THE POLICE FAILURE.

The German Theatres, Concert Halls, Ballrooms and Sunday Side Shows Open.

"WILL THE LAW BE ENFORCED?"

One Hundred Thousand Germans in Harmonious Discord.

"ICH HABE DEN CAPITAIN GESEHEN"

What will the Germans do to-day? They have been denounced by the law," said a reporter of the HERALD to a well known German merchant in a German club not more than half a mile from Reservoir square.

The old, respectable Teuton smiled and drew a draught of smoke from his cigar. He then crossed his legs and arranged his coat—he had just come in from a drive. This gentleman was a well known citizen, a banker, and who had dealings with all the great financial centres of the world—London, Paris, Frankfort and San Francisco. After he had spoken a few moments in private conversation he said:—

"The German people are an industrious people—I mean the majority of them. It is true that there are many very wealthy Germans in New York, yet the majority are poor people. You have stated in the HERALD to-day that there are not more than 175,000 people of German birth in the city of New York. Well, there is not more than that number of Germans born in Germany, it is true. But how many are there of Germanic extraction?"

"This is very well; but what is there to be said about the Sunday law?" I then asked.

"The Sunday law is a humbug. It is not a law at all. How can a law be a good one that will not permit the assemblage of decent people in their ordinary resorts? During church hours in Germany and France the populations have no right to congregate, but late in the afternoon it is almost impossible to convey to you, sir, the idea of the perfect liberty of the people. I have been as a boy in the *kermesse*, and I have been at the theatre and the opera. We at that time respected the Sunday, but on Sunday night we had our amusements. It is possible that we may differ in regard to the observances of Sunday, yet I am certain that we must recognize one thing, and that is the law. But what is the law? If you will have the kindness to visit any of our clubs or halls to-day you will find a very orderly and decent class of citizens."

"And how do you account for the lawless spirit displayed in the publication of advertisements, to the effect that concerts and balls are to be held on this Sunday evening against the law?"

"It is a very prolific question that you have propounded to me. I mean that it is prolific of debate. We cannot order everything our own way; but the right of amusement must be conferred on our citizens. There are so many poor Germans, 60,000 of them, who have no amusement on any other day in the week but Sunday, that it seems to me to be a very harsh measure to deprive them of their one day's or one evening's amusement. I am not a Jew myself, but I have, I suppose, 100 Jewish friends, and three of them came to me and said that the regular Sunday evening ball could not be held at Irving Hall to-night. Now, I cannot understand such an order as that. I have information direct that all the police captains who govern precincts in which German or Jewish balls are to be held will have money paid to them directly at the different station houses to-night to allow the different societies to have their concerts and their dancing balls afterward."

"If this be true," said the reporter of the HERALD, "how can you justify the proceedings of the Germans to-day?"

"I shall not attempt to justify them; they must have their own justification."

I left this enthusiastic German and visited all the different German places of amusement. It would seem that the police orders had done nothing to affect them. In every amusement hall there was a great crowd, and every proprietor of these halls insisted on showing me his ballroom. All these ballrooms were alike. They had smooth floors and chairs around, and the three colors of Germany displayed from the music stand, which was generally at the upper end of each hall. There were numbers of young fellows, well dressed, and smoking wretched cigars, and there were wives and children and their friends, who came to see the conflict which did not take place. At Germania Hall there was a very decent assemblage of persons, both male and female, who did not think for a moment that they were disobeying the law in listening to a concert under the direction of the law. There was a ball at the conclusion of the concert. At this place the Eighteenth Psalm was sung by a very good chorus, and to make the felicities more sacred there was a waltz played from "Faust" and also the overture from the "Tannhäuser." It was the same in every place visited by the writer. There was much conviviality, much good humor, much good order, but in every place—Beethoven, Concordia, Turnhalle or Harmony Hall—there was the same disregard and utter defiance of law.

The police, who were to make so many arrests yesterday, did nothing. They were, in fact, absent everywhere, excepting at the Atlantic Garden and the Stadt Theatre, at which places they seemed to be attending to their business. All over the city there was much excitement, but no difficulty, for the Germans laughed at the law.

The agents of the Sabbath Committee visited every place and they acted very discreetly. They took notes of every incident that happened, and at the Harmony Gardens and at the Tivoli Theatre they counted the men who went in and out and the women who carried nosegays. In all that was done yesterday there was order among the Germans, but the most utter disregard of law and the usages of the country in which they live and get their bread.

Teutonia Hall.

This place is kept by Mr. Schneider, and when our reporter visited it last evening everything seemed to be in readiness to "go on with the dance." The proprietor was absent at the time. His orders, however, were being carried out by his son-in-law. On being questioned as to whether or not a ball was to take place last evening, he responded in the affirmative, at the same time stating that "everything was all right." Our reporter requested information in the premises and desired to know the reason why he felt so sure that no raid would be made by the police if the dancing programme was carried out. "Oh, the Captain says it's all right. I went around to see *Unser Capitän*, and he was not there. You see, he was married last week, and he was gone away on his wedding tour; but I saw the officer who acts in his place, and he told me that it was all right and that there would be no trouble, so that we will have our ball to-night."

The Tivoli Theatre.

at the Tivoli, in Eighth street, near the Bowery, a stage performance was given throughout the entire afternoon and evening, consisting of singing, juggling and acting. Between the acts the regular orchestra attached to the place performed Strauss' waltzes and galops with as much zest and spirit as on week days. The auditorium remained continually crowded; and one of the most noticeable features presented had existence in the fact that not only the male population but even the female population turned out in large numbers. There were upwards of 100 young children present with their parents, and, in several instances, seemed to enjoy the "beer" which was handed to them with a gusto becoming veteran beer drinkers. It appeared as if not a soul present was aware that there existed danger of the enforcement of the Sunday law. They chatted, drank, smoked and laughed in a manner which plainly indicated the fact that they were not yet prepared to accept the, as they considered it, arbitrary decision of the police authorities. Mr. Falk, the proprietor, expressed himself freely on the subject, and, judging from the tenor of his language and the manner in which he gave expression to his ideas, was prepared to fight in the courts any intrusion which the authorities might make upon his premises. In conversation with our reporter he stated that he had not the least fear of being troubled. "Troubled! what will they trouble me for? I have nothing here but a quiet, orderly performance, and my music is just as sacred as that which you can hear in almost any private house. I have a little singing, but it is all operatic and perfectly harmless."

REPORTER—Why do you think you will not be troubled?

Mr. FALK—I don't think; I know. You see, my friend, the Sabbatarian Commissioners are doing all this. I don't blame them; if they can prevent it; but you see I must keep open; this is my bread and butter, and if it comes to the worst I am prepared to go into Court with my case. They say they will allow sacred music; how can they tell what is sacred and what is not? Music is music; and they cannot discriminate between sacred music and that which is not sacred. I shall keep my place open until they close me up.

Germania Assembly Rooms.

Here as elsewhere mirth and hilarity reigned supreme. Major Sauer, the proprietor, was busily engaged attending to the comfort of those who had assembled to listen to the music of Carl Bergmann's orchestra. Major Sauer informed our reporter that a sacred concert would be given until about eleven P. M., when dancing would begin. He seemed to be impressed with the same idea as the other proprietors of similar places. The police will not trouble us. "*Wir haben den Capitän gesehen*"—"We have seen the captain." He also informed our reporter that the police authorities had sent him a policeman to guard the entrance to the ball room and to prevent disturbance. He invited our reporter up stairs to witness the immense assemblage that was present. On entering the large ball room it was with difficulty that even standing room could be obtained. The room was packed almost to suffocation. At the further end of the hall Carl Bergmann's orchestra were seated on an elevated platform, engaged in performing the accompaniment to the aria of "Infelice," from "Ernani," which was being sung by a member of the New York Saengerbund. Those present apparently belonged to the higher order of our German citizens, and almost every man present was accompanied by a lady. In fact, there appeared to be more ladies present than gentlemen.

Atlantic Garden.

Although the performances given at this place are entirely of a musical order, the Garden was crowded last evening to the fullest extent. A ladies' orchestra furnished the music, and were seated on the same elevated platform which they occupy every night during the week. The music was of a light order, combining song music with the more inspiriting music of the dance.

Beethoven Club Rooms.

The rooms of the above-named club are situated on Fifth street, near the Bowery. The building is owned by the club, and last evening the members of that association assembled in large numbers for the purpose of participating in a "carnivalistic jubilee." The proprietor was interrogated by our reporter as to whether or not he feared interference on the part of the police. He immediately answered in the negative, and said that the public had no right to enter that building, as it was a private club room. To all appearances it differed little, if any, from the other ballrooms. On the lower floor liquor or beer was being sold over the counter, the same as at other saloons. He also stated that there would be dancing after the carnival, which would end about twelve M.

Turn Hall.

This well-known German club house was lighted up last evening as brilliantly as on any gala night during the most festive season. The downstairs billiard and drinking saloons were crowded, and no one seemed to care for the "Sunday laws." The proprietor informed our reporter that "he also had seen the Captain," and that it was all right; he would not be bothered. He furthermore stated that he was the lessee of the hall, not the owner, and that he merely sublet it to parties who desired its use; that he never got up any balls; that the "Eichenkranz" Society had possession of the hall last evening, having leased it some time ago for the purpose of giving an operatic performance, and that subsequent to the performance dancing would be indulged in.

Concordia Hall.

The above named hall is situated in avenue A, between Second and Third streets. The proprietor, Mr. Arndt, informed our reporter that the Scandalia Club were going to give a masked ball there last evening, commencing at eight o'clock. He seemed to feel very indifferent as to the probability of his suffering any annoyance at the hands of the police authorities. On being questioned by our reporter as to why he felt so confident of being permitted to carry on the festivities attendant upon the holding of a masked ball, he in the most innocent manner in the world permitted a smile to steal calmly over his blonde countenance, at the same time stating, "*Ich habe den Capitän gesehen*"—I have seen the Captain. This is exactly the same answer which was given by the proprietors of every hall where balls were advertised to take place last evening. They had all seen the Captain.

Stadt Theatre.

At this place of amusement, situated in the Bowery, directly opposite the Atlantic Garden, a "sacred" concert was given. A large audience assembled and remained throughout the entire performance. Mme. Lichtmay and several gentlemen singers assisted the orchestra in rendering the evening an enjoyable one. The best of order prevailed throughout, and the audience was composed entirely of a most respectable class of Germans. No hilarity whatever was observable, and everything passed off quietly and with decorum.

LAW AND ORDER IN NEWARK.

Sunday Rum and Lager Entirely Stopped—No Rows and Very Few Arrests—The Germans on the Situation.

Yesterday, the second Sunday under the Perry *régime* and the quiet enforcement of the State and municipal law forbidding the sale of liquor, lager, cigars, oysters, &c., on the seventh day, passed off in Newark with even more quietness and good order than last Sunday, and that was the freest from unseemly rows or disturbances known in many years. Not a saloon in the city kept open in front, though a few were reported as having side doors ajar. As a consequence only one or two arrests for disorderly conduct were made all day in a population approaching 130,000 inhabitants. One or two persons were observed during the day vainly endeavoring to walk a chalk line on the sidewalks, but the disturbance of their equilibrium is believed to have been caused by pocket pistol practice, the pistols being primed on Saturday night. The manner in which the German population have yielded up their Sunday enjoyments without the slightest obstinacy or expressed dissatisfaction furnishes the fullest proof of their law-abiding qualities and is a severe rebuke to those

KNOW NOTHING DEMAGOGUES

who are wont to "damn the Dutch" and denounce them as nothing better than a lager-swilling nationality. Last evening a HERALD reporter called on a few leading German saloon keepers, and learned from them that, while it is probable that some measure in their behalf will be adopted at an early day to obtain a modification of the law no action had yet been taken. There are two propositions under consideration. One is to apply to the Legislature for a repeal of the State law, and the other to apply to the Common Council for a modification of the municipal ordinance so as to allow the saloons to keep open side doors at hours other than church ones. The latter proposition finds most favor among the saloon keepers. What the Council would do with it is difficult to foretell. Meanwhile there is much anxiety among saloon keepers to know what the Grand Jury will do with violators. The better class severely condemn the defiant action of Frederick Waldmann last Sunday and Frauehnsfilde, the theatrical manager, who is charged with sacrilege.

PITTSBURG FACTORIES RESUMING WORK.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18, 1874.

The glass manufacture of Pittsburg, which has been paralyzed to a greater degree by the recent panic than almost any other branch of industry, is rapidly reviving. On to-morrow night the very large flint glass manufactory of Plunkett & Co. in South Pittsburg will apply the match to their furnaces, and their work will thenceforward go on again as before. This establishment has ten melting pots and employs 150 men, and is considered one of the largest of the kind in the country.

There are also indications of compromise between the window glass manufacturers and their employés, the latter having been on a strike against a proposed reduction of their wages ever since last July. There are eighteen of these manufactories, employing when in operation upwards of 1,200 men.

Upon investigation it was found that the wages of all employés of this branch of business here were so greatly in excess of those paid for the same work in New Jersey, New York State and Baltimore—the other large glass manufacturing centres—that it is a matter of wonder that it has been possible to continue business here at all. But now the workmen manifest a disposition to submit to the terms proposed by the manufacturers, and the resumption of window glass making is a question of but a few weeks at furthest.

The unfortunate men who have been engaged in this strike have been reduced to such a strait as to make the renewal of operations on their part imperative. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month wages was ridiculed by them some months ago, but will now be accepted.

THE TREASURY BOND ROBBERS.

Intelligence was received yesterday by Superintendent Matsell at Police Headquarters that the authorities from Washington would be in town today to take charge of the prisoners arrested by Detective Golden on Saturday night.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN DUNBAR.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1874.

By an explosion at Dunbar furnace, fifty miles from here, last Thursday, one man was instantly killed, his head being blown a distance of twenty feet from his body. The receiver was blown to pieces, some of which were sent a distance of a quarter of a mile. The roof of the casting house was blown off.

TOOL MANUFACTORY BURNED.

COHOES, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1874.

The Axe and Edge Tool Manufacturing Works were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000 on building and tools, which belonged to the stockholders of the old Ten Eyck Manufacturing Company. Sheehan, Jones & Co.'s loss is $6,000; uninsured.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Address to the Craft on Forming a New Branch of the National Association.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 18, 1874.

At a meeting of the miners held in Weiss Hall yesterday afternoon to effect an organization as a branch of the National Association of Miners, the following address, prepared by Mr. James O'Hallaron, was read:—

TO THE MINERS AND LABORERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES:—

FELLOW WORKMEN—It gives us pleasure to announce that the organized miners throughout the United States have at length been aroused to a sense of their duty and their danger; have, through their duty authorized and elected delegates, met in national council and formed an organization which seeks to embrace within its folds every miner and every miner's laborer in the country, and which guarantees and which can secure to its members, alike in the day of prosperity and adversity, that justice which they have in the past been denied. The necessity for such an association has been experienced and advocated for years, as the history of the past has been too often

A SYSTEM OF TYRANNY,

strikes and defeats, imposed because of our isolated condition. While state and district unions have no doubt accomplished a great deal of good, it stands to reason that where a bond of union or concert of action is lacking their benefits and operations must be limited in character. As a district union can accomplish more than a single union, so can a national union, embracing every miners' organization in the land, accomplish more than the efforts of a single State. For years the miners have been crushed and defeated in detail, no matter how just their demands or how gallant or prolonged their resistance. Although coal mining is comparatively in its infancy in this country, rules more odious and tyrannical than those imposed on the miners of the Old World are daily practised in our own, and unless ways and means are taken to secure and enforce our rights while they may be secured, it requires no prophet to foretell that in a few years our condition will be more

HOPELESS AND DEGRADED

than that of the veriest slave. It is to prevent these evils that the present Convention has been held and its constitution framed, a copy of which we hope soon to present to every local lodge or branch in the country. It is liberal, catholic and comprehensive in its policy, recognizing the rights and legislating for the benefit of every miner, no matter whether he toils in the mountains of Pennsylvania or Maryland, in the valleys of Ohio or the prairies of the West.

And now, fellow workmen, that we have tried to do our duty we have a right to expect you to do yours. Many hands make light work. If the officers of the association are sustained, as we hope they will be, if every member works as though the success of the organization depended on his exertions the Miners' National Association will soon occupy, both numerically and financially,

THE HIGHEST POSITION

in the ranks of labor organizations. To our non-union miners we have only words of kindness and encouragement.

Fellow workmen, whether you realize the fact or not, your season of grace is fast passing away. To-day the workingmen of the United States, by co-operative effort, by a union of hearts and hands, by intelligent concerted action, can lay the base of an organization founded on truth and justice, having for its objects the securing to the toiler the fruits of his labor which can and will secure to you your God-given rights, and also the perpetuation of republican institutions; but, if much longer neglected, if the merciless demands of soulless corporations are much longer complied with, if you neglect your imperative duty to assist, by every means within your power, to hold up the hands of those who are struggling to secure you these

INESTIMABLE PRIVILEGES

you will remain, as you deserve to do, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." You can certainly urge no valid reason why you stand aloof in this emergency. Our interests are your interests; your welfare is our own; your wives and families are certainly as dear to you as ours can be to us. Self-protection is nature's first law. Necessity has organized every trade or labor association in the United States, and this necessity will remain so long as capital reaps what labor has sown. We are willing to let bygones be bygones. Let the dead bury their dead. Live for the future, and resolve, God helping you, that you will contribute your share to the emancipation of labor. But this can only be accomplished by pulling together, by acting in harmony. No religious, political or nationalistic test is required. These are questions entirely foreign to our organizations. It is purely

PROTECTIVE AND DEFENSIVE

in its character, willing to yield to capital its just rewards, while it awards to its creator, "labor," its just equivalent. To our colored brethren we also extend a cordial invitation. We recognize but two classes—the men who labor and the men who live off the proceeds of others' labor, the robber and the robbed, no matter what the color. We are willing to take you by the hand as fellow toilers, entitled to the same privileges and benefits which we claim for ourselves, asking only in return an honest, hearty and undivided support of our principles and organization. Like us, your labor is your capital, and it is self-evident that you cannot afford to be made the instruments in the hands of corrupt and designing men to depreciate the labor of the white mechanic. Ask yourselves whether you have more to expect from allying yourselves with the Miners' National Organization or being the tools of those who have robbed and oppressed your own kith and kin, and who to-day are engaged in the damnable work of

IMPORTING CHINESE LABOR

to supplant the colored workmen of the South. Think on this subject for an hour and we have no fear of the result. In conclusion, we trust that our labors have not been in vain; that the miners of the United States will rally as one man under the banner of the National Association, whose object, in a language of the constitution, is to secure their social, intellectual and physical improvement. This is a platform broad enough for all to stand on. Defence, not defiance, is our motto. Our objects are known and we confidently leave the issue in your hands.

The Blossburg Miners and Their Propositions.

BLOSSBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1874.

The following is the address of the miners of the bituminous coal region of Tioga county to their employers for a settlement of the differences existing between them:—

THE PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

First—The companies are to withdraw their refusal to permit members of the "Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association" to work in their collieries, and offer no further obstruction to the organization by refusing them a place to meet, or by bringing force or threats of discharge or other disadvantage to bear to prevent any person from joining it. And they are to do this, not as a concession, gratuity or favor, but as simply an act of justice, and an explicit agreement that the right of the workmen so to organize is unquestionable, legally and morally, and any interference on the part of the employers is a legal and moral wrong.

Second—The companies are to agree that no man shall be discharged or disadvantaged in his employment by reason of anything he has lawfully done in promoting the organization of his fellow workmen.

Third—On behalf of the workmen's organization and the members thereof, it is agreed, that they hold themselves individually and collectively bound to maintain, that they have no right to and will not force the inclination of any man in the matter of joining the union; and that all such persons as now are or may hereafter be working in the collieries shall be treated in all respects as to freedom in the work, as though they were members, or there had never been a union proposed.

Fourth—On behalf of the workmen it is hereby declared, as an expression of their opinion and purposes, that the fight of our employers to control their property and business, within the letter and true meaning of their charters, is as unquestionable as our claim to form our union; and that any act or acts on our part that obstruct the just and lawful exercise of those rights should be held to be and punished as

ACTS OF CONSPIRACY.

Fifth—On the part of both parties to this agreement all complaints, grievances and disagreements of the time that is past are to be treated as though they had not been made or occurred. And it being the object of our organization to secure the practice of strict and impartial justice between our employers and ourselves, it shall be

Sixth—Agreed, that upon the occurrence at any time in the future of any cause of complaint, the person so aggrieved shall apply first to the officer or employe of the company having that department of the business in charge who is immediately over him. If he should fail to obtain redress there, he shall next state his complaint to the branch or district to which he belongs, who shall, under the rules of the organization, make careful and impartial inquiry as to the reasonableness of the complaint. Should it be found to be trivial or unfounded in right, they shall require him to return to his work and withdraw his complaint, or leave the work quietly for some one else to do.

But should they find it well founded in right, and of such nature as ought to be redressed, they shall bring it to the attention of the Superintendent (or agent), whose duty it shall be to give them a fair hearing and see that what is right and just in the premises is done. Should these be unable to agree, they shall select some disinterested person in whom both sides can trust that justice would be done, and submit the matter to his arbitrament, both parties being bound by his decision. Should the two parties, however, be unable to agree upon one arbitration, they shall each select one, and these two select a third as umpire, which three shall be a board of arbitrator, whose decision, by a majority vote, shall be conclusive and binding on both parties.

INDEPENDENT RIGHTS.

Seventh—This system or principle of arbitration shall be applied to all matters of dispute or disagreement that may arise or now exist, whether between individual workmen and the several companies, or between the whole body or part of the workmen and said several companies, except the right of said workmen to organize such lawful associations as they see fit, this being a natural as well as legal right, which they cannot permit to be called in question. In making this proposition to our employers we feel fully how great the change is that it will make in the relations heretofore existing between us. Should it be adopted, the companies will no longer be as well the political sovereigns of the townships we inhabit as the owners of the lands comprised within their borders. The equitable adjustment of differences that the practice of arbitration will bring about will enfranchise all the citizens of these mining towns, by bringing about that proper opening of highways, assessment and collection of taxes, inquisition into the disposition made of the money by the audits, and publication thereof required by the State laws, the release of the inhabitants from the compulsion of the present *régime*, which, by indirection, but most effectively, forces all to deal at the stores of the companies, and deprives the workman and his family of their inalienable and legal right to use their earnings for the promotion of their own good, in accordance with their own judgment. A release from arbitrary exactions that deprive them of the advantages they have a right to reap from free dealings at their own doors or elsewhere as themselves elect, with farmers, licensed pedlers or any other lawful dealers who are inclined to seek their trade; in short, put them under the protection, in every respect, of the constitution and laws of the State and nation they inhabit, and remove forever the disgraceful anomaly of the existence in republican America of little isolated "Duchies," as singular in their characteristics from the free communities around them, and as arbitrarily and absolutely governed, and as irresponsibly too, as were the paltry and despotic little sovereignties of a few years ago in Germany and Italy.

We are also fully aware that our claim to and demand for these reforms has and will again be met with the assertion that the land we live on and the business of our employers, every house and pig-pen, every stick and board of every fence in our townships, and every road that leads through them, belong to them, and that we are simply tenants at will, to be removed at pleasure, and that our only right in the premises, if we do not like the rule we live under, is to leave our homes here and seek new ones elsewhere beyond their jurisdiction. To this we answer we were invited to come to these places for the employment we sought. In the far off countries many of us came from we had heard of the just and beneficent institutions of free America, and, impelled by this double and enticing invitation, we sought our homes here. And here we have lived, many of us for long terms of years; here we have reared our families; here we have gathered about us our social relations—all those relations and surroundings whose value cannot be measured in dollars, but which are to the worker, whose

WEALTH AND CAPITAL ARE IN HIS SINEWS,

quite as valuable, quite as indispensable to his intellectual and moral wellbeing as their similar relations are to those who own these lands and who enjoy their profits. Here we have built our churches; here, in short, have we grown into our homes, with all their morally indispensable and tender and kindly surroundings. We know that no equitable right exists to compel us to break away from all this, or yield our manhood in obedience to behests that strike fatally at the very life of personal liberty. We know that no moral right exists to scatter broadcast over the country hundreds of families, severing them from all the healthy, moral influences that the virtues of the parents, now grizzled with age, have created here. We know that when these old men and these young children are scattered, the old seeking in their old age to find homes for their loved ones where some of the good influences they have gathered round them here may be renewed, the young, perhaps, acquiring the baser habits and growing into the vices and degradation of the slums of the great cities, the shame to those who are responsible for it will be as deep and hard to bear as the certainty with which it will fall upon them will be inexorable and irresistible. We know all this, and we believe our legal right in this issue is as clear as the moral.

It is true that the State has chartered these companies to enable them to accomplish, with their aggregated capital, greater things in the development of the great resources that nature has deposited in the region, than ordinary individual resources could compass. But we do not believe that it was the intention or the power of the Legislature to grant to these corporations a monopoly of political power over the communities they might gather around them, as well as the business privileges to be enjoyed in their corporate capacity, that can only be enjoyed without charter by the individual citizen.

It is not conceivable that it was intended that they should have the power, in addition to their railroad and mining privileges, to build up in their towns a monopoly in the necessaries of life; in the use or ownership of the roads and streets by which the people must pass from place to place; in the determination of the question, from whom and what shall the people buy, and where; in the determination arbitrarily of the amount of wages they shall pay, and the times and conditions at and upon which they shall be paid; in the issuance of store script and checks that, while it is ostensibly and professedly only to be regarded as a convenience in keeping accounts, is by ingenious and avaricious exactions and contrivance made to be the principal currency used and circulated in the mining towns and the region around them, upon which innocent and involuntary holders must and do suffer discount. And, more than all, it is not conceivable that their chartered right extends to the driving out upon the world to seek new homes of one—far less hundreds—of workingmen's families, for no other reason than that they insist upon the free and

UNRESTRICTED RIGHT OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS

to gather in assemblies or associations to consider and discuss their interests and devise lawful measures to promote them. Nor, again, is it conceivable that they have the legal right, in order to compel submission to their decree, that no union of workingmen shall exist in their little sovereignties; to withold nearly four months' pay from those working men holding them penniless, while they declare that they shall be paid upon vacating their houses, while their victims have no means, if they desired, to remove their families; or proposing to pay them part, and let them go to work, if they will agree to join no miners' union, and to leave any such that they have joined. We say it is not conceivable that all these things or any of them are legal. It the statutes of conspiracy mean anything these are conspiracy. There must be a limit somewhere, where the rights of corporations end and where those of workingmen begin, and, if we are forced to the issue, we are resolved to find it. We have been faithful and so far—perhaps farther than our claims to manhood justified—submissive servants to these companies. We earnestly desire that our relations may be such as to secure our mutual happiness and prosperity. We know that their agents have voluntarily acknowledged our worth, as well as that we have striven to deserve that acknowledgment. We are determined in the future to continue to deserve it. We make the foregoing proposal in good faith, and if accepted will live up to its conditions. We ask our employers to let just counsels prevail with them and accept these terms. If they refuse we can only and will, as men strong in the rectitude of our purpose and our cause, appeal to our country and her laws, and try the issue in all its depths, relying upon the justice of those laws, the righteousness of our position and the sympathy of good men everywhere.

By order of Committee of the Miners' Union of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Extensive Inspection of the Available Navy To Be Made—Discharges of Workmen.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 18, 1874.

Naval Constructor John W. Easby will leave the Navy Yard on Monday, acting under order from the department at Washington, for the inspection of the different naval stations South, and will be absent about one month, when he will return to resume his duties at this yard. Assistant Constructor George R. Boash will have charge of the department during his absence. Mr. Easby is ordered to proceed first to Key West without delay, reporting to the senior officer in command, and to examine the steamer Despatch with a view of ascertaining the improvements necessary on that vessel and to do away with the freight room and make the quarters of the officers comfortable, reporting the same to the bureau, that the proper orders may be given for the shipment of the material needed to make the alterations. Mr. Easby will then proceed to examine the frigate Wabash and report as to the amount of calking that will be required to put that ship in good condition for a year's cruise; also to examine the

IRON-CLADS

and inform the bureau what action should be taken by the divers towards cleaning their bottoms, reporting, in this connection, the proper means for doing the same. Having completed the duty named at Key West, Mr. Easby is ordered to proceed to the Pensacola Navy Yard, reporting to the commandant, and, after making the necessary examination, report to the bureau his views as to the most economical way of hauling up monitor vessels at that yard for preservation, so that they can be launched and sent to sea in a few days, and also to submit his views as to the importance of that yard, stating

WHAT FACILITIES MAY BE NEEDED

to render it useful as a yard for repairing vessels. On completing this duty he is further ordered to proceed to New Orleans and examine the monitor vessels on that station, reporting to the bureau whether, in his opinion, any of these can be repaired or what use can be made of them; if, in his opinion, such monitors can be made serviceable; to report what private company in New Orleans has the yard and other facilities for making such repairs to them as may be required and at what cost. He is also instructed to ascertain and report whether there is at that station a suitable place for laying up monitors and other ironclads, from which they could be taken at short notice and sent to sea. The department strictly order Mr. Easby to make these observations as carefully as possible, as

IMPORTANT ACTION MAY BE TAKEN

by the department upon his judgment in the premises. When about to leave New Orleans Mr. Easby is directed to inform the department, as it may be necessary for him to inspect other points while *en route* home. Another discharge of hands from the various workshops will take place tonight, and the same will be repeated some time next week. The orders are to gradually reduce the working force of the yard until the number of employés is within the scope of the appropriation.

The Ossipee at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18, 1874.

The United States steamer Ossipee, from Washington, passed up to Norfolk this morning.

The Wyoming at Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Jan. 9, 1874.

The United States steamer Wyoming arrived here on the 1st inst. from Key West.

LIVELY TIMES IN ERIE.

Raid Upon Dishonest Employes—Two Months in the County Jail—Detectives After the Bosses.

For many years a large number of persons residing near the line of the Erie Railway, in Jersey City and elsewhere, have, to use the expression of one of the railroad officials, "lived off the road;" in other words they helped themselves without permission to coal, wood and other articles. Heretofore no effort was made, strange to say, to protect the company against such losses. Mr. Watson, previous to his departure for Europe, enjoined Mr. Thomas J. Brown, superintendent of the Pavonia ferry, to organize a staff of detectives. In a short time all kinds of petty frauds were detected. Pots of paint were carried away from the workshops by employés—doors, windows and furniture of cars undergoing repair were appropriated. A test case was brought before the Grand Jury, and Joseph C. Gilbert, a foreman in the repair shop at Jersey City, was indicted and brought to trial, as well as his father and John Gray. The evidence disclosed the astounding fact that Gilbert built his house mainly out of stealings from the repair shops. He helped himself to black walnut sufficient to make a counter. The evidence was conclusive and he was convicted. The father and Gray thereupon pleaded guilty, and the three were sentenced to two months each in the County Jail and a fine of $100. One of the detectives in the case reported yesterday that several arrests for similar offences will be made within a few days. It has been ascertained that the most flagrant instances of these thefts attach to bosses and foremen.

Another pernicious system which is being investigated is the percentage custom, the only tenure by which poor men can hold their position in several instances. If a man fails to "come down" on pay day to the boss it will be the easiest thing imaginable to get rid of him under some pretext. By this method good men are discharged and incompetent or unfaithful men kept in service. A case was brought a few days ago to the attention of Superintendent Hill which admits of this interpretation. Many months ago a case came under the notice of the HERALD reporter, and the poor man who "blowed" on his boss was discharged. Since that time, however, the boss himself has been discharged. From all the developments it appears that some of the bosses not two miles distant from the ferry must be closely watched.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1874.

A special despatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says a report is current there that while a party of people were skating on the river at Burr Oak, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, one person broke through, and the rest of the party, some twenty-seven or twenty-eight in number, going to the rescue, all broke through and were drowned. The report, however, lacks confirmation, and no particulars are given.

SING SING.

Orange County Convict Delegates to the State Prison—Who They Were and Why They Went.

NEWBURG, Jan. 17, 1874.

The January term of the Orange county Oyer and Terminer closed at Goshen yesterday. Four prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing, and this morning they passed through this city on the way to that place. Thomas Y. Conkling, colored, of Middletown, who pleaded guilty to two indictments for robbery and the attempted murder of Mr. and Miss Wood, near Goshen, a few weeks ago, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment—ten on each indictment.

Charles Green, alias Charles Taylor, convicted of burglary, was sentenced for four years.

Charles Spencer, alias Robert Lee, alias James Snyder, was convicted of stealing a horse and wagon from Beede & Van Duzer, Newburg, livery-men, and got a three and a half year's sentence. He attempted to escape from the Goshen Jail yesterday, and when detected attacked the turnkey with a club, but was overpowered and handcuffed. While passing through this city to-day he loudly proclaimed his intention to steal another horse as soon as he should be released from prison. He is a hardened criminal.

The fourth convict was Sarah Jackson, the sanctimonious servant girl who robbed the house of Mr. James Fullager, in this city, of $500 worth of valuables recently, as stated in the HERALD of Monday last. Sarah was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Abram Graham was implicated in her first confession, but she made another, in which she charged another man with aiding her in the robbery. This than proved an alibi, and as the second confession neutralized the first Graham was discharged.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

After a protracted suspension of payment the above named institution will open its doors today, with the permission of the Chancellor, for the payment of one-fifth of the deposits to every depositor. Passbooks from No. 1 to 1,000, and none others, will be taken to-day. As there are not many books of such numbers outstanding the rush will not be so great as otherwise. But it is far from probable that the depositors will leave their money there when they get a chance of withdrawing it. The ridiculous security of $20,000 given by the new secretary has not yet been increased. The safety of $250,000 is guaranteed by security to the extent of only $20,000, and this, coupled with the fact that not one of the old directors has yet resigned, produces general uneasiness. The Rev. Mr. Dod is doing his utmost to restore confidence, but with what success remains uncertain.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1874.

Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 45,500 boxes and 10,500 hhds. Receipts of the week at the same places, 24,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds. Exports of the week from the same, 8,500 boxes and 2,700 hhds. including 7,000 boxes and 1,600 hhds. to the United States. Sugar market closed quiet and steady. Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. quoted at 12⅝ a 13⅛ reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 14⅛ a 15⅜ reals. Molasses sugar—Nos. 8 to 10 at 9⅛ a 10 reals. Muscovado sugar—Fair to good refining, 12 a 12½ reals per arroba; grocery grades, 14½ a 15 reals. Clayed molasses, 7⅞ a 8 reals per keg. Molasses active. Muscovado, 7 a 8 reals per keg. Bacon easier at $25 a $26 per cwt. Butter active; superior American, $50 a $52 per quintal; Goshen, $76. Flour dull at $24 75 a $25 per bbl. for American. Hams—Sugar cured firm. Lard in tins steady; in kegs quoted at $25 50 a $25 75. Potatoes in fair demand. Tallow firm. Wax nominal. Honey nominal at 6⅞ a 7 reals per gallon. Onions firm. Coal oil in tins active. Empty hogsheads firm. Lumber dull. Shooks—Box dull at 19 reals. Hogshead shooks nominal. Naval stores in fair demand. Turpentine, 16c. per lb. Tar, $15 per bbl. Hoops—Long shaved dull at $90 a $110 per M. Freights active for United States and firm for England. Exchange—On the United States, in currency, 64 a 66 per cent premium for 60 days sight and 68 a 70 for short sight; in gold, 83 for 60 days and 87 for short sight; on London, 108 a 110 premium.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Russia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Macedonia	Jan. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Silesia	Jan. 22	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Marathon	Jan. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Greece	Jan. 24	Liverpool	69 Broadway
City of Brussels	Jan. 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Adriatic	Jan. 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Pereire	Jan. 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
Virginia	Jan. 24	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Victoria	Jan. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Jan. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Herder	Jan. 27	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Frisia	Jan. 29	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Italy	Jan. 31	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Jan. 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Celtic	Jan. 31	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	7 20		Gov. Island	eve	9 46
Sun sets	5 03		Sandy Hook	eve	9 01
Moon sets	eve 6 43	