Continued from First Page.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

AN OLD FASHIONED SNOW STORM—TRAVEL IMPEDED—DETENTION OF TRAINS—STREETS BLOCKADED—SLEIGHING—ICE IN THE RIVER, ETC.—One of the severest snow storms visited this city yesterday that has been known for many years. At a few minutes after 10 P. M. on Wednesday, snow commenced to fall, and continued without intermission until 12 M. yesterday. By this time the snow lay upon the ground to the depth of fifteen inches on a level, and in many places where it had drifted, in the upper part of the city, three and four feet. The atmosphere was extremely cold, and a strong Northwesterly wind prevailed, which drove the snow into every nook and crevice, and almost blinded the traveler. Travel was greatly impeded, many of the railroad cars did not commence to run until late in the morning, after the snow sweeping machines had been over the tracks, and then they experienced great difficulty in making their trips. There were four horses to each car, and the wheels of these vehicles were as often on the pavement as on the iron track. Business throughout the metropolis was entirely at a stand still, and the main thoroughfares comparatively deserted; walking being made very disagreeable not only by the depth of snow upon the ground, but by the clouds of frozen snow which drifted from the house-tops, into the faces of pedestrians. Many of the storekeepers on Broadway had not a customer during the whole day. The only business that seemed to be brisk, was that of snow-sweeping. Thousands of men and little urchins swarmed the streets, carrying with them brooms and shovels, none of whom experienced any difficulty in getting a "job." It is fair to say that the snow-storm gave employment yesterday afternoon to at least 15,000 men and boys. Housewives were also busy, removing the blockade from windows, and numerous old ladies (young ladies are above that sort of thing) might have been seen reaching out of the top windows and endeavoring to remove the snow from the gutters on the roof with a broom, to prevent them from overflowing when the "January thaw" comes. Everybody agreed that it was a big storm. Even the grandfathers had to give in that it was an "old fashioned snow storm," and these old gentlemen generally declare that the "weather now-a-days is nothing like what it was when they were boys." Skating on all the ponds was of course stopped, but the snow formed the basis of another amusement—sleighing. Everybody who possessed one of these vehicles and a nag was out yesterday; grocerymen and butchers, whose sleighs have been laid up for years, brought them out, and jingled along beside the fast cutters of the Fifth avenue folks. This last mentioned thoroughfare presented a gay scene throughout the day and evening. Every description of turn out that would stand on runners was brought into requisition, and might be seen dashing up and down the avenue amid the merry jingling of the bells. The trains on the various lines of steam railroads were delayed in consequence of the storm. Portions of the New Haven track were covered with three or four feet of snow, and it was found impossible to send the freight trains to the depots, although a shovel brigade had been engaged in clearing the tracks, all day. On the Hudson River Railroad the seven and eight o'clock trains were delayed for several hours, until the track near the city could be cleared. Outside of the city, where the rails are elevated, the locomotive could dash the snow from the track, but near the city, where the rails are low, it is impossible to do this. On the New Jersey Railroad all the trains were delayed, and those from Philadelphia and Washington arrived one hour and a half behind time. Last night, however, they were running on time. There is an immense quantity of floating ice in the river, and navigation is barely possible. The ferry-boats are constantly getting jammed in the ice, and passengers are kept waiting, much to their annoyance. Only steamboats can make any headway, and no kind of sailing craft can go to to sea or come in without the aid of a tug-boat. A number of vessels are lying at Quarantine, detained by the ice.

HONESTY ABUSED.—A few days since, a woman obtained at the Post Office money order No. 18,201, on the post office at La Salle, Illinois, for five dollars. The order was by mistake filled out for fifty dollars instead of five, and the error was only discovered by her husband, who went the next morning to have it corrected. So far from being well received and applauded for his honesty, he was set upon as one who had attempted to defraud the department, and not a little abused. We commend the matter to the scrutiny of the Post Office authorities in Washington, for—unless mistake is made in identity—Postmaster Kelly treated the man as rudely as his clerks had done.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE TENEMENT HOUSE NUISANCE, ETC., ETC.—The Board of Health held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Jackson S. Schultz in the Chair.

A report was read from Mr. Eaton, Attorney to the Board, relative to the tenement house nuisance, in which it was stated that the Health Board could not compel the proprietors of these houses to remedy the evils complained of, or make them pay the expenses, if the work was done by the Board. Ordered on file.

The regular weekly report of Superintendent Dalton was read, as follows, after which the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPT. M. B. H., NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR:—I beg, respectfully, to call the attention of the Board to the following extracts from a large number of reports upon tenement houses, received from the Sanitary Inspectors since the last meeting of the Board:

Ext. 1.—"Premises 350 East 32d street, a four-story brick tenement house, owned by Sir N. G. Cogeshall, 235 West 21st street; Agent, Hyne, 356 Second avenue. Privies full, night-soil and garbage all over seats and floor; no lock on one of privy doors; rear yard dirty; ashes, rubbage and garbage therein; all the standing woodwork in house needs painting. The roof leaks, and there is no glass in skylight; rain falls directly into house; six bedrooms—two on 2d, 3d, and 4th stories, each—require ventilation. A window opening into hall should be cut in each. In my opinion, present condition of above is dangerous to life, and detrimental to health.

Ext. 2.—"Premises No. 449 West Forty-second street; brick tenement house in a condition detrimental to health, from the fact of the privy vault being full, and in an exceedingly offensive state. The cellar of the said premises is flooded with water, which is due to the waste water from the drain of the hydrant in the yard escaping into the cellar. As far as I could ascertain, this wooden box drain is either broken or obstructed. This drain connects with the privy, and from thence to the sewer in Forty-second street. The roof of the said tenement also leaks in several places. The owner of the property is Mr. Thomas Gibbon, No. 109 Bleecker street."

Ext. 3.—"Premises 643 Washington st., owned by Mrs. Baker, 316 Delancey street, and, for the reasons hereafter mentioned, are, in my opinion, in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health. There is a front and a rear tenant house on the lot, each of which has a broken roof, through which the rain enters freely into the upper apartments. The privy is very full and offensive. There are two cellars in the rear house, one on each side of the hall, each occupied by a family that lives and sleeps in it. These cellars are very low, the ceiling being on a level with the yard. They are very damp and badly ventilated, each receiving all its light and air through one small window. The dampness is such that it can be sensibly felt when entering the apartment. In each cellar there are two apartments, one of which is without any window at all, and communicates with the other by a door, through which it receives all its light and air. The larger apartments are about ten feet by twelve. The smaller and darker rooms about six by ten. Each cellar is occupied by a family of three persons." Signed,

E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Supt.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Thomas B. Cumming, an old and esteemed merchant of this city died at his residence, in Ninth street, on Tuesday. The deceased came to this city from New Haven, Conn., and has been in business at 106 Pearl street since 1815. Mr. C. had an attack of apoplexy on Saturday, from which he did not recover. The funeral will take place this morning from the Church of the Ascension.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The next session of the Court of Appeals will be held in the New York City Hall. The term will commence on the 26th day of March.

VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW YORK CITY—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE CAUSES AND DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY.—A valuable report in relation to the mortality of this city, during the first nine months of the year 1866, of which the following is an abstract, has just been submitted by Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health. According to this document the total number of deaths, from all diseases, in this city, during the period above mentioned, was 21,996, which the Registrar classifies under five distinct heads, viz: zymotic, constitutional, local and developmental diseases and violence. During the same period there were also 6,258 deaths of children under one year of age, and 10,123 under five years, 28 persons died at 90 years, 14 at 95 years, 3 at 100 years, and 4 at upwards of 100 years of age. Following the foregoing exhibit, we have a lengthy and exhaustive statement concerning the distribution of this mortality, in which the report after showing that nearly the whole excess of mortality, during the past summer, above the ordinary rate, was limited to the streets and premises where well known localizing conditions of epidemic diseases were present, next proceeds to show to what extent the death rate has varied in the various districts of the city. For example, the Registrar claims that in the Sixth Ward, in the second quarter of the year, the death rate was equal to 39.96 per 1,000 annually, and in the third quarter it was 76.8 per 1,000. In the Ninth Ward the death rate in the second quarter was 23.15 per 1,000; third quarter, 38.40 per 1,000. In the first mentioned ward—the one extreme of social, domestic and sanitary want—death takes, during the six Summer months, one inhabitant out of every thirty-nine and three quarters—a yearly rate of 50.22 per 1,000; while in the Fifteenth Ward—the opposite extreme—only one inhabitant out of every 113 was taken during the same period—a yearly rate, during the epidemic of only 17.52 per 1,000.

The Registrar next proceeds to the consideration of the chief causes of this mortality—two-thirds of which he attributes to zymotic or foul air diseases. In the second quarter of the year, this class of causes produced 22.45 per centum of all the deaths in New York; and in the third quarter it mounted up to the enormous ratio of 26.80, out of every 1,000 deaths, in the persons who were sent to their graves. In London, in a population of 3,000,000, the average ratio of deaths by zymotic causes is about 20 per centum of the total 70,000 deaths. The Registrar next proceeds to draw a vivid picture of the terrible havoc created among the intemperate of this metropolis, by an indulgence in intoxicating liquor, claiming that the occupants of crowded, dark and unventilated houses, are not unfrequently driven to habits of tippling, by the combined influences of the vital depression and demoralizing surroundings of their unhealthy habitations. Upon the tenement house system of this city, the Registrar is justly severe, claiming that in no other city in the civilized world is there to be found half a million people so unhealthily housed, as a class, as the tenement house population of New York. In less than sixteen thousand houses, in lots that average scarcely twenty-five by one hundred feet, there dwell nearly five hundred thousand people: and in the cellars of those houses a few hundred others are found, nearly sixteen thousand more poor, whose poverty and ignorance allow no election of better houses. The subject of epidemic cholera is next considered, by which it appears that during the time above specified, there were 1,027 deaths from cholera and cholera morbus, against 98 in 1865. The Registrar closes this portion of his report with the reflection, that "in New York, more than in any other city of equal population, mainly in consequence of overcrowded tenements, the unprecedented immigration of houseless foreigners, and the accumulation of all localizing conditions of an epidemic, in the presence of such combined evils, cholera found a hotbed fully prepared for its exotic germs, and that the problem of settling limits to the outbreak and activity of this disease, and step by step, and house by house, and day by day contesting the march of this insidious epidemic, was worthy of the highest promises of hygiene."

NEW QUARANTINE.—Operations were commenced yesterday for the establishment of a new quarantine station, upon the "West Bank," lower bay. The first foundation has been sunk.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION—SHIPS LEAVING THIS PORT WITH CONTRIBUTIONS—WHAT THE DIFFERENT STATES SEND, ETC.—Extensive preparations are being made by American merchants and business men in this city, to secure a fitting representation of American industry in the Paris Exposition. A number of vessels have already left this port for Havre, loaded with costly goods, precious metals, and "Yankee notions." The packet ship Mercury, which has been loading for several days past at pier No. 6, North River, did not leave as announced yesterday, but will clear to-day for Havre. She will not, however, sail before Saturday. She has on board some fifteen hundred packages, weighing about a thousand tons. Many of these packages contain rich specimens of gold and silver ore from California, also samples of wines manufactured in that country. There are also packages from nearly every State on board the Mercury. From Kansas there are specimens of furs; from Missouri, cereale, sorghum, syrups, furs, woods, Indian curiosities, cotton, geological specimens, etc. From Illinois there is a model schoolhouse, intended to show the perfection to which these educational establishments have arrived in that State. The "model," however, is a large one, and is said to have filled three railroad cars. Illinois also sends a farm house complete, a quantity of building stone, and numerous specimens of agricultural implements. From Indiana are rocks, ores, botanical specimens, stalks of corn, some of which are seventeen feet high, woolen fabrics, fossils, etc. Ohio sends candles and lead, coal and specimens of birds. Michigan grain; Utah, plants in blossom; Louisiana, sugar; Virginia, mineral waters, corn, wine and samples of seeds; Georgia sends turpentine, yellowine, pine and cypress shingles; Maryland, tobacco. Pennsylvania sends a variety of articles, among other things a planing machine, weighing forty tons, one piece of it—the bed plate—weighs sixteen tons. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the immense framework of the machine on board the vessel, and it will be a still more difficult task to land it on the other side of the Atlantic. Numerous specimens of petroleum—the great production of the State—are also contributed. Connecticut sends rifles and wooden ware (no "nutmegs") Vermont sends a stone cutting machine; Maine knitting machines, and other curious inventions; Massachusetts sends a model steam bakery—ovens and everything complete; It is impossible to enumerate the articles contributed by New York. The Empire State sends articles which both represent the back woodsman and the painter, the miner, the engineer and the sculptor. There are steam engines, pictures, agricultural implements, pianos, artificial limbs, teeth, and many of those products which are peculiar to American brains and hands. Our scientific men have also made some valuable contributions, but their character has not been made known. The Mercury was said to be the last ship that would leave this port with contributions to the Exhibition, but, in all probability, there will be still more vessels chartered for the purpose.

THE EVENING GAZETTE.—A juvenile addition to the evening newspapers of the city appeared last evening considerably enlarged—an evidence, doubtless, of its appreciation by the public. The GAZETTE has already more than redeemed the modest promises with which it began its course, and furnishes its readers every evening with a most delightful *resume* of the doings and opinions of the day.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at No. 116 Seventh street, on the body of Mrs. Louisa Mandel, who committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon, by hanging herself with a bed-cord. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Mrs. Mandel was a native of Germany, and 37 years of age.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Last night was one of those occasions whereon theatrical managers may be actually seen to weep. Common folks who put on overshoes when it snows and walks to the theatre, are not numerous enough to fill all the places of amusement in the city, and wealthy people who are unmerciful enough to their beasts to ride out in such a freezing storm as we had, are too few to fill even one theatre.

Consequence: Slim houses!

The folks who crowd the theatres—those earnest men and women who are content to be squeezed into corners, crushed in lobbies, suspended over balustrades, and jammed into aisles to see their favorite actor or their favorite spectacle—and to give the managers an opportunity to boast of their overwhelming audiences—never go out in the snow. They are brave, careless, extravagant, happy boys and girls, who go to the theatre on the spur of the moment, for a lark after tea, or because it's "so lonely in the house," or for any other reason, having no reference to the cultivation of art; but they would not freeze their feet or plash their stockings for Booth, the *Black Crook*, *Cendrillon*, or *Ours*, or for all four put together, for any money. So all the theatres suffered a thinning off, all over, last night; and, on the old principle, that loss of blood is good for plethora, the crowd letting may be of benefit to the houses—although it might be a hard job to get the managers to see it in that light.

Only one matter of novel or newly-attractive character was announced anywhere, last evening, however, and that was an English version of the old Italian opera of *Don Pasquale*. The thread of story on which the many airs of this work are beaded, is rather too frail, however, for our stage—which demands incident above everything else in its plays, be they lyrical or dramatic. The work also needs some more rehearsing. It was not smoothly rendered, and none of the voices were in entranncing condition; but that is excusable, for no throat could have withstood the influences of the weather yesterday, with the exception of here and there a peculiarly fortunate one, which might be "warranted"—like patent lucifers—"to resist damp in every climate." Miss Richings is, perhaps, such a one, and this lady—who never disappoints—shared with Mr. Campbell the honors of the night.

A CITY INCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning one of the SUN reporters witnessed an instance of canine sagacity which furnishes a moral lesson to two-legged animals. At the junction of the Bowery and the Third avenue, a butcher's cart was being slowly driven to a position at Tompkins Market, when a sleek bull dog opened "mouth" upon the horse, and by fierce demonstrations indicated that noble animal to disobey the orders of his driver. Thereupon the human brute who held the reins concluded to apply the whip to the horse. Seeing this, the dog rushed to the rear of the butcher's cart, into which he jumped, and speedily made the driver understand his "rear" was flanked by a vicious pair of jaws, armed with teeth, which demanded unconditional surrender. Fortunately the man's overcoat was thick enough to prevent the bull-dog from inflicting serious injury; but seeing determination in the eyes of the brute, the driver thought it wise to retreat, which he did by jumping over the dash-board of his cart, now standing quite free. The dog, being master of the situation, jumped off the cart, and took up his station again on the sidewalk. Parties now declared vengeance against the dog, but the owner of the latter coming up at this juncture, took the part of his animal by declaring that the driver of the butcher's cart had no right to back up, at that particular spot, which, by custom, was reserved as the standing place of another cart belonging to the speaker. While an animated argument of this point was going on, the bull-dog, proud of his previous achievements, glared at the interloper, and looked as if a single word from the master would be sufficient authority for another showing of his teeth to the disgusted, who wisely resolved not to press his objection further.

A WARNING TO FAST CLERKS.—Several of the large dry goods establishments in this city have established a detective force, which is employed to look after the clerks. The detectives visit all sorts of places, and if a clerk is seen where he should not be, a quiet dismissal and "no reasons given" follow at once.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION.—The annual report of the American Colonization Society shows that during the past year 1,165 colored persons enrolled themselves to embark for Liberia; 600 left Charleston in November; 642 are now ready to leave. The total receipts for the year were $58,153; disbursements, $83,349.

FIRES.—A few minutes before three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 119 Walker street, occupied by August McKinley, manufacturer of plumbers' brass work. The first and second floors were occupied by Charles E. Hartshorn, fire-engine builder. The building (owned by Mr. Hartshorn) and completely destroyed. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the tenement house, No. 47 Avenue C, owned by C. Goodwin. It was quickly extinguished; damage $25.

FOUND DEAD.—Last night the police found in 11th avenue, corner of 55th street, the body of a man having only one arm, apparently 30 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches high. The deceased wore light striped cassimere pantaloons, a black coat and a Kossuth hat. As a pistol lately discharged was found near the body, a suicide is presumed.

ACCIDENT.—Ellen Morilla, of No. 148 West 48th street, was thrown to the ground last night by an awning blown down by the storm, and was severely injured.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—The first annual entertainment of Ashland Division No. 51, Sons of Temperance, was given last evening at Clinton Hall. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and were exceedingly interesting.

CITY GOVERNMENT—BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but in the absence of a quorum, the President declared the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THIS DAY.—Supreme Court, Circuit—Part I—Short cases, Nos. 2747, 2148, 2049, 2306, 2161, 2068, 2179, 1824, 2115, 2156, 2209, 2158, 2211, 2138, 1937, 2132, 2159, 2172, 2151, 2020, 2165, 2200, 2201, 2087, 2161, 2163. Part II.—Adjourned to Tuesday next. Chambers—Nos. 66, 67, 113, 151, 216, 248, 254, 262, 263, 267.

Marine Court—Nos. 34, 105, 110, 100, 45, 60, 90, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119.

A HERALD LIBEL.—In the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of John H. More against James Gordon Bennett came on. The complaint in this case was founded on a letter supposed to be written by the widow of Colonel Kimball charging that a prostitute was under the patronage or protection of the plaintiff The lower Court, after evidence to show that the defendant was the publisher of the HERALD and the publication of the alleged libel, dismissed the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action. Mr. Justice Foster granted a new trial, and the defendant appealed.

The argument of the defendant is substantially that the averment of the complaint is not a libel, as it would equally apply to the Magdalen Association, to Isaac T. Hopper and other charitable persons and institutions, to whom it would be a glory, and not a shame. And that in default of proper allegations and *inuendos* the complaint must fail.

On the other side it is argued that the complaint is sufficient, it averring that the language is malicious and false, and the simple and ordinary meaning of the word was enough to sustain the action. Case not concluded.

SUITS AGAINST CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The case of Philip Mass against The Seventh Avenue Railroad Company was tried before Justice Cardozo in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff in this case sues for damages for the death of his child in consequence of an accident on the Seventh Avenue Railroad.

The complaint sets forth that the child was a passenger on one of the cars belonging to the defendants; that by the carelessness of the employes of the company he was thrown off the car and was run over by another car belonging to the same line, which was going in an opposite direction, and almost instantly killed. The father lays his damages at $5,000. The defence is the usual one in such cases—viz: concurrent negligence. The Court, upon motion of the defendant's counsel, dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the father could not bring the action as next of kin, but should have brought it as administrator for the benefit of the next of kin.

JAS. A. PORTERS AGT. THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In this case the plaintiff complains that in August, 1865, he took passage on board of one of the cars of this line. When opposite his home he signaled the conductor to stop. The car was accordingly stopped, and he endeavored to alight. Before he succeeded the car was started, and he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving such injuries as confined him to his bed for several weeks. The only defence set up was that the plaintiff had called at the office of the company and told a different story. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE AUSTRIAN EXTRADITION CASE.—The extradition case of Adolph William Schwartz was commenced yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner Osborne. It will be remembered that Schwartz was arrested and brought before the Commissioner on Tuesday last, by virtue of a warrant, issued on an affidavit of Charles De Loozey, Austrian Consul General, that he (De Loozey) had received a letter from Vienna, informing him that Schwartz had forged commercial bills of exchange in Vienna to the amount of 160,000 florins, had fled to this country on the steamer Bremen, and requesting the Consul to cause his arrest on his arrival. He was accordingly arrested, brought before the Commissioner and committed for examination. His examination was to have taken place yesterday, at 2 P. M., but Mr. Larocque, counsel for the Austrian Government, appeared at that time and informed the Commissioner that the proofs which he desired to present had not yet arrived; that he had telegraphed in relation to them, and had not yet received an answer, but was expecting it at any moment, and he therefore desired an adjournment. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Schwartz, also desired an adjournment, for the purpose of examining the law, with a view of moving the prisoner's discharge, on the ground of no sufficient cause existing for his detention—the proof not being legal. The further examination was then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M. If Mr. Dittenhoefer wishes to move for a discharge before then, he must notify Mr. Larocque.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—ALLEGED FORGERY OF BOUNTY AND BACK PAY PAPERS.—U. S. agt. John H. Napp.—Previous to any testimony being taken in this case, the defendant, who is a lawyer, moved the dismissal of the complaint. The motion was overruled by Commissioner Betts, to which an exception was taken. The following evidence was taken and explains the case:

Francis Priest—Reside at 199 South street; have seen defendant in August, 1865; can't swear to his identity; defendant looks like the man I then saw to the best of my belief; went at that time to the law office of John H. Napp, 335 Broadway, upper floor; on that occasion saw the person who to the best of my belief is defendant; my sister-in-law, Mrs. Martha Priest brought me there; he wanted my consent to a paper that he made out, that he might get the money, my brother's bounty money and back pay; Mrs. Priest's husband died in the Andersonville Prison; he had been in Spinola's Brigade; don't remember the number of the regiment; I signed the paper and have not seen defendant since; went there twice since and the door closed and have never seen any of the bounty money defendant was to collect; have never signed any receipt, nor endorsed any check for that money; (certificate of appropriation, dated Nov. 29th, 1865, for $132 13, and purporting to be signed by Francis Priest was shown witness); that signature and endorsement is not mine; (certificate is offered in evidence and admitted, to which exception was taken.)

The cross-examination elicited nothing material. The further examination was adjourned to the 22d inst. at 2 P. M.

The defendant is a respectable looking man, and seems quite confident of proving his entire innocence of the charge preferred against him.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Charles H. Miller, convicted of having robbed William Hilliard at a house in Rose street, on the 22d of December, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for 20 years..... Henry Taylor, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—*Serious Affray.*—Yesterday, Wm. H. Bowker and John H Waite, employed in the office of WILKE'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, 201 William street, engaged in a quarrel, and it is alleged that Bowker seized an iron bar, with which he struck Waite a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a serious wound. Bowker was arrested, and Justice Hogan held him for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

Robbed by Women.—Mary Johnson, colored, and Louisa Blondin, were arraigned before Justice Hogan on a charge of having stolen $8 from Charles Eton, at 235 Church street, on Wednesday night. The accused was held for trial. The complainant is a milkman, and lives in 55th street, near 8th avenue.

Dishonest Servant.—Ellen Plunkett, recently employed as a domestic by Mrs. Rose Rogers, at 54 Baxter street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen $50 worth of wearing apparel from her employer. A part of the stolen goods were found in her possession, and she was committed for trial.

Indecent Assault.—Marcus Simon, of 47 Barclay street, was arraigned before Justice Hogan, on a charge of having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of Fredrica Ralth, whom he employed as a chambermaid. The accused was committed for examination.

The Dry Goods Swindle.—The examination of W. C. Williams, Jas. B. Goggin, L. H. Klinch and S. G. Klinch, accused of having conspired with Messrs. Folger & Tibbs to swindle several dry goods firms of this city, was continued at the Tombs yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was again adjourned.

Brooklyn.

THE SNOW STORM.—The severe snow storm of yesterday morning had the effect of impeding travel, not only on the railroads, but on the ferries. The snow plows were put into requisition about 2 o'clock, A. M., and the tracks were kept as clear as circumstances would permit. The cars, however, made slow progress, notwithstanding the double teams with which each vehicle was provided. The drifts in some places were several feet in height, and in consequence of the lightness of the snow, shifted from one spot to another. It was found difficult, in consequence, to keep the railroads altogether clear of the incumbrance. In the side streets some of the residents were partially snowed up—the drifts, in many instances, being from two to four or five feet deep in front of the doors. The ice in the river, together with the strong wind, somewhat impeded navigation on the ferries. Trips were made with comparative regularity, but at long intervals. The number of passengers on ferry-boats and cars was unusually small, from about 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. But few pedestrians, except those compelled to be out, could be seen in the streets.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY AND ASSAULT UPON THE OFFICERS.—It has been known to the United States authorities for some time past that large quantities of whiskey was manufactured at a distillery in the rear of No. 67 Hudson avenue, owned, as supposed, by Mr. Thomas Balton. On Wednesday afternoon Inspector Rowland and Deputies Charles and Joseph Ramsden visited the place in an official capacity and proceeded to make an examination. Objections being made by those in possession, the officers attempted to force their way in, when they were set upon by seven men employed in the distillery and badly beaten. Charles Ramsden was severely cut about the head, and the other two were more or less injured. Information in regard to the affair was sent to the 42d Precinct Station-house, and a posse of policemen were sent to aid the Government officials, but when they arrived, it was discovered that all the whiskey, as well as the still, had disappeared. There being no one present who knew anything about the assault or the whiskey, the police left.

A seizure of whiskey was made in the 46th Police Precinct on Wednesday night by Captain Brown, Sergeant Mackeller and Officer Ward, who being in search of counterfeiters and counterfeiting materials, accidentally discovered four barrels of whiskey in a wood-shed in the rear of the residence of Michael O'Hare, 16th street, between 5th and 6th avenues. The officers took possession of the liquor and arrested O'Hare. The shed appears to be used as a storehouse by different parties; and the accused states that he is not always aware what is contained therein. He denies, however, being the owner of the whiskey, and there being no proof to that effect, he was released. It has recently been noticed that a wagon from Jamaica stopped there on several occasions during the night-time, and it is suspected that the whiskey is manufactured near that village, and brought to the city for storage and sale.

SERIOUS, AND PERHAPS, FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Booth, one of the contractors for raising a sunken grain elevator from the bottom of Atlantic Dock Basin, was seriously, if not fatally, injured on Wednesday afternoon by the breaking of a hawser. A lever, impelled with great force, struck Mr. Booth, and lifting him from his feet, he fell headforemost upon the ice. He was picked up insensible and taken to his home, No. 306 Hamilton avenue.

FIRES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the frame house occupied by Mr. Wm. Nichols in Dean street, near Vanderbilt avenue, causing damage to the amount of $50. The fire originated from the over-heating of a flue.....About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the four-story tenement house on the corner of Navy and Johnson streets. The flames originated on the first floor, occupied by Thomas Gaffney as a liquor store, and thence extended throughout the building. The second floor was occupied by the families of Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Farrell; the third and fourth stories by Mrs. Murray and Mr. Finnegan. The damage sustained by Mr. Gaffney amounts to about $500; insured in the Firemen's Trust Co. The losses of the other occupants will reach about $600. No insurance. The damage to building, owned by Michael Cain is about $600.....

The evening previous a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 116 Hudson avenue, occupied by Mr. Sebastie, caused by children playing with matches. It appears they had been locked in the room for safe keeping by the mother, who had occasion to be absent for a short time. The damage was trifling .....Last evening about 7 o'clock a fire occurred in the house of Mr. Charles Franks, No. 189 Degraw street, caused by a window curtain taking fire from a gas jet. The damage by fire and water combined amounts to about $1,000.

CHARGED WITH BEING A CONVICT.—A man named Garret Landers, residing at No. 306 Hamilton avenue, was arrested on Wednesday night, on the complaint of his wife, who charged him with brutally threatening and abusing her. While at the station-house, the woman, being in an excited condition, accused her husband with being a convict who had escaped from State Prison, to which he had been sentenced for the killing of a man named Kane in Washington street, New York. Landers was committed on the charge of assault and battery, inquiries will be made by the police as to the truth of the other charge made by the wife.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The following cases were brought before Justices Cornwell and Morehouse yesterday morning, all charged with violating the Excise Law: John McDonald, for opening before sunrise. Frank H. Reeves, for being open after midnight, were taken before Justice Morehouse. Both were held to answer. Henry Cosfeldt, for opening his doors before sunrise, was fined $30 by Justice Cornwell.....Justice Buckley yesterday adjourned without day, the cases against the following named liquor dealers arrested for violating the Excise Law, but who, it appeared, had misunderstood the order of Supt. Kennedy: August Albert, Patrick O'Brien, Henry Behrens, Richard Newton, Charles Boger, Joseph Keihl, J. C. Howrand, Robert Swithenbank, Jno. Lawler, Alex. Following, Edward Smith, Diederich Tietzen, Jas. Dean, Jno. S. Van Keuren, Jno. McNally, John Johnson and John Myers.

SNEAK THIEVES.—The residence of Mrs. John Woods, No. 21 Henry street, was entered by sneak thieves on Wednesday evening, who carried away ladies wearing apparel valued at $95. The entrance was effected through the front hall door, which was unlocked.

ACCIDENT.—Patrick Duffy, a workman in Benton's tube manufactory at the foot of Adams street, had one of his feet fractured by being caught in some machinery. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

New Jersey.

THE STORM.—In consequence of the severe snow storm, the various railroad trains arrived in Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday morning somewhat behind time. The cars on all the city railroads were withdrawn, and as far as possible sleighs were substituted in their stead.

FIRES.—At half-past six o'clock Wednesday evening a slight fire occurred in Van Buskirk's stables, corner of Henderson street and Railroad avenue, Jersey City. Some person had pulled off a board from the rear of the stable and thrown in a lighted match, which ignited some straw in a stall. It was discovered in time to prevent material damage. The alarm of fire at 10½ P. M. was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 111 Newark ave.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wm. Beach, residing at No. 114 Essex street, Jersey City, dropped down dead in his house Wednesday afternoon. Coroner Warren viewed the body, and death having been caused by heart disease, a permit for burial was given.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named John King, while employed at work on a new building at Hudson City, on Wednesday afternoon, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of two stories, by the giving way of the scaffolding. He was conveyed to his residence, 149 Prospect street, Jersey City, where it was found that he had sustained serious internal injuries.

THERE are twenty millions of people in the North. If each one of these would destroy a five cent currency note daily, it would amount to a million of dollars in a day towards the removal of the national debt. If this were done every day for a year, it would diminish the debt by three hundred and sixty five millions of dollars yearly, which is more than the whole internal revenue produces. We know a man, says an exchange, who thinks it his duty to burn a five-cent bill every day on this account. It is less than the tax on a glass of whisky.

Mails Close at the Post Office.

For Europe by steamers, via Quebec, every Wednesday P. M.

California Mail, by steamer, 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Close at 10.30 A. M.

For New Orleans by Railroad—Mails close daily at 6.30 P. M.

No more mails sent by rail.

For Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah and Pacific Ala, California, daily (Sundays except ed) by Overland Route, 4.30 P. M.

North Mail, (via Hudson River Railroad) through daily, 4 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

East Mail (via New Haven Railroad), 6 A. M., 1.30, and 6 P. M.

East Mail (via New Haven Way 1.30 A. M. and 6.20 P. M.

East Mail (via Newport and Fall River) 4 and 6 P. M.

South Mail, through, 4.30 P. M.

Philadelphia, way mail, 6 A. M., 4.30, and 10.30 P. M.

Baltimore and Washington Mail, 6 A. M. and 4.30 ....and 10.30 P. M.

Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, Savannah, close daily, 6.30 P. M.

Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington, and Newbern, M. C., daily, 6 A. M.

New Jersey War Mail, 6 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

New Jersey Central Mail, 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Morris and Essex Mail, 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Northern Railroad of New Jersey, (Mail) 3.30 P. M.

Erie Railroad Mail, 6 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Erie Railroad (Way) 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.

New York Central Railroad Mail, 6 A. M. and 9.30 P. M.

Long Island Mail, 6 A. M.

Long Island Mail (to Brooklyn, Hempstead, Jamaica, and Syosset), 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Harlem Railroad Mail, 6 A. M.

Brooklyn Mail, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Astoria Mail, 6 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Hoboken Mail, 6 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

Staten Island Mail on this side, 6 P. M.

Freehold and Keyport Mail, 9.30 P. M.

Canada (East) Mail, except on Friday, 6 A. M. and 6.45 P.

Canada (West) Mail, 6 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.

Canada (East) on Fridays, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 6 A. M., 1.30 and 6 P. M.

Newark Mail, 5, 11 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M.

Jersey City Mail Boats 6 A. M., 1.30 and 4.30 P. M.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New York, January 18, 1867.

Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water
Jan. 17...7 16...4 [illegible]		...24 16	...24 31
Jan. 18...7 16...4 [illegible]		...26 30	...26 31
Jan. 19...7 16...4 [illegible]		...Rises	...27 29

THE WEATHER, JAN. 17, 1867.—THE WIND At Sunrise, N. At Meridian, N. W. At Sunset, N. W.

CLEARED.

STEAMSHIPS—H Livingston, Baker, Savannah; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

BARK—Mercurio, Matulich, Bolton.

SCHOONERS—Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa; J H Sumner, French, Jacksonville; A P Larrabee, Garcia, Charleston; Lily, Francis, Chart stos; A J Cohn, Brower, Washington.

ARRIVED

STEAMSHIPS—Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan 15, 1 P M, with mdse and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 16th, 10 P M, anchored in the Bay in consequence of the ice.

SCHOONERS—Arcola, Whalen, Kingston, Jam, 16 days, with fruit to James Dunn; vessel to Neptune, Baker, Boston, mdse to W P Clyde.

Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans 6th inst, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co. The G M was aground on the Bar 4 days. Has had heavy westerly gales for the past 7 days.

Montgomery, Faircloth, New Orleans, with mdse and 14 passengers to R Lowden; left the Bar at 11 P M 5th inst; was detained outside Sandy Hook 19 hours by thick snow storm. Left on the Bar at New Orleans steamer Morning Star.

SHIP—Brewster, Collins, Boston 12th, in ballast to J C Jewett &