisoner, a man of some forty-four or five years, with a rather repulsive face, particularly when he frowned. He has a strong, heavy jaw and is undershod, wears a heavy black mustache, has full, black eyes, and a nose coming under the denomination of pug. His forehead recedes a little, and he is bald on the top of his head, although his hair otherwise is black. He was well dressed and wore a green necktie. Beside him sat his wife, Irene, a really beautiful blonde, with clear, sharp cut features, an aquiline nose, delicate at the nostrils, a very small, well shaped mouth, and all surmounted by a mass of blonde hair worn à la Pompadour. She was dressed in black, and had around her throat a very valuable diamond necklace, while the taper fingers of her small, white hand sparkled with gems when she removed her kid gloves. She seemed deeply absorbed in the case, and repeatedly gave whispered suggestions to House's counsel, T. E. Doolittle, of New Haven. Randolph, a bluff railroad man, sat without his vest, his unbuttoned coat displaying an expanse of shirt front between a pair of heavy shoulders. He wears a black mustache, is thirty-five years old, and just looks the impatient, impulsive spirit which his actions prove him to be. Beside him was his second wife, a plain-looking young woman of twenty-eight years, who seemed much in anxiety about his fate. She was only, however, a witness in the case, although detained in custody.

Mr. Pardee, the City Attorney, opened the case by stating there were two cases against House—one for suborning persons unknown who personated Randolph in obtaining the divorce, and other for suborning the one who personated the bogus witness in the case of Samuel A. Wood.

The plea of not guilty was entered.

The first witness examined was Judge Miner, of the Superior Court. He testified as follows:—

The court convened Tuesday, December 20, and on Friday Charles H. Fowler appeared before the court with two persons, who desired to be heard in the case of Randolph versus Randolph, for divorce. One of the men came forward and said that he was the petitioner; he was a man about five feet seven inches high, weighing 200 pounds. (J. B. Randolph stood up and the Judge said he was not the man.) He stated that he was L. B. Randolph, and that his wife had left him about three years ago; she was induced to go away by another man; the man who personated Randolph stated that he lived in the city twenty years—that he lived in Fairhaven; Wood testified that he knew both parties, and on this testimony I issued a decree of divorce; I asked him (the man) if he was the petitioner—if he was Randolph; he either said yes or bowed his head as affirming the question; Wood stated that he knew the petitioner and Mrs. Randolph; that he knew them when they lived in Fair Haven, and had taken a copy of the petition and left it with Mrs. Randolph, who was in a house of assignation or ill-fame in Brooklyn; Wood was a smaller looking man; think that he had side whiskers, light complexion; think his whiskers were sandy; should think that he would weigh 140 or 150 pounds; shorter than the man purporting to be Mr. R.; the petition was read to me by Mr. Fowler at the time; my recollection is that I ordered a decree on the ground of adultery; I find that it was December 22 by my record, which is Thursday and not Friday; also that the decree was for desertion and not adultery.

Charles H. Fowler, the attorney who did the job in the Connecticut courts, a shallow-faced man of about thirty-three and of "shyster" repute, testified that a man, personating Randolph, came to him and said that he wanted a divorce from his wife, who was living in an assignation house in Brooklyn. The man who personated Wood pretended to serve the notice upon her, and on these very thin representations and a consideration of forty dollars he completed the divorce, as Judge Miner testified.

The principal witnesses was Randolph himself, who gave his evidence in a flippant, easy manner:—

Some time during the month of August, 1870, I was introduced to House by Dr. Bristol, of Manchester; I asked if he could obtain me a divorce, stating to him the circumstances connected with the case; he said he could; I asked his charges; he said $200; Dr. Bristol reasoned the thing with him, saying that I was a laboring man and could not afford to pay so much money, whereupon he agreed to obtain said divorce for $140; I asked him to procure the same; he said about three months; I told him that I had no money, but would pay him fifteen dollars per month out of my wages until the sum of $140 had been paid him; I made him three payments, for which I have his receipts; when I visited him next I can't tell; I took Mr. Curtis with me, as I was a cripple, and I was particularly anxious about the divorce and thought I might need assistance; I walked into the office, saying, "House, have you got that divorce ready for?" he says, "I have not;" "Well," says I, "it is very remarkable, as the time is up, and I have made several promises, and the divorce don't come;" I had in the meantime received several letters—prior to this time—stating that the divorce would be ready at a certain time; I remarked to Mr. House, "You son of a b—h, I have a mind to cut your ears off for lying to me, if I had my way;" he says, "I can obtain you a divorce in Connecticut for $100, but it will cost you $100 more than I had paid him; I asked when he could obtain it; he said, "In two weeks from next Thursday—in two weeks from next Friday your divorce will be ready;" I told him that I would give him the $100 when he got the divorce; he said, "Sign this petition, and I will put it before a judge in Connecticut;" I asked him to read it over—complaint of adultery; I said, "Scratch that out;" he did so; he remarked, "Why? didn't she ever commit adultery? I said, "That is nobody's business but my own; I have children and do not wish them disgraced; I signed the petition—(petition shown him)—that is my signature or a mighty good counterfeit; I got my divorce and paid $100 for it.

He was cross-examined at great length, but nothing very material was elicited. The counsel on both sides argued and Judge Robinson finally committed House for trial on both charges in $2,000 bail for each. He was locked up in default.

The HERALD reporter had a long interview with all the parties afterwards, but beyond the statements as already given in evidence nothing of importance was divulged. Mrs. House seems particularly irate at certain newspapers which attacked her character. She produced a marriage certificate in proof of her virtue.

"JESUS OF NAZARETH."

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise—Christ Was a Patriot—He Was Not Slain at the Instigation of the Jews.

Steinway Hall was filled last evening with a large and intelligent audience, composed of dark-featured and keen-eyed members of the male persuasion, interspersed with a goodly number of light brunettes. Pursuant to announcement, at precisely eight o'clock the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, mounted the stage, being introduced by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, in introducing the speaker, remarked that he believed there were many Christians in the hall; that Christianity does not welcome criticism, although Christ was a Jew and Paul a Jewish teacher. The reverend gentleman stated that he himself was not a follower of the Jewish system of worship.

The reverend lecturer selected as the subject of his discourse "Jesus of Nazareth," this being the first of a series of lectures on the origin of Christianity. The reverend gentleman spoke briefly as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In the rapidly progressing period of the nineteenth century natural science assumes the place of transcendental philosophy, history subjects science and prose towers above poetry. The history of religion embraces some of the most eminent minds of the age, and the fountains of the Gospels are familiar to all. He should, in his first lecture, treat of the life and religious bearing of the wonderful man known in history as Jesus of Nazareth and the revelations which well authenticated records have handed down. The Old Testament is a compilation written and preached by the

PHARISEES, SADDUCEES AND PSALMISTS,

whose works in all would make a hundred octavo volumes. These writings give the history, religion, morals, hopes and views of the time in which Christianity originated, and the record of these times we take simply on the authority of history. The historian has nothing to do with mysteries and miracles, angels or ghosts, he meets Nature's freaks with arguments drawn from reason, and when reason fails history ceases. Jesus of Nazareth is supposed to be the author of Christianity; but my investigations have convinced me of the contrary. Jesus was an enthusiast, a Pharisee and a Jewish patriot. He was a lover and an admirer of Jewish institutions, and for his adherence to Judaism he was crucified by Roman authority. The existence of such a personage as Jesus has been questioned; but this is absurd; that Jesus lived and was a power in the Jewish nation there can be no doubt; and that he was an enthusiast of no common order is equally certain. He was surrounded by associates of equally mercurial companions. The question was asked,

"HOW CAN THE PEOPLE BE ROUSED?"

Peter understood it, and immediately hastened to the mountainous district in the north of Judea, and commenced to preach that Jesus was the Messiah. Jesus protested loudly against this appeal to popular prejudices; but the spark had been thrown amongst combustibles, and against his will he was loaded with honors, and was led in triumph and greeted with cries of "Hosannah." The learned did not believe in this Messianic mania; demonstration was a failure and death awaited the Son of Man. After a few days He was captured and sacrificed as thousands of Jews were under similar circumstances.

Such was Jesus. He was a Jewish patriot, and therefore was crucified. He said He had been sent to the rescue of the lost sheep of Israel, and the statement cost Him His life. He was opposed to certain Levitical practices, as were many of the

PHARISEES WITH WHOM HE ASSOCIATED,

but he adhered strictly to the doctrines and practices of the Mosaic law. Jesus came to fulfil and not to abolish the law, and never advised the violation of any law, and had not the remotest idea of introducing a new religion.

In the laws which Jesus laid down he sided totally with the Pharisees, and chiefly in this—that he laid down the duty of charity as the foundation of all law. He said that the basis and object of the law was love. This doctrine touched the hearts and souls of thousands, and was accepted as a precept of the highest authority. He told them to obey the Sanhedrim. In this

HE WAS A PHARISEE AND RABBI.

But he was also an ardent patriot. When he would encourage the people to think of their subjection he showed them a coin with Cæsar's figure engraved on its face and said, "Give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and to God that which is God's."

It is painful to think that this Jewish patriot should be held forth to the world as the figurehead of Christianity, and that the cry of "Christian hearts" and "Christian feelings" should be raised when men espouse a good cause. It is

THE "NO POPERY" CRY

in the inverse order the howl that binds liberty of conscience and instigates men to rash deeds. Writers in the second century, who crouched at the feet of Roman power disseminated the falsehood that Christ was slain at the instigation of the Jews; but this statement is not sustained by the revelation of history, and must be discredited by every candid mind. Jesus taught and practised the religion and laws of the Jews. He felt their woes and longed to be their Redeemer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Musical Matinees Yesterday.

There were three musical entertainments given yesterday afternoon. First, at the Union League theatre, Wehli gave a piano recital, which was particularly interesting from the fact that he essayed, for the first time in this country, real classical music. He commenced with the "Moonlight Sonata," a work calculated to test his powers to a considerable extent. His well known delicacy of touch and completeness in execution gave the opening *adagio* full effect, and over those tender passages he threw a veil of poetry which brought out their charms in a strong light. We missed the peculiar beauty of Charles Hallé, who has made this unexampled work a special study, and who hangs with rapture over every measure in it. The little triple time movement which follows was rendered with spirit and grace, and, peculiar as it is, Mr. Wehli made it intelligible and eloquent to all his hearers. In the long and difficult *presto agitato* the pianist was not so successful. He did not phrase the passages with the distinctness they demanded, and he gave a syncopated trill, which occurs twice or three times in the work, without the octave, contrary to the score. After the sonata he played a song without words, "The Bee's Wedding," by Mendelssohn, Chopin's etude, in G flat, and his own "Silver Bells." All three were delightfully rendered. We did not like the succeeding fantasia on "Martha," by Wehli. As the bill says, "The tender melody, 'The Last Rose of Summer,' bursts upon the ear, and is encompassed by furious passages." Now this is rather "rough" upon the tender melody, and constitutes the weakness of the piece. Mr. Wehli next played a Bach fugue and the two little works of Stephen Heller which he performed at Booth's. The best selection, and the one in which he made a genuine success, was the magnificent transcription of "La Muette de Portici" by Thalberg. Three of his own minor works followed, and concluded the concert. The programme and the management of these recitals are worthy of the highest commendation. The former was a neat little pamphlet, containing an interesting history and description of each work performed, and all the music in the bill was furnished to the audience for reference, with the proviso, of course, that it should be returned at the door after the matinee. These matinees are calculated to do a great deal of good for art, and, although the terrible weather yesterday interfered with the opening materially, yet they bear on their bills the true secret of success.

MARIE KREBS

played to about fifty people at Steinway Hall. Her selections were worthy of a much larger audience; and her assistants—Mills, Randolfi, Dachauer and Miss Beebe—did their parts creditably. The programme was as follows:—Sonate—Caractéristique, op. 81, L'adieu, l'absence, le retour (Beethoven), Miss Marie Krebs. Duo—"La nozze di Figaro" (Mozart), Miss H. Beebe, Sig. Randolfi. Gavotte, G minor (J. S. Bach); Des Abends (Schumann), Home, Sweet Home (Thalberg), Miss Marie Krebs. Ave Maria (Gounod), Miss H. Beebe. Andante, with Variations, B flat, op. 46 (R. Schumann), Mr. Mills and Miss Krebs. Die Thraene (Sibelli), Sig. Randolfi. Rhapsodie, No. 4, E flat (Liszt), Miss Marie Krebs.

Miss Krebs is gradually winning her way in this city to the foremost rank in her profession. Those grave faults which we have repeatedly pointed out in her impetuosity and want of finish are being overcome by her wonderful perseverance and study. Under proper management she can be made a great "card" in the concert hall, but at present her artistic exhibitions can only be placed under the title of "Love's Labor Lost." She is a very clever young artist, and there is a brilliant career before her, but the present style of management to which she is subjected will never give her a fair chance before the public. At

ASSOCIATION HALL

a new and more commendable style of concerts than those which have been hitherto given here was inaugurated yesterday. The vocal part of the programme was rendered by Miss Ridgway and Messrs. Hill, Thatcher, Aiken, Beckett and Mora, and the instrumental by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band. There was a choice programme and the artists were satisfactory. The band was particularly attractive and rendered selections from Kreutzer, Mattei, Bellini, Offenbach and Strauss, with rare effect. Before this matinée a series of twenty-five cent concerts was given and proved a failure, as concerts at such a price of admission are an insult to the artists who take part in them and an injury to art in general.

ANOTHER GRAND CONCERT

took place last evening at the same hall, and was very well attended. It was given for the benefit, as we understand, of a church in this city, although this fact was carefully excluded from the programme. The artists were Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Sterling, and Messrs. Wehli, Laurence, Bristow, Simpson, Warren and Fiorio. The chorus of the Mendelssohn Union also took part. The selections were rather desultory and incongruous, but were rendered in a very satisfactory manner.

Music and the Drama.

POOR CARL ANSCHUTZ will be remembered to-night at Steinway Hall in a memorial concert given for the benefit of his widow. Eighteen of the most eminent dramatic and musical artists in the city, including Mme. Seebach, Mme. Bishop, Miles. Adelaide Manzocchi and Mills, will appear on this occasion.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY had a rehearsal for their next concert on Wednesday. The programme comprises Hayden's Twelfth Symphony in B flat, Wagner's overture to "Faust" and Mendelssohn's "Meerestille" overture. Much better than their New York brethren can do.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has returned to the city after a long and most successful concert tour in the West. She will sing next month in a half dozen out of town places, and after Lent she will probably give a few performances in this city.

VIEUXTEMPS, it is said, closes his engagement with the Nilsson troupe on the 1st of April, but will remain in the United States until the summer months, making his home in Boston. Next year Mr. Strakosch brings Adelina Patti to America.

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann have left Melbourne hastily and under mysterious circumstances, leaving behind them some public wonder and managerial discontent. They have gone to Sydney.

LONDON OPERA.—Mr. Mapleson has made arrangements for the opening of Drury Lane for Italian opera. It is stated that Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Movements—Arrival of Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1871.

Captain General Valmaseda arrived at Villa Clara this morning. He returns to Cienfuegos to-morrow and thence goes to Trinidad.

The steamship Spain has brought 500 soldiers.

General Palanca has been appointed commander of the Eastern Department and Joaquin Alva Intendente of Finance. The latter up to the present time has occupied the same position in Puerto Rico.

THE HUDSON SLAUGHTER.

Continuation of the Inquest—Testimony of the Conductors of the Two Trains.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18, 1871.

The most important point in the Coroner's investigation of the New Hamburg disaster to-day was the evidence of Conductor Cossum, of the express train, and Engineer Cornelius Roe, of the oil train. Conductor Cossum testified that his train passed Fishkill at 10:15 P. M., and his running time from there to New Hamburg was eleven minutes. He made that time, which would bring him on New Hamburg drawbridge at 10:25½.

The engineer of the oil train testified that he left Poughkeepsie at 9:45 or 9:50 P. M., and that his running time to New Hamburg was thirty-four minutes. That would make him due at New Hamburg station at twenty-three or twenty-four minutes, and at the drawbridge at twenty-three and a half or twenty-four and a half minutes past ten o'clock, which would make but a minute and a half or two minutes' difference between the arrival of both trains at the drawbridge.

All the testimony is in, and the verdict will be given some time next week.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and for the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; tenforties, 87¾. Erie railway shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 109¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—2:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steadier. Middling uplands, 7⅝d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston, deliverable in April and May, were made at 7½d. for middling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—P. M.—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined petroleum, 17½d. per gallon. Linseed oil, £32 10s. a £35 per ton.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Feeling in Schuylkill County—Miners Prevented from Resuming Work by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association—Tyranny of the Secret Societies.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 18, 1871.

The suspension of mining operations in Schuylkill county is assuming serious aspects. Business is suffering severely, and there are loud protests from all quarters against the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners on the subject of resumption any consideration. The men have shown their willingness to resume work, and in several cases have gone into the mines but have come out again, being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working contrary to the mandates of the tyrants who ride over them. There are rumors that the furnaces along the line intend to blow out rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs.

The *Miners' Journal*, in a remarkable article this morning, gives the general feeling of all business men. The following is a synopsis of the article:—

No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill county yet. The coal operators will not negotiate with the committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association until they withdraw many of their claims with regard to action at the collieries, &c. If they refuse, the operators will have nothing to do with the association, but will ask the men to go to work, with the proffer of ample protection if they have to invoke the whole power of the government to do so. The outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspensions, and they desire to act without being subject to brutal treatment or having their property endangered by the torch of a few bad men who surround them.

Died.

DIEHL.—On Thursday morning, February 16, at half-past three o'clock, Lieutenant Colonel JOHN J. DIEHL, Sr., in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 133 Essex street. The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the Second brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y.; the Independent Batteries of the late First regiment Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., and supernumerary officers of the same; the Fifteenth regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery Veteran Association, the Independent New York Schuetzen, the members of Navigation Lodge, No. 232, F. A. M.; Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. A. M.; the Arion and Teutonia and Hudson Maennerchor Vocal and Singing Associations, Minerva Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, O. S. D. F., and Central Association of the same; Cherusker Lodge, No. 4, O. D. H.; Steuben Lodge, No. 187, D. O. H., and the New York Germania and Teutonia Benevolent Associations are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

PRIOR.—On Saturday morning, February 18, ANN PRYOR—in religion Sister Mary Teresa, of the Third Order of St. Francis, in her 81st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 563 First avenue, on Monday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Assisium, Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

[*For Other Deaths see Eighth Page.*]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 49	Moon sets	eve — —
Sun sets	5 40	High water	eve 8 46

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Limer'k	Feb 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Feb 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	Feb 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Mar 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trojan	Mar 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Columbia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Italy (Br), Grogan, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.

Steamship Iowa (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow via Brest—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Hermann (NG), Reichmann, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina—Jas Hand.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Washington & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC—Geo B Merrick.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H W Whitney.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Riversdale (Br), Carter, Liverpool—Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Sanderson (Br), Humphrey, London—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Alette (Swe), Norden, Havre—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Kosmopolitet (Dutch), Muldair, Odessa—C N Boelin & Co.

Bark Albert, Reed, Cardenas—J W Elwell & Co.

Bark Charles (NG), Scherian, Wilmington, NC—C Tobias & Co.

Brig C F Eaton, Elwood, Marseilles—Jas Henry

Brig Maria Crowell (Br), Perkins, Bilboa—Moss & Ward.

Brig Martha B, Nickerson, Point-a-Petre—D R DeWolf & Co.

Brig Angelia, Leighton, Natanzas—Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Albert, Abrahams, Wilmington, NC—Funck, Edye & Co.

Schr W J Holmes, Ward, St Martins—B J Wenberg.

Schr W H Kenzel, Soper, Cardenas—Jas E Ward & Co.

Schr Sophia Godfrey, Wheaton, Corpus Christi—Tupper & Beattie.

Schr Skylark, Loring, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.

Schr Daybreak, Blake, Key West—Henry & Parker.

Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Fred Spofford, Turner, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Nellie, French, Brunswick, Ga—H W Lond & Co.

Schr Mollie Porter, Megathlin, Norfolk, Va—C E Staples & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Manchester (Br), Phillips, Liverpool Jan 28, and Queenstown 29th, via Halifax Feb 15, with mdse and 10 passengers, to John G Dale. Experienced strong W gales throughout.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Crescent City, Norton, New Orleans Feb 11, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans Feb 11, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. 17th inst, at 10 AM, passed steamships Columbia, hence for Havana, and Georgia, hence for Charleston.

Ship Anglo Saxon (Br), Davidson, Shanghae Nov 2 and Woosung 5d, with tea, to Cary & Co. From thence to Formosa Channel had strong NE winds, with thick, dirty weather and a gradually falling barometer; Nov 5, strong NE gale, ship under fore and lower topsail and reefed foresail; barometer 29 60; 6th, at 5 AM, strong NE gale, with torrents of rain; barometer 29 45; every appearance of a typhoon; sent down all studdingsail booms and royal yards, and made everything snug about decks and aloft; at noon, lat 22 40 N, lon 119 02 E, barometer 29 30, blowing a furious gale, with fearful sea running; ship running under fore and main lower topsails; 2 PM, barometer 29 10, blowing a complete hurricane; foretopsail in ribbons; the sea making a clean breach over the ship, washing everything movable off the decks; two men lashed at the helm; 3 PM, barometer 28, wind gradually hauling to the northward; still blowing with indescribable force; 4 PM, wind NW, glass commencing to rise; 8 PM, barometer 29 50, rising fast and moderating; midnight fresh NW gale, barometer 29 70; moderate breezes to Natunas; thence light winds and squally weather to Sunda Straits; passed Java Head Nov 27; had light, variable trades in the Indian Ocean; passed Cape Agulhas Jan 1; crossed the Equator Jan 23 in lon 30 W; crossed the meridian of lat 30 N, lon 74 W, Feb 11; was 6 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Imperador (Br), Heard, Rio Janeiro Dec 8 via Hampton Roads Feb 11, with coffee, to Arnold, Sturgis & Co. Crossed the Equator Jan 27 in lon 39 14; had strong, variable gales throughout.

Bark Trait d'Union (Br), Ballou, Miragoane 13 days, with logwood, to R Murray, Jr. Had rough weather; Feb 15, off Hatteras, spoke brig Chesapeake, from —— for Baltimore; has been 4 days N of Hatteras.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 14 days, with sugar and 2 passengers, to Tucker & Lighbourne. Had moderate weather; Feb 17, lat 38 30, lon 74 10, passed bark Mary C Fox, steering north; was 2 days north of Hatteras.

Bark G W Roseveit, Harriman, Matanzas 14 days, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co. Had rough weather; was 6 days north of Hatteras

Brig Catharine (Dan), Clausen, Port Elizabeth, CGH, 63 days, with wool and skins, to Bauendahl & Co. Passed St Helene Dec 24; crossed the Equator Jan 15 in lon 32; had fine weather up to Bermuda; was 21 days from thence, with strong, variable gales

Brig Ernestine (of Yarmouth, Me), Knight, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar and melado, to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; was 6 days north of Hatteras.

Schr S B Franklin (of East Marion, LI), Mull, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to Young & Co—vessel to C L Guilleaume & Co. Feb 11, lat 38, lon 74, had a severe gale from SE, lasting 12 hours; lost flying jib; was 2 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Joseph Fish (of Thomaston), Turner, Cardenas 9 days, with melado to order—vessel to master. Had rough weather; was 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Pioneer, Bearse, Galveston 21 days, with beef to Watts, Parker & Co—vessel to S W Lewis. Experienced heavy NE and SE gales; 7 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, Darien, Ga, 8 days, with lumber to D S Ogden—vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Schr J S Brandon, May, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr Amelia, Post, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport.

RETURNED—Brig M McFarland (Br), Hall, hence 17th inst for Bristol, E. Same night (10:30 o'clock), while running back, in consequence of thick and disagreeable weather, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook; got off yesterday AM without assistance and was towed back to the city; the vessel is leaking some. Will go on the dry dock for examination and repairs.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, hence 17th inst for Havana. Same day anchored in the lower bay in consequence of unfavorable weather; 3 AM, 18th, the ice from the upper bay came down with such force as to part both chains and took the vessel over the Roamer Shoals, causing her to take the bottom. Returned to port for examination and repair if necessary.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

U S steamship Tallapoosa, Lieut McRitchie, Boston for Norfolk.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, New London for New York, in ballast.

Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Gen Sheridan, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr D Davidson, Smith, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Robbie, New York for Stamford.

Schr L & N Lovell, McLane, New York for Fall River.

Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, New York for Southport.

Schr Sarah L Crocker, New York for Providence.

Steamer Galatea, New York for Providence.

This morning's storm has effectually cleared the Sound of ice from Whitestone to Hart Island.

The bark Stella, from New York for Liverpool, is still at anchor off Hammond's Flats, unable to proceed on account of ice above.

Lieut McRitchie, of U S steamship Tallapoosa, reports passed through large fields of heavy ice on