BEFORE THE MARRIAGE.

A Herald Special Correspondent's Mission to St. Petersburg.

How He Travelled and Whom He Met by the Way.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Diplomatic Scandal---The Bridegroom Slightly Unpopular.

Patti in Opera—The Blessing of the Neva.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20, 1874.

Of special correspondents, as has been wisely said of the making of books, there is no end, and it may be remarked with equal truth that each special has his specialty. There is the topographical correspondent, who is so elaborate in his descriptions of churches and public buildings, and whom we should think so wonderfully erudite if we did not know the assistance derived from the copious handbooks of Appleton, Badeker and Murray; the statistical correspondent, who pillages blue-books and *livres jaunes* for details of numbers of population and area of territory; the historical, the romantic; the *dilettante*, who raves about art, and the practical, who discourses of the style of eating and the price of overshoes. Finally, there is the HERALD correspondent, the special of specials—the man who, at a few hours' notice, starts off to penetrate African deserts or to wander through Caucasian steppes, threading his way whither no child of civilization has ever previously penetrated, holding his life in his hand, enduring such hardships as one only reads of in the adventures of the old navigators or the earliest pioneers of humanity, exciting the astonishment and winning the admiration, not merely of the "gentlemen who live at home at ease," but of the natives of the great lone lands into which he penetrates, and who stand awe-struck at the American's safe return from dangers which they have never ventured to face. Such a correspondent having, in the discharge of his duty to the HERALD, made its readers acquainted with the inmost recessess of this great empire of the North, having depicted with a vivid pen the manners and customs of its inhabitants as well as his own hair-breadth 'scapes and accidents by flood and field, it would seem worse than impertinent in me to attempt to generalize upon Russia and the Russians after a few days' residence in the country, and I imagine I shall best fulfil my mission by confining myself to the description of what passes under my observation at this somewhat peculiar time when the honored guests at the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg are the British princes, one of whom is about to be married to the only daughter of the Czar.

THE ROYAL PARTY ON THE JOURNEY.

It happened that I travelled on the same train from Berlin to the Russian frontier with the Prince of Wales and his party, for whose use had been set aside one of those commodious saloon carriages, a combination of drawing room and sleeping car, which the enterprise of Colonel Mann, an American gentleman, has recently introduced on the railways of continental Europe. The sight at the Ostbahn, or Eastern depot, at Berlin was eminently comic. The place was thronged with English flunkeys, the "Jeameses" whom Thackeray has immortalized, and who, in their long overcoats reaching to their heels, their cockade-bearing stovepipe hats, and with their flurry, their self-importance and their impossibility of making themselves understood, looked thoroughly out of place. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, with their usual gentlemen in attendance, were standing by the steps of the car in which the Princess had already taken her seat, and the dandy officers of the English Guards, in their caps with gold bands and peaks; their neatly-fitting blue body coats, trimmed with braid, and their white kid gloves, formed a strange contrast to the crowd of bustling travellers, habited in every variety of costume, and among whom were to be found English newspaper correspondents, German merchants, Polish Jews, in long, greasy gabardines, and two or three pretty French women. After the train—an enormous one—was put in motion, about a quarter after eleven o'clock P. M., I saw no more of the royalties until three o'clock the next afternoon, when we arrived at the German frontier station of Eydtkuhnen, where, on the opposite side of the platform, was waiting a special train, composed of three imperial saloons, some ordinary cars and baggage vans, which had been sent to meet the distinguished guests. The train was decorated with Russian and English flags, and on the platform were some high Russian officials, in full uniform. The royal party at once passed from the German to the Russian cars, and then an indescribable scene of confusion took place, in which the British flunkeys again came to great grief, being surrounded and hustled by great hairy *Moujiks*, in long sheepskins, who, at the word of command, flung themselves upon the baggage and occupied themselves with its transport, pushing aside the English footmen who endeavored to interfere, and uttering what seemed to be frightful language. You may imagine that this royal party travels with a few garments when I tell you that their baggage weighs seven tons! And since their arrival here a Queen's messenger has brought out to them three hundred weight more. While this was going on the people at the station amused themselves with staring into the imperial cars, in one of which a long table, duly set for dinner with plate, glass and china and lit by wax candles with silver branches, was laid out. At length, the transport having been accomplished, the special train set forth. We plebeians followed humbly some half hour after, and twenty-seven hours later arrived in St. Petersburg, without one event of any interest to break the monotony of the journey—yes, one:—At the second station after passing the frontier there got into our car (made very much upon the American principle, save that the ordinary seats are at either end and the private sections on each side of the middle connecting gangway) a Russian officer, followed by a soldier servant who handed in a bag and retired. The officer flung himself into a corner, and after a minute or two, buried his face in his hands and groaned loudly. My travelling companion and I thought the man was ill, and, touching him on the shoulder, I proffered my brandy flask. He took no notice of this, and went on groaning, presently endeavoring to sit upright, swayed heavily over, looked around, muttered something, and fell back, glaring idiotically before him. Then we discovered that this Russian officer in full uniform was not ill, only helplessly drunk. With a tolerable amount of experience of many countries in the world, I can safely say I never witnessed such a humiliating spectacle. At the next station he staggered out and went reeling about the refreshment room, where, however, nobody seemed to take any notice of him.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur are lodged in one wing of the Winter Palace, a magnificent building—of stucco—on the left bank of the Neva, and have had a suite of very sumptuous rooms allotted to them. Their equerries and attendants are at the Hotel Bellevue, which has been specially engaged. I presume it was in order that the Princess of Wales might have longer time with her sister Czarevna that the party came here so long before the marriage. As yet there have been no special festivities, and the heir to the British crown is said to be feeling "bored." In the company of her sister the Princess of Wales is quite a different being from her ordinary self. Her always sweet face loses that settled melancholy expression which it so constantly wears, and it was so tried during last London season, when the Czarevitch and his wife were staying at Hamilton House that whenever the sisters were seen in public they were always deep in conversation, and from time to time breaking into fits of hearty laughter. The life of the Princess is not too happy a one for any one to grudge her these temporary streaks of sunshine. Far from her family, isolated by her station, with little domestic comfort, and without the possibility of having a friend, there are few lots in life harder, one would imagine, than the life of this beautiful and, doubtless, much envied woman.

A DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.

Meanwhile the Prince, whom all the world knows wearies very soon of Court etiquette and tomfoolseries, and likes—after the example of Haroun Alraschid—to amuse himself by going about *incognito*, has been compelled to confine himself to such amusements as have been provided for him. When he was in Petersburg before, he had for his cicerone Mr. T. Michell, Secretary of Legation and Consul General of Great Britain, an Englishman, who, born at Cronstadt and having passed his life in this country, was confessed by all Russians to know more of Russia, politically, socially and linguistically, than any one else. He was the author of "Murray's Handbook of Russia" and other works. When the Duke of Edinburgh came out here, a few weeks ago, it was publicly announced that Mr. Michell was appointed interpreter and guide—"bear leader," in point of fact—to him and to the Prince during their stay. When, therefore, on my way out here, I met Mr. Michell at Berlin and learned that he was on his way to England with despatches, and did not expect to return, I was much astonished. On arrival here, I found all the English colony telling about Mr. Michell's unexpected departure, at which the Prince was reported to be much amazed. What the reason for the act was is still officially unexplained, but the fact is, that the Emperor took occasion to explain to Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador, his personal dislike to Mr. Michell, and his positive refusal to have him any longer at Court. Under these circumstances the Ambassador could only find means to send his subordinate off without any scandal. What were the grounds for the imperial dislike no one knows. Some say that Mr. Michell knew too much of the inner life of the Russian Court; others that the Emperor imagined that the articles against Russia as regards the Khivan annexation, which have appeared in the London *Times* as emanating from their Berlin correspondent, were really inspired by Mr. Michell. Of the truth of these rumors it is impossible to give any opinion. The fact remains that Mr. Michell is not here, and there is no one at the English Embassy to take his place.

AT THE OPERA.

Knowing the fondness of his quests for operatic and theatrical performances, the Emperor has caused them to be taken several times to the theatre, though he has not himself accompanied them. On Friday, the night after their arrival, they visited the Grand Theatre, where Italian Opera is given. Patti in "La Traviata" drew a tremendous house, eighteen roubles ($12) being asked and paid for a seat. The state box is in the centre of the house, but this is only used on State occasions by the imperial visitors, who, on this evening, were in two distinct stage boxes. In the largest, on the grand tier sat the the Prince of Wales and the Grand Dukes Constantine and Vladimir, with attendant staff; in the one immediately underneath, on the lowest tier, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Dagmar (the Czarevna), and the bethrothed. This young lady is certainly not classically beautiful, but she has a very pleasant expression, and is said to be most kindly and amiable. She was dressed in white, as was the Princess Dagmar, while the Princess of Wales, who looked much fatigued after her long journey of the previous day, wore a high, dark brown silk gown. The Duke of Edinburgh was with his bride for a few minutes, but the greater part of the evening he remained in the next box close on to the stage. Adelina Patti was in splendid voice and sang charmingly, and the opera, so far as *mise en scène* and decorations were concerned, was splendidly mounted. I was, however, very much disappointed with the theatre. Neither in size nor in embellishment is it to be compared with Daly's Opera House nor Covent Garden Theatre, and it is miserably lighted. It is, however, highly patronized, and the American Minister, who has been seeking for one of the best boxes, is compelled to content himself with one on the lower tier.

THE BRIDEGROOM NOT POPULAR.

High officials, both Russian and English, are in the habit of speaking of the forthcoming marriage as one which is not merely likely to make comfortable certain diplomatic relations, but as being highly opposed by the people of both countries. I am in a position to state that, while in England the alliance does not excite the slightest interest—there being so many English Princes that no one out of their family circle cares who they marry—here the Duke of Edinburgh is decidedly not popular. The people dislike the expression of his face, which they find stern and forbidding, though undoubtedly handsome; they dislike his cold, reserved manner, and they complain that he does not pay sufficient respect to the Emperor, nor sufficient attention to his betrothed. It is perhaps, under these circumstances, fortunate that he does not intend living in Russia. Foreign princes need not mind what the compatriots of their wives think of them. Look at Christian of Schleswig, who married Princess Helena of England; his brothers-in-law snub him, *Punch* jeered at him and the people were supposed to be strongly adverse to the marriage, and yet he gets on well enough.

A SHADOW OVER THE FESTIVITIES.

A partial gloom has been spread over the Court and a check given even to the few ante-nuptial festivities which had been prepared by the somewhat sudden death of Field Marshal Berg. This veteran, who was over eighty years of age, came from Warsaw, where he resided, to take a share in the ceremonial, but caught cold and died at the Hotel Démouth on Sunday evening. He had always been noted for his unflinching severity of discipline, and when the Polish insurrection of 1863 broke out Marshal Berg was sent to suppress it. This he did with the greatest rigor, receiving from the Emperor, as his reward, the Governorship of Poland, which he held till his death. The Emperor was very fond of the old man, who was always treated with regal honors, and when he heard that his old servant lay ill went in person to see him. The Marshal was buried this morning (Tuesday), the Emperor and the Prince of Wales attending on horseback.

THE BLESSING OF THE NEVA.

An hour after this veteran had breathed his last, the Emperor, his guests and all the Court attended, according to annual custom, the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, which takes place every 6th of January (old style), and is a grand and interesting ceremonial. In accordance with the remarkable courtesy which has been shown to the representatives of the press since our arrival here, we were allowed to witness the proceedings from one of the windows of the Winter Palace. At half-past ten o'clock a gun was fired as a signal, the great gates of the Palace were thrown open, and a procession, such as I have scarcely ever seen before, marched forth. It was headed by a very thin priest, with long, fair hair hanging far down over his shoulders, carrying a red lamp, which he swung to and fro with a rotatory motion, chanting at the same time a hymn. Following him appeared another priest, toiling under the weight of a huge cross. Then came a serried mass of soldiery, walking four abreast, followed by a bevy of officers in uniforms of every possible conceivable hue, from the purest white to brightest scarlet to the deepest purple, and even dead black. Hundreds and hundreds of these officers poured forth, followed by scores of ecclesiastics, all in the gorgeous robes of the priesthood of the Greek Church, and, making one unbroken line, formed round a gayly decorated kiosk, which had been erected for the purpose on the river bank. Then the Metropolitan of the Greek church, a venerable looking patriarch, issued forth and took up his position in the kiosk, closely followed by the Emperor and the Russian and English princes, all in full uniform. The Metropolitan raised his hand to heaven in prayer, and immediately that vast concourse, stretching far away along the river bank, numbering hundreds of thousands, stood, in one instant, bareheaded. An attendant priest then descended the steps of the kiosk with a hammer in one hand and a large gold cup in the other, broke the ice on the river, and filling the cup with the water which had bubbled up, presented it on beaded knee to the Metropolitan. After a blessing had been invoked upon it it was handed to the Emperor, who touched it with his lips and then passed it to the others; recovering the cup when it was empty, the Emperor filled it with half imperial gold pieces and gave it to the Metropolitan for the poor. A rocket blazed in the air, and an imperial salute of 101 guns from the fortress on the other side of the river proclaimed that the ceremony was accomplished.

A COMPENSATION AND A CONTRAST.

On this same Sunday afternoon the Princess attended English divine service at the Episcopal chapel, where Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, who has come out expressly to perform the Anglican marriage ceremony, preached a very effective sermon, taking for his text the words, "There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee." The Dean, who has travelled in the East, made a capital word picture of the scene of the miracle; and when he worked round to the forthcoming marriage was eloquent and brilliant. The chapel, which holds about 600, was crammed, many Russian ladies of rank being present; but, in the evening, on the principle, I suppose, of conforming to the customs of the natives, and doing in Russia as the Russians do—which holds good here as well as at Rome—the Princes went to the opera, and were apparently delighted with a new French ballet, "Le Papillon" (the Butterfly), produced for the first time on that occasion.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S HOSPITALITY.

The rival festivity of the week has been the ball last night given by the American Minister and Mrs. Jewell. The offices of the Legation are conveniently situated on the Moika canal, and here lives the Secretary, Mr. Schuyler, who is not only most amiable and courteous, but, now Mr. Michell has gone, is supposed to be, of all strangers here, the one most acquainted with Russian manners, language and literature. The Minister, Governor Jewell, is splendidly lodged on the Boulevard, and there the ball was held. Some of the Grand Dukes and English Princes had agreed to be present, but the sudden death of Marshal Berg prevented their coming. There was, however, a fine assemblage of about 400 guests, and among them the best people in Russian society. Princes and Counts were as common as ordinary citizens in other countries, and the display of robes, diamond stars, collars of brilliants and blue and red ribbons was beyond all telling. The company were presented by Mr. Schuyler to the Governor and Mrs. Jewell, who, with their two charming daughters, did the honors of reception. Prominent among the guests was General Kaufmann, the Commander-in-Chief of the recent expedition against Khiva, a wiry, tough-looking, lithe man, bald-headed, with a snow-white mustache, but who, neither physiognomically nor in conversation gives one the idea of any great capacity. The Marquise de Caux (*née* Adelina Patti) was also the cynosure of all, looking remarkably well and pretty, dressed in a green silk gown, trimmed with rich point lace and with a very long train; she was very animated and had a kind word and a pleasant smile for all who were presented to her. The American colony at Petersburg is very small, but all the citizens were present, prominent among them being Mr. Prince, who has lived here for thirty-five years, and his family, and the deservedly popular Consul Colonel Ponisetz, who was in full uniform. All the Ambassadors at the Russian Court were present, as were the representatives of the English press, sent out to attend the marriage, who spoke in the warmest terms of the way in which they had been received by the American Minister and Mr. Schuyler, and contrasted it with the conduct of their own representative. The ball was carried on with great vigor till four A. M.; and if, after that, some of the guests found themselves in the Governor's sanctum, with cigars and etceteras, it is surely not a matter which should be published in the newspapers—should it?

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Report of the Architect—Discussion and Action Thereon.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature to superintend the erection of a new city prison met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. All the members were present, Mayor Havemeyer presiding; Comptroller Green and President Vance of the Board of Aldermen.

The minutes of the previous two sessions of the Commission were read and approved.

The Comptroller stated that Mr. Calvert Vaux, who has been selected as the architect of the new city prison, was not present on account of sickness, but was represented by Mr. Withers.

That gentleman had strewn upon the floor a plan of the new Bridewell, and also as it will appear whenever it may be completed.

Mr. Morrison, Clerk to the Board, read the report of the persons selected to examine the Tombs and see whether it is feasible to rebuild it so as to meet the exigencies of the times. The report submitted is as follows:—

REPORT OF ARCHITECTS ON THE TOMBS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1874.

HON. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman of New City Prison Commission:—

SIR—In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the present City Prison building for the purpose of forming an opinion in regard to the changes or extensions that could be judiciously undertaken on the present site. The lot occupied by the Prison and two court rooms is 200 feet by 203½ feet, and the space occupied by the existing buildings is shown on the accompanying plan.

The prison building known as the Tombs is a stone structure, with four stories of cells arranged on each side of a central well. The construction is peculiar in one particular, the cell walls facing the well not being built one over the other, but setting back story after story, so that while the lower cells are 5½x9 feet, those on the upper tier are only 5½x7 feet. As this latter dimension is too small to repeat in new work it is evident that additional accommodation could not be obtained by simply adding several stories to the top of the present building. We also found that if the present cell dimensions in the upper story were satisfactory, the walls were cracked in several places, and all the evidence we were able to procure indicated that it would be unwise to attempt to obtain increased prison accomodation by adding to that building. We therefore assume this to be out of the question and proceed to consider how new buildings could best be adjusted to the exigencies of the position. Two new buildings might be erected without destroying much of the present permanent structure. Each of these might contain ten stories of ten cells each, making 200 cells in all.

To obtain this accommodation the outer wall of the building would have to coincide with the line of the outer wall of the lot, which is undesirable. Another plan gives a block of building entirely clear of the outer walls sufficiently large to provide 300 cells, if carried ten stories high. This would involve the destruction of one court room and its readjustment in the south portion of the building facing Centre street. It would then occupy a position corresponding with the present Police Court, to which there seems to be no objection.

To make either of the improvements above suggested it would be necessary to sweep away fourteen cells for boys, twenty two cells for women and the present day room in the courtyard for what are known as ten days' prisoners, and in the latter case all accommodation for them.

The main objections to the construction of new buildings on the sites suggested are:—Firstly, that the space between the new structure and the buildings to be retained could not (as will be seen from the plan) be greater than seventeen feet, which is an insufficient dimension for light and ventilation in the lower stories; and, secondly, the foundation is of a character that would require a great expenditure of money merely to prepare it for the erection of a lofty and necessarily heavy building. The present prison buildings are constructed on piles that extend down, we are credibly informed, to a depth of fifty or sixty feet. It would be desirable and feasible to ascertain the extent to which the present buildings have settled, and the irregularity of the settlement in different parts; but this can only be determined by a more careful survey than we have felt called on to make at this time, because it seems sufficiently evident without minute investigation that it would be injudicious to enter on the delicate and expensive work of excavating and piling for a large new building close to an old one on a poor foundation unless some very decided advantages were to be obtained. So far as economy of construction in the buildings themselves is concerned it is clear that all the money sunk in the special preparation of a bad foundation would be so much added to the cost of the same buildings erected on elevated gravelly soil, such as is to be found on the site indicated in the report of the Prison Commission already issued. It seems evident to us, therefore, without going into any such questions as the best theory of prison arrangement, or even the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the site or neighborhood, that it would be uneconomical and inexpedient to attempt the erection of heavy blocks of buildings in such immediate propinquity to the old buildings as would be necessary in this instance. The same argument would apply if the proposition were made to erect a new prison on the present depot site and afterward to erect a new court house building, connected with it by bridges across the street, on the site of the prison buildings. The area of ground occupied would differ little from that included in the proposed new site; but the comparative cost of the foundations of the two buildings would differ so greatly that the building on the marshy site would cost a great deal more to erect than the other.

The plan for the drainage of the cells in the present building is utterly defective, and it should be remodelled at once with a sufficient number of drain pipes.

The south wing of the building, facing Centre street, is now of but little comparative use, the interior part being inconveniently arranged. It is suggested that this building be remodelled for temporary service, it being clear that additional prison accommodations are evidently needed. By such a modification about fourteen cells on each tier might be arranged to take the place of the existing dormitories and rooms above.

To determine the cost of the needed improvement in the sewerage system and of remodelling the building marked D more plans and specifications would be required than have as yet been prepared.

It is to be borne in mind, in considering the applicability of the present site for further building operations, that Worth street within one block of the Tombs has been raised up about eight feet, and that the ground in the vicinity of the Tombs site will also in all probability be raised to the same height at some time; so that in making calculations for new permanent buildings it would be necessary to add the cost of this extra elevation to the cost of the foundation. Respectfully,

J. VAUX, Architect.
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect.

After the reading of the above Comptroller Green said that the sum and substance of the report was that it would not be safe to build new stories on the present walls of the Tombs, but a new structure could be erected inside the walls. He doubted if it would be good policy to do so, however, as the building itself was built on piles, and if any additions were made to the Tombs new piles would have to be driven in for a secure foundation.

Mayor Havemeyer stated as his opinion that to add new stories would not require new piles.

Mr. Withers remarked that new ones would be requisite if only one story was added.

The Mayor said the present accommodations for prisoners were too scant. The main reason for the want of a new prison seemed to be the reports as to the unhealthy condition of the present one. He had been informed that the late John A. Kennedy had said that there never was a case of cholera within its precincts, and he (the Mayor) had never heard of any diseases being there. Prisoners, as a rule, were there but for a limited time. What use was there for providing for 300 additional cells or to add five or six stories? The city may need a new prison in time, but not now.

Mr. Vance introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved That a summary of the proceedings of this commission and the reports made under its authority be compiled and printed in pamphlet form, and that the plans submitted for the new city prison be photographed to accompany the same.

Mr. Vance stated that the object of having the proceedings printed was to show what had been done, and also the necessities of a new prison. He had no desire to spend any more of the public's money than was necessary; but he thought it better to stop the expenditure of millions of dollars for other improvements not needed, and expend some for the benefit of unfortunates who are or may be confined in pestilential dungeons. As it was now, prisoners were crowded together like sardines in a box, causing diseases to be contracted.

The Mayor said the location was bad. He recollected when it was built; people then said it was not located properly, and it went by the name of the "Tombs."

Mr. VANCE—"Suppose it received that name from its Egyptian style of architecture?"

The MAYOR—"Think not. It received that name because whenever anybody got in it as a prisoner, there was no hope; such a one was gone forever."

Mr. Vance said that it was necessary to have had criminal courts increased, but no extra accommodations had been thought of for their prisoners. Mr. Vance also remembered that the Register's office was a regular tinder box. If it was destroyed by fire, the loss would be incalculable. If the new prison was erected the District Attorney's office and the Sheriff's office could be removed to it. The Register could find quarters that are fireproof, where the Sheriff's offices are now, and the Corporation Counsel could remove to the brown stone building, thereby saving much rent to the city.

The Comptroller reminded Mr. Vance that one year ago the Common Council had requested the Legislature to pass the new City Prison bill, and that not many days ago it had requested the Legislature to repeal the bill.

The Commission then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair to consider the report of the architects, which is now before them.

A MAN KILLED ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

On Monday evening Mr. James Lynch, forty-five years of age, and a native of this city, who for nineteen years had been a resident of Tobyhonna, Monroe county, Pa., died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received the same morning. It appears that deceased left the residence of his sister, No. 316 West Forty-third street, where he had been visiting for several weeks, for the purpose of calling on his brother in Fulton Market, and took car No. 3 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. In stepping from the front platform of the car corner of Charlton and Hudson streets Mr. Lynch either fell or was knocked down, and, one of his arms resting on the track, the car wheel passed over and crushed it terribly. He was forthwith removed to the hospital, where death ensued, as stated. Coroner Woltman was notified, and will make a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the casualty.

RAILROAD SQUABBLE IN NEW JERSEY.

At a large meeting of the stockholders of the Paterson and Newark Railroad this afternoon it was resolved to vigorously press the measure to recover possession of the road which the Erie Company recently obtained.

A GREAT DAY FOR THE COCK FIGHTERS.

Thirty-seven Cock Fighters Arraigned at Special Sessions—Fined $20 Each—Bergh's Great Speech Interrupted by the Crowing of One of the Captured Game Cocks.

At an early hour yesterday morning Captain Clinchy and some nine or ten of his officers ushered into the Tombs Police Court about thirty-seven men who were charged with being present at a cock fight at 122 Mott street, and were arrested there about one o'clock yesterday morning. They were a promiscuous and a motley crowd, but they took their imprisonment good naturedly. Counsellor Edmund J. Price appeared on their behalf and demanded an immediate examination.

Judge Bixby, before whom they were arraigned, offered them the choice of being tried yesterday or Thursday before the Court of Special Sessions. The cock fighters, *en masse*, asked to be tried yesterday. John Mulholland, the alleged proprietor of the place, 122 Mott street, was bailed in $500 by Patrick Campbell, and the rest were immediately brought before Judges Sherwood, Otterbourg and Murray at Special Sessions.

The court room was crowded with the friends of the prisoners and sympathizers, and when the whole crowd were placed behind the rails and arraigned at the bar the benches were filled with peering, anxious faces. Even in the part of the court set aside for ladies numerous friends of the cock fighters abounded.

Mr. Bergh was the first to speak. He read the law on the subject, showing what amount of penalty could be extended to those so-called malefactors, and actually begged of the Court to be as severe as possible, as he said that cock fighting was one of the worst aspects of cruelty to animals.

Officers McNulty, Evans and Nokware were called, and gave their testimony as to the raid on the place. They said they went in there separately, paid for their tickets and were admitted to the cockpit, and by a previous arrangement with the police they had the door opened for them in the middle of the fight. Nokware, an officer of the society, testified that he saw two fights and also saw two dead cocks in the pit. He also averred that he heard the proprietor say, when the police came in, "Turn the gas down, boys;" "Turn the gas down, quick." This testimony, however, was not corroborated.

After all the testimony had been heard, Counsellor Price made a speech for the defence, asking for the discharge of William Wilson and Frank Devoe, who, by the testimony of the officers brought forward, were shown not to have been in the cock-pit, but merely customers in the barroom adjoining. He then asked the Court to be merciful in its treatment of the other men, who were all workingmen, and who considered that they were merely spectators; in fact, enjoying what they thought a legitimate amusement.

Mr. Bergh made a speech, in which he called for severe punishment on the men arraigned as the aiders and abettors of brutal and inhuman practices. In the midst of his address one of the captured gamecocks, which he had brought into court as evidence, crowed lustily three or four times, which brought roars of laughter from the whole court. Even the bench of judges could not refrain from smiling, and it was some time before order was restored.

Mr. Bergh retired in discomfiture, with a ghastly grin on his countenance, his own witnesses (the gamecocks) having turned the tables against him.

The three judges consulted for a few minutes, and Mr. Johnson, Clerk of the Court, was asked to call over the following names of the prisoners:—John Dolan, of No. 30 Willett street; Thomas Crosby, of No. 283 Elizabeth street; John Griffin, No. 116 Charlton street; John Gramun, No. 268 Elizabeth street; John Smith, Flushing, L. I.; John Farley, No. 130 Cherry street; Francis O'Neil, No. 133 Mott street; John Ryan, No. 229 Mulberry street; John Mulholland, Jr., No. 122 Mott street; Edward Davis, No. 20 Leonard street; John Lynch, No. 213 West Thirteenth street; Edward Jones, No. 133 West Twenty-fourth street; Edward Walsh, No. 340 West Twelfth street; Thomas Colway, No. 447 West Twenty-fifth street; Lewis Hendricks, No. 26 East Houston street; Albert Henry, No. 21 Marion street; Charles Thompson, No. 108 West Twenty-fourth street; Charles Coltall, 543 Seventh avenue; David Hitchcock, No. 114 West Twenty-fifth street; William Wilson, No. 63 Grand street; William Conway, No. 133 West Thirty-eighth street; Thomas Bailey, No. 135 West Thirty-eighth street; Edward Gaynor, No. 39 East Thirty-ninth street; James Nolan, No. 507 Third avenue; Adam Walker, No. 144 West Thirty-eighth street; Peter Moore, No. 208 East Fifty-ninth street; James Munson, No. 23 East Thirty-second street; Frank Devoe, Brooklyn; John Clark, New Jersey; James Duffy, No. 122 West Sixteenth street; John Williamson, No. 446 West Twenty-eighth street, and William Wilson.

After all had answered Judge Sherwood rendered the following decision:—"We find you all guilty and fine you $20 each."

As soon as the decision was announced there was great excitement in the court. People came forward from all sides with bills fluttering in their hands—among them several women. For more than half an hour the clerks, with the assistance of Counsellor Price, were busy taking the fines. The amount secured by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will reach at least $600.

THE STRIKES.

Honest Labor Breaks a Successful Lance in a Tilt with Bloated Capital—Negotiation Before Capitulation.

THE CAPMAKERS' STRIKE.

The crisis in the capmakers' strike was passed yesterday. It may be said, and truly, that the manufacturers have given in at all points to the demands of the operatives, and the strike is practically ended.

The spacious Covenant Hall, No. 56 Orchard street, was packed yesterday to its utmost capacity by the anxious and determined workmen from an early hour in the day until after five o'clock in the evening. The atmosphere was sickeningly close, fœtid and warm. The perspiration streamed down the faces of speakers as well as auditors. Packed, as they were, like sardines, it was no easy matter for them to make way for a representative of the HERALD, whom the strikers received with the utmost good humor, giving vent to such expressions as, "Give the workingmen a show," "The HERALD has reported us fairly," &c.

The workmen, who smarted under what they considered the insult put upon their body by the way in which the manufacturers had formerly received their committee, appointed a new delegation, at the head of whom was Mr. Lehman. This gentleman briefly told the employers, on behalf of his fellow-craftsmen, that he represented 800 workingmen and 500 women; he was instructed to return the bosses' new schedule; tear it in pieces before their eyes (which he did), and say that no further communications would be sent to the bosses, who, the men stated, would at last be obliged to sign the strikers' schedule without any deviation from its fixed prices.

Mr. Rochstein gave a contribution of $25 to aid the Central Union.

A gentleman from the firm of Rosenbaum & Petersan presented himself to the meeting, complaining that although his house had long ago signed the price list he could have no workmen. The Union thought best to withhold the hands without giving any explanation or reason for so doing.

At this juncture of the proceedings a commotion of no ordinary nature took possession of and swayed to and fro the anxious, sweltering, fainting multitude. A murmur arose at the door, and gathering shape as it floated towards the platform, announced to the eager throng that "The bosses have come! They are all here!" They were, and were received in no very good mood, either, by their obstinate workmen. The following gentlemen, after a struggle that started the perspiration to their brows, elbowed a passage to the platform:—Messrs. Isador, Heims, Phillips, Tanister, Corn, Marks and some others.

The formidable Mr. Isador spoke in German. He blarneyed the workingmen, admitted the wrongs complained of, and asked moderation in their demands for the sake of all concerned. The speaker thought that an increase of ten per cent would be allowed on old prices.

Mr. Phillips spoke in English, after the same strain as the gentleman who preceded him, and tried to frighten the operatives with a shadow by saying that Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities were only too glad of this strike, so as to draw the trade into their own channels.

The last speaker was followed by Messrs. Marks and Newfield, who kept on the beaten track of the bosses above mentioned.

Mr. Rosenburg, on the part of the workmen, made a manly, eloquent and stirring appeal to the men, urging them now to settle the disputes with the manufacturers once and forever. He was heartily applauded. Messrs. Nehmens and Rapke supported in warm rhetoric the eloquence of Rosenburg. Messrs. Benjamin, Weiner and others advocated firmness. Mr. Newfield and the manufacturers replied as best they might to the strong case made out for the strikers. After this it was proposed that a mixed committee of employers and employed should be appointed at once to arrange between them a price list that would satisfy both parties. This idea, upon being put in the form of a resolution and debated with some warmth, was carried amid tumultuous excitement and by acclamation. The committee appointed on the part of the workmen are Messrs. Weiner, Lehman, Neuman, Rapke, Hoefnein, Stramf and Cohn. It will meet to-day, at ten o'clock, at the office of Isidor & Heims.

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

The cigarmakers met last night at No. 220 Second street, for the purpose of organizing a co-operative society. The accomplishment of this desirable object will require both time and much labor (as was seen from the nature of their proceedings) to get thoroughly started.

Yesterday the hands went to the house of their late employers, Messrs. Kerbs & Speiss, to take away their kits of tools. The firm, not daring to trust their operatives, had five policemen on the premises to watch the proceedings. One of the women was struck by the foreman, and a policeman (as usual) clubbed a man, as the witnesses state, for some trivial transgression of what the Municipals look upon as propriety. A committee has been named to lodge a complaint against the belligerent officer.

SCIENCE IN HOBOKEN.

The lecture hall of the Stevens Institute was crowded to excess last evening by an intelligent audience to hear Professor Proctor's lecture on "The Wonders of the Star Depths." Although the lecturer presented nothing to his hearers which they had not already learned from his works on the subject, they were evidently pleased to the utmost with his illustration of the magnitude, distances and nature of the stars. His labor was greatly facilitated by the admirable arrangements made by President Morton for the projection of the pictures. The Professor reiterated his conviction that something tangible might yet be arrived at by mapping the stellar clusters in various ways, thereby to show the general drift of outside cloudlets and suns toward the Milky Way. Nevertheless, he acknowledged the powerlessness of man's efforts to grasp the mystery of the more remote systems of worlds, and spoke of the universe as possessing an extension indefinitely great. He was warmly applauded by his admiring hearers.

IS THE GAS WATERED?

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can you inform the consumers of Manhattan gas why we have so very poor gas and so great pressure? It is very trying to eyes and patience to be compelled to use such illuminating material at so high a cost. CONSUMER.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARKER—WALLACE.—On Wednesday, February 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Pullman, WILBUR F. BARKER to EMMA WALLACE, both of this city. No cards.

CHAPMAN—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, February 9, 1874, by the Rev. John A. Paddock, J. SURGET CHAPMAN to MAMIE A. ALLEN, eldest daughter of Capt. G. B. Allen, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DWENGER—STEEL.—On Tuesday, February 10, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., FRANK H. DWENGER to FRANCES, eldest daughter of William Steel, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

EDWARDS—ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, February 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Wiswell, GEORGE T. EDWARDS to JENNIE E. ARMSTRONG. No cards.

MOREY—MCDOWELL.—On Tuesday, February 3, 1874, in Portsmouth, Ohio, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John McDowell, by the Rev. R. W. Manly, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. MOREY, of Cincinnati, to Miss ELLA KATE MCDOWELL, of Indianapolis.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Monday, February 9, MARY JANE, wife of David W. Allen and youngest daughter of Harriet and the late Howard S. Schenck, aged 26 years.

Friends and relations are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at one o'clock, from the Trinity Baptist church, Fifty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday morning, February 10, 1874, JANE B. ANDREWS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 32 West Thirty-second street, on Thursday morning, February 12, at eleven o'clock.

ANSBACHER.—On Tuesday, February 10, FLORENCE, infant twin daughter of Adolph B. and Frances E. Ansbacher, aged 10 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, February 12, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 West Forty-seventh street.

BAGIOLI.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the late Professor ANTONIO BAGIOLI, and his daughter, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES, will be celebrated at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at St. Joseph's church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place. Friends are invited to attend.

BANG.—On Sunday morning, February 8, 1874 after a painful illness, HENRY BANG, aged 50 years 3 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, February 12, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 75 Chrystie street. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

BECKER.—On Tuesday, February 10, after a short illness, JACOB BECKER, aged 57 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 12th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 949 Eighth avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth street.

BELKNAP.—At his residence, Asbury, N. J., on Monday evening, February 9, after a short illness, CHAUNCEY BELKNAP.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Thursday, February 12, at four o'clock P. M. Train from foot of Liberty street at 12:40 o'clock; return train from Asbury at 7 o'clock P. M.

BOYLAN.—On Sunday, February 8, at Oneida, N