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LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS—SECOND LECTURE OF THE FRATERNITY COURSE—"EQUAL RIGHTS AND RECONSTRUCTION"—LECTURE BY MRS. CADY STANTON.—The second lecture of the Fraternity Course on National Affairs was delivered last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by Mrs. Cady Stanton. Mr. Aaron M. Powell introduced the lecturess, and stated that the third lecture of the course would be delivered by W. L. Garrison, of Boston, on Tuesday next—the subject of his lecture will be "Impeachment;" the subject of Mrs. Stanton's lecture would be "Equal Rights." Mrs. Stanton then came forward, and was greeted with applause.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CADY STANTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall address you tonight on the subject of Reconstruction. Reconstruction begins at home. The President of the United States in his veto of the District of Columbia suffrage bill says that it scarcely seems consistent with principles of right and justice for recent rebel States, which have refused to recognize the rights of suffrage for all loyal men, on a property or educational qualification, to express to the people of the District an equal privilege in their own constituencies have been so long struggling to try themselves. Charles Sumner expressed the same sentiment in the debate on the Nebraska bill. When two men from each rebellious State present themselves at our door, it comes as no very slight one to Congress to decide what are the conditions of admission of the Southern States, such as we desire to have them to come in full fellowship. Each State should make its constitution in harmony with the Federal Constitution. Was there anything more cooing to the good people of Ohio to be asked for short comings? Democrats are in the majority in Congress, and they are right and prudent. After saying that men need suffrage as the means of a livelihood, I ask, why women need it? Women are the wives and mothers of the majority of the people, and therefore the guardians of the rights of the nation, she thought, that we should take the suggestions of the President and Senator Sumner and begin the most work at home, and then referred to the wording of the State Constitution and its defects. She did not see why women and negroes had not the right to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, for on the whole people of the state rested the responsibility of framing the new constitution, properly framed and composed. The Legislature of 1821 allowed all men to vote, black and white, rich and poor, for delegates to the Convention. It was necessary that in the revision of the State Constitution woman should have a voice, for are not women people of the State? And they should have representation. Some people said this was not the time for woman to make her demands, it was the negroes hour—how one had a prescription for them rather than other—it is the nation's hour. The hour to settle what are the rights of citizens to representation, and on that question depended the life of the nation. The women are wide awake now, and unless the white "male citizens" looked after their Constitutions and codes the women would impeach the whole of them. The great doubt rested in her mind in the impeachment of the President was to whom the Vice-President would be. It with [Cheers] Wendell Phillips says universal suffrage depends upon the impeachment of the President by Congress. Perhaps on the principle that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue they may succeed. In looking over the Declaration of Independence made by our forefathers, she found just 18 grievances she was counting to the grievances of women, and found just 18 indictments against the male citizens. The Constitution of the States owned gravitly, "We, the people of the States, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, and in order to secure its blessings do establish this Constitution." Mrs. Stanton then recited the first section of article 1, that no member of the state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any right, except by the law of the land, or by the judgment of his peers. They ought to have stopped here. In the second article all the women and negroes not holding property valued at $250 are disfranchised. The Constitution ought to have read, "We, the white male citizens of the States, grateful for our freedom, etc., do establish this constitution for our own benefit." She hoped the time would be hurried in. Women were distinctly included in the first section of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall, etc. The State shall be distinct, etc. Are not women members of the State? The white male does not recognize male women and negroes as his equal. But the latter class constitute a majority in our State, and when they obtain their rights the white males better look out. Republicans forced on us the fact that the majority governs which is the second of the white males when the women wake up! Then the Constitution goes on to tell who are to be disfranchised; those who have been guilty of crime, betting on votes at an election, etc. Every woman being classed among these. She for one was tired of the company. Mr. Beecher, in his last speech at the Academy, had stated that it was a shame that paupers should be disfranchised. Now, she would recommend him to look over the Constitution a little more closely, and he would find that paupers kept in the Almshouses, or Asylums, at public expense, were allowed to vote. Yet the women who helped to keep them there were not allowed to vote. She considered it a disgrace that men were allowed to go staggering up to the polls from ten thousand dens of infamy, while the numbers of thousands of sons whose homes lie rotting on the battle fields stand on one side and witness this degradation of regulation institutions. Mr. Anthony had brought the question of women's rights to suffrage up in Congress. She had some hopes from the Democratic party. While the Republicans are fighting for the negro, the Democrats have taken up the cause of women, and as the Democrats have been in favor of the extension of suffrage, with their aid she had no doubt the women would come out right in the end. Mrs. Stanton continued in this strain at great length, and in concluding referred to the remarks of Mr. Beecher's last lecture, wherein, after showing the desirability of universal suffrage, he remarked that he did not expect to see what he advocated in his day. "It is remarkable," said Dean Swift, "with what patience men can bear the wrongs of others." [Laughter.] Now if Mr. Beecher had talked after that she would have no reason for discouragement, but he looked as though he would live another quarter of a century, and she wanted to see her Republican idea recognized before that time. She was not willing to wait to the end of Mr. Beecher's life. We were behind the age here. Women voted all the world over. In Austria and Sweden on property qualifications; in Ireland, for Town Commissioners; in Canada, on the school question; in Texas they were eligible for School Trustees; and in Ohio and Maine they were now discussing the propriety of striking out the word "male" from their Constitutions. She concluded by predicting a glorious future for woman when she could procure her enfranchisement.

The speaker was continually cheered during the delivery of the lecture by the audience, which numbered about one thousand. The mention of the name of John Bright during the lecture brought forth great applause.

A SAD CASE OF CRIME.—Seven or eight months ago, Johanna Ashuln, aged 21 years, was seduced in Germany, soon after which she sailed for this city in company with her seducer, who promised to marry her on reaching this country, but he cruelly deserted her, leaving the girl to take care of herself. On Wednesday last, while out of employment, she entered the shoe store 349 East Houston street, completely exhausted. There she was accosted by a humane German woman, who took her to the house of Mrs. Monck, No. 119 Sheriff street. That night she was delivered of a stillborn infant. The woman lingered until Monday morning, when she died. Before her death she said that a woman had given her some medicine for the purpose of producing an abortion. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body, when it was found that death was the result of the premature birth, the woman not having received the necessary medical attention.

CONTROLLER CONNOLLY has appointed John Dearborn Superintendent of Markets, and A. A. Snodgrass, Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.—With the near approach of the anniversary of the birth day of Washington—Friday, the 22d inst.—active preparations are being made for the proper observance of the day. From present indications more attention will this year be directed to the subject, and the anniversary more be generally honored than upon any previous occasion; public and private business will, to a great extent, be suspended throughout the entire day. The banks, insurance offices and broker's boards will be closed, while the government business will be suspended as usual on state holidays, the business at the Treasury will be entirely suspended, and the Post Office closed at 10 o'clock, while the Custom House will restrict its business hours to one hour, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. The principal features of the celebration this year will be ringing a number of national and patriotic airs on the Trinity chimes at noon, the firing of a salute of one hundred guns at the hour of 12, with the customary display of pyrotechnics at the principal squares throughout the city, during the evening. The military and a number of civic societies are also making active preparations to celebrate the day in a proper manner. In the adjacent cities also the day will be observed with unusual zeal. In Newark, N. J., the day will be commemorated by a grand military display, by the First and Second Regiments of the State Militia, the former regiment recently organized, and composed of the flower of the late war. The Common Council have made an appropriation of $500 to celebrate the day in a fitting manner. In Jersey City, firing of salutes, while among the communities generally the day will be observed to a general cessation of business. An address for the occasion of the day will be the presentation to the "Old Regiment" of the Jersey Blues, Col. Ira Pettit, of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment, and Prof. Proctor will also celebrate the occasion by a literary entertainment in the evening, on which occasion the Professor will recite Washington's memorial address.

THE MURDER IN GREENWICH STREET.—The inquest to-day, and the brutal affair which occurred on Monday night in a saloon, No. 1 West Twenty-third street, are as follows: The landlord of the house, deceased, lived on the premises, and a family named Langhauer occupied apartments rear of him. Mr. Langhauer took sick some time ago, and went to Bellevue Hospital, from which he returned on Monday night only to find his wife, Margaretta, living in adultery with a shoemaker from Yonkers, named William Snobel. Mr. Langhauer ordered the intruder out, but he refused to go, and the latter, being still weak, did not seek a row, but proceeded upstairs to his landlord, Jacob Heinrich, whose assistance he asked in ejecting Snobel. Heinrich with his wife and son, soon after went down stairs, and finding Snobel in the woman's room, ordered him out. He refused to go and high words followed, during which he seized a long twelve-inch shoemaker's knife, which he plunged into the heart of the landlord, who fell and expired instantly. He then attacked Mrs. Heinrich, whom he stabbed in the left lung, giving her a mortal wound. The fiend next tried his knife on the son, but missed his aim, and struck one of his ribs and glanced off without inflicting any serious injury upon him. He however received a severe wound in the leg in endeavoring to escape from the murderer. Snobel then threw away his knife, which was picked up by a lad and taken to the police station. When Officer McCullough went to the shanty, he found Snobel locked up in the room, and upon demanding admittance he heard quick movements inside, and on forcing the door, he found another deadly weapon, so bursting in the door, and having his baton draw ready for use, the officer arrested him and took him to the station-house in Thirty-fifth street, where he is detained until the Coroner's inquest disposes of him. The deceased man, Heinrich, was 60 years of age, his wife, Elizabeth, 40, and his son Nicholas, 20 years of age. Mrs Langhauer was absent from the premises during the commission of the bloody deed. All the parties were Germans. Coroner Gamble will to-day hold an inquest on the body of Jacob Heinrich. Mrs. Heinrich, who was stabbed at the same time, is not expected to live, and her son lies in a dangerous condition.

THE NEW ARSENAL BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY—THE SUPERSTRUCTURE RAISED—THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT: NEW YORK IS AHEAD OF LONDON AND PARIS.—The long talked of bridge over Broadway has at last, thanks to the energy and spirit of one of our City Fathers, assumed a tangible shape. Last evening, at 6 o'clock, the first column of the first bridge, worthy of the name of a bridge, was erected at the N. E. corner of Broadway and Fifth street. The foundations for these columns, there are four, one at each corner, have been laid within a few days. The columns are raised on a firm foundation, and extend below the surface of the sidewalk. The foundations upon which they rest is of granite masonry, 8 feet square. The columns are about 30 feet in height, measuring from their base to the top of the ornamental iron lamp-post, by which they are to be surrounded. All iron columns—there being one on each corner—were raised by three o'clock this morning, and in addition two ornamental truss girders were erected and fitted in their places, spanning the avenue. The ascent and descent to the new aerial bridge will be by means of an iron staircase of easy ascent, the foot of which will be on Broadway. There will be three flights of steps—two each—and two landings, before reaching the main landing, on reaching which, the pedestrian may either cross Broadway or Fulton street at pleasure. There will be three lamp posts at each, one of ingress and egress; one at the bottom of the stairway about ten feet above the sidewalk; another about ten feet above the landing on the bridge, and yet another at the top of each of the main columns. The ornamental metal of these columns is about fifteen inches; they are to be the main support of the bridge. The bridge has been set up by Messrs. Rich & Griffiths, the architects, on the premises of the contractors, Messrs. D. D. Badger & Co., and been found fully capable of bearing a strain of one hundred tons. It will never be required to bear more than ten tons. A very large concourse of people assembled to see the practical inauguration of the much talked of scheme, and they all seemed much pleased with the tangible evidences of its successful completion. There will shortly be no more need of the gallant "Broadway squat at Knox's and St. Paul's, like Othello, their occupation will be gone. Nothing like this bridge has hitherto been projected, much less completed, in any European or American city. It is a thing unique in itself, and will stand or fall on its intrinsic merits.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BACHE—PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Mayor Hoffman, impressed with the conviction that the world-wide reputation enjoyed by the late Prof. Bache, together with his ceaseless labors for more than 20 years, as superintendent of the great work of the U. S. coast survey, in which the city of New York has a vital and an interest, render it eminently proper that some public honors should be paid here to his memory, issued a proclamation ordering that on Wednesday, the 20th instant, the "Governor's Room" be opened for the reception of the remains of the deceased on their passage from the city to Philadelphia for interment, and that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be placed at half mast during the day.

FIRES.—The fire which occurred on Monday night in the window shade curtain manufactory of Cohen & Brothers, on the first floor of the premises 429 Broadway, damaged their stock about $12,000; insured. Mr. E. Cato, who occupied the upper part of the building as the Tontine Hotel, was damaged about $5,000; insured. L. A. Lincoln, occupied the basement as a restaurant; loss estimated at $2,000. The building was owned by A. J. Dittebrother, and was damaged to the extent of $4,000; insured.

About half past twelve A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the tenement house No. 80 avenue B, in the apartments occupied by Mrs. Mickel, who sustained a loss in furniture of about $50; no insurance. Geo. Hoch, occupying a room on the floor beneath, was damaged by water to the same amount; insured for $500. The building, which is owned by Danl. Sugiberg, was damaged about $300; insured for $8,000.——At five o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the fancy store of Mrs. John Hall, No. 253½ Carmine street, who sustained a damaged of about $1,000; insured for $12,000. J. E. West, occupying an upper story as a dwelling, sustained a damage to furniture of $500; insured for $1,000. The building, which is owned by S. Dembler, was damaged to the extent of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DEBUT OF LADY DON.

Last evening the people of Gotham were sworn in as special jurymen to sit upon the merits of a new actress at the New York Theatre. This was Lady Don—who has emigrated from the land of gold to this country, notwithstanding that we pay our actresses as well as our other creditors in depreciated paper. She is a blonde, saucy-eyed, and has a voice to swear by. She is also tall, and has an exuberant figure. This latter fact we found out partly by the assistance of the lady herself. The two characters in which she made her *debut* were doubtless selected as calculated to develope all her charms at once. The pieces were a farce and a burlesque. "*Peggy Green*" was the name of one—"*Kenilworth*" the title of the other. The first was slow and sleepy, the last lively and ludicrous. *Peggy Green* is a young country virgin, who went to the city—didn't like it—returned to green fields and played great city tricks on some smart city chaps who ran down after her. Among her other native accomplishments *Peggy* can sing. This part of the character Lady Don brought out prominently, for she has a fresh, full and tractable voice, and a pair of eyes that play to the sentiment of her songs with peculiar and irresistible effect. As a vocalist therefore, Lady Don's success last evening was immediate and unforced. "*Kenilworth*" is a nonsensical parody of Sir Walter Scott's romance about Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester. Has, instead of plot, rhymes; instead of dialogue, parodies; and instead of backbone, interest; has puns. Lady Don was the heroine of the piece, and was resplendent in a suit of boys clothes. But we cannot say that the dressing in male clothes and assuming the character of a man helped her much in discovering whether Lady Don be a good actress or not. It is hard to judge an actress in a disguise that robs her sex of all its charm. We don't think Lady Don should have appeared at first in such a part. Mrs. John Wood became a favorite in those characters in New York, and she wears the inspiration with the most grace and gets them up handsome gimcracks with the greatest attention to propriety and neatness. Lady Don did not make her debut in such parts. She waited until she became a favorite and her extravagance would be applauded. It stands to reason. An actress ought not to step out of her sex at first any more than a wife should. Bless their hearts, let them wait a while, until their domination over the public and their husbands is complete, and then they may wear the breeches without opposition. But, although we take exceptions to Lady Don's costume, we can't say that we so from artistic reasons. Her style of costume is not violated in this respect—Nature had her own. We will reserve a full opinion about the *debutante* until she appears in a part where every womanly attribute must be exercised. In the meantime let us say that in every heart that owns allegiance to charming singing, Lady Don will find a throne. It is also worth while to say the burlesque is most admirably acted by the members of the company, led off in the main, by Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Gomersal and Mrs. Gomersal (who goes into the fun of the thing as if she loved it) and Mr. James Dunn, who, in a quiet manner, made some of the best strokes of the night. In the matter of scenery and costumes, also, the piece is not neglected, and will doubtless have a run.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Grover could not have done a better thing than revive at this time, when the Olympic's fortunes are on a verge, the *Streets of New York*. The German Opera having saddened and distracted all tastes and levelled all hopes, was finally shelved on Saturday night. The voices of Fatherland were hushed, and the voices of Gotham were to awakened. The theatre has been filled with jubilant throngs from the streets to see how they looked in a representation of stage, which in this special instance if it doesn't hold the mirror up to nature, at least holds it up to life, and reflects passing scenes and everyday people in a full grown sort of fashion. The play is the same which was produced five or six years ago at Wallack's old theatre, by Mr. Boucicault. It was the first sensation play of the period. It made an indentation on the staid respectability of Wallack's, and it broke up the peace of Broadway. It was an attempt to introduce Bowery melodrama in a company that had always treated it with derision. Boucicault knew his people, and found that the two elements combined speedily. Broadway has taken kindly to Bowery melodrama ever since. In these days the play was called *The Poor of New York*, but nothing save the title is altered in it to the day. The same popular Burnettes survive. Badger, the Irish and Chinese, is the roving angel and protector of innocence and avenger of the betrayed as before. The fireman, the hot chestnut man, the boothblack are all on the boards of the Olympic, as good as ever. The play is produced with the old scenery, but that was good enough at first, to last. The introduction of the new Herald building is a bold bit, however—that is out of taste and unnecessary. Mr. Grover may rest assured that the good will always be praised without an invitation, and neither bribes nor curses will make the stubborn horse not the bad piece go.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters met at their rooms, No. 161 Broadway, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing various reports, preparatory to their presentation before the Convention of all the companies, which is to be held to-day. A report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Local Cards, Rates and Commissions, which gave the number of Local Boards now in harmonious operation as 216. At the close of the reading of this report, which contained nothing of special import, an animated discussion arose regarding the scale of rates of insurance for different classes of houses. Mr. Howard claiming that the hotels of this city paid rates of insurance which were not remunerative enough to the companies for the risks they incurred. Mr. J. A. Bennett, a member of the Committee on Arson, suggested a close inspection of all buildings, to see whether the heating and lighting are safely arranged, and the values right before the insurance; also the condition of the Fire Department and police arrangements for the preservation of property. The Chairman next called attention to the danger arising from petroleum oil of an inferior quality, and the perilous risks of companies who insured such property. A member suggested that no risks be taken on petroleum. A delegate from Providence said that poor petroleum was stored in nearly all the groceries of that city, and the Common Council had passed resolutions against such storage.

Mr. Howard, of the Committee on Insurance, next presented an interesting report in favor of the limitation of insurance. The contract of insurance against loss by fire, says the report, was not designed to assume the entire risk of the subject insured, but it intended to leave in the hands of the insured a sufficient portion of it to guarantee the highest interest in the preservation of the property. Since the stipulation in all policies that the insured shall secure the consent of the insurer before obtaining additional insurance, that the amount might be kept within proper limits, and an insurance equal to three-fourths of the actual value of the property, was the farthest limit that the prudent underwriters would permit, until within a recent period, but, for the convenience of large dealers in merchandise in the leading cities, whose stocks were variable in value, the required consent for additional insurance was waived in respect to them, and reckless competition has since extended the privilege of unlimited insurance to all classes, sweeping away entirely an important barrier to fraud, and in the opinion of the Committee, the surrender of this safeguard is the main cause of the rapid increase of the destructive fires now consuming, not only the incomes of the insurance companies of the country, but capital also. The losses of the last three years having doubled each year, and in like ratio, it is feared, are the public morals suffering from the temptation offered by over insurance. As a remedy for this, the report recommends that all future policies should stipulate that three-fourths only of any loss shall be borne by the company, and that the other fourth shall be borne by the insured.

After the transaction of a little further business of no special interest, the Convention adjourned.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—Matters in the Street Department remain in *status quo*, to quote the language of one of the officers in the Department. Mr. Skelton, Street Commissioner has made no changes in his office as yet, nor does he propose to do so until after the adjournment of the State Legislature. There has been no action yet taken upon the resignation of William M. Tweed, Deputy Street Commission.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM.—Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body of Miss Mary Darrien, who died suddenly at No. 194 Bleecker street. The woman was in poor health, and she occasionally took chloroform to relieve her pain. On Monday night she swallowed a large quantity, from the effects of which she never recovered. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. She was 31 years of age.

THE FENIANS AND MAYOR HOFFMAN.—The report that Mayor Hoffman positively refused to attend the Fenian meeting this evening in aid of Irish independence is denied by the committee which called upon him. They state that they were cordially received by him, and that he stated that he would if possible attend the meeting.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Supreme Court, Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1165, 1187, 1195, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1221, 57, 87, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1235, 1237. Part II.—Nos. 1164, 1168, 1172, 1176, 1178, 1221, 1225, 1231, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262. Part III.—Nos. 1278, 925, 1060, 801, 1148, 1156, 300, 1168, 085, 254, 387, 217, 261, 262, 264, 880, 1000, 619, 1254, 651. Special Term.—Nos. 126, 196, 198, 200, 201, 202, 129, 131, 135, 139, 141, 145, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225. Chambers.—Nos. 22, 36, 48, 50. Call of the Calendar.—No. 62.

Common Pleas.—The General Term is in session.

Marine Court.—Nos. 158, 81, 119, 138, 171, 175 to 188 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—INDIAN AGENTS IN COURT.—Henry W. D. Fay, agt. Oliver Hollenbeck et al. The complaint in this case sets forth that the plaintiff was Indian Agent to the Pawnees in 1861 and 1862; that during his term of office the defendant, who was Commissioner, wrote various libellous letters to the Department at Washington, charging him with sending forged vouchers to his accounts, by means of which letters his application for reappointment was defeated, and his accounts still remain unsettled. The defendants in the suit claim that the forgery trial having disagreed, the case will probably occupy the attention of the Court for the balance of the week.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—CONDEMNATIONS.—Returns of process were made in the following Internal Revenue cases:—U. S. agt. six bbls. of distilled spirits; same agt. six bbls. do., found at No. 188 Fulton street. No claimants appearing for these articles, on motion of R. K. Phelps, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, decrees were entered condemning them by default.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS OFFICE—MORE SUITS AGAINST PENSION AGENTS.—Wellington Wilmot and William Rodgers, were before Commissioner Betts yesterday, charged with having attempted to defraud the Government out of certain back pay and bounty by procuring a fraudulent personation of the real claimant to said bounty. The facts of the case seem to be that one Allen, a discharged soldier, had his discharge and procured a duplicate from his former officer; upon this duplicate he obtained his money. The original, by some means, fell into the hands of the defendant Wilmot, who, it is alleged, endeavored to obtain the money on it by procuring a man named Martin to personate Allen, and sign the necessary papers. A further hearing of the case will take place to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—ACTION AGAINST A SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Wm. J. Johnston applied to the Court, before Justice Sutherland, for an order compelling the above company to allow him to inspect their books, papers and documents, relating to transactions connected with some Nevada silver mines in which he is interested to the extent of $10,000. It appears that he made a deed to one Thomas E. Gould, whereby for the sum of $1, the mines were conveyed to him, but with the understanding that Gould should secure to him the purchase price of the mines, when he sold them in New York. The deed was completed in Nevada, and Gould came to New York, and negotiated with J. A. Cheever and others. This resulted in the formation of the company with a capital of $8,000,000, and conveyed plaintiff's property in the mines to the company, who, it is alleged, have sold $200,000 worth of stock, and will not now recognize plaintiff's claim for compensation as the original owner of the mines Gould receives from the company $10,000, acting as Secretary, and the salary of the President has been fixed at $12,000, and the other officers in proportion. Gould has returned to Nevada, and the company refuse to recognize plaintiff's claim, or to disclose to him its contracts with Gould. The Court granted an order compelling the defendants to allow the plaintiff to examine and take copies of all deeds, contracts, etc., they may have made with Gould.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The trial of Charles P. Manuel (colored) for the murder of Henry Schlosser, German, at No. 10 Thompson street, on the 29th of December last, was begun yesterday. Timothy Mason, colored, testified that he saw the prisoner make two thrusts at deceased on the night of the murder; witness afterwards saw the German bleeding; the prisoner escaped at the time. Several other witnesses testified to the killing of Schlosser by a negro. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—*Merchants Suspected of Arson.*—Simon Sternfels and Charles Bishop, liquor merchants, doing business in the basement of premises No. 34 Greenwich street, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to their store on Monday evening. Captain Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, who was present at the fire, made an affidavit before Fire Marshal Baker, in which he said he found two barrels containing some kind of fluid where the fire was, that the barrels were considerably burned the hoops nearly gone, the floor was much burned, and on the floor about the barrels were pieces of fine dry kindling wood, upon which benzine or kerosene oil had been poured, with the evident design of accelerating the flames. Segmond Wegmann, who was employed as porter in the store, testified that he left the store at 5½ o'clock on Monday evening, at which time Mr Sternfels was there. When he left it he did not see any indications of incendiarism about the store. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs for further examination. Their stock, at the time of the fire, was worth $1,200 or $1,500, on which there was an insurance of $3,000 in the Baltic Insurance Company, and $2,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.

"Keno" Again—Still Another Hand at Gamblers.—Judging from the energy and perseverance displayed by the police in their warfare upon "Keno" players, the authorities are determined to put a summary veto upon this new system of gambling. Scarcely a night passes but some shebang set apart for the worship of the newly exalted deity—"Keno"—is "pulled" by the police, the gaming apparatus confiscated, and the participants in the game marched off to the calabouse. The latest case of this character transpired early yesterday morning, when Sergt. Davenport, of the 16th Precinct, made a descent upon the alleged "Keno" saloon No. 101 Bowery, kept by Albert Smith, where the following persons found participating in the game were arrested: Albert Smith, proprietor; Thos. Pell, Peter Duval, Samuel Jones, Albert Locustill, John Armstrong, Samuel Burke, James Halpin, Silvester Cummings, Henry Rochelilds, James Gross, William Smith, Chas Williams. They were brought before Justice Shandley yesterday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, and formally charged with the offence named. Smith was held for trial, and the others discharged, with a caution against reappearance.

Robbery in Roosevelt Street.—On Sunday night Patrick Riley, of Jersey City, while intoxicated, was assaulted and robbed in Roosevelt street, as alleged, by Patrick Kelly and another man. The following night Kelly was arrested, and Riley positively identified him. Yesterday the prisoner was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Theft of Fringes.—John Ward, a carver, living at the Girard House, Chambers street, was arrested on a charge of having stolen three pieces of fringe, and other articles, valued at $80, from Lewis Cohen, doing business at No. 429 Broadway. The stolen property having been found in Ward's possession, he was committed for trial in default of bail.

Nobody Injured.—On Monday night John Ashley, aged 11 years, quartered with Patrick Kennedy, at No. 175 Mulberry street, and during the affray Ashley received a severe stab wound in the left side. Kennedy was arrested during the night. Ashley was removed to the New York Hospital for treatment.

Brooklyn.

THE LATE ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Coroner Lynch commenced an inquest yesterday upon the body of James Whalen, who died, as supposed, from the effects of a blow on the right temple, thrown, as alleged, by Paul Skeehen, at No. 11 Hamilton avenue, on the 24 February inst. John Hall, an Internal Revenue Inspector, testified that on the evening named, deceased and himself called at Skeehan's saloon. As soon as they entered Whalen was struck with a glass tumbler, which passed within a hair's breadth of his head, but he felt the wind of it. At the same moment a man ran out of the house. The tumbler was thrown from behind the bar. Mr. Whalen said, afterwards that he had been struck by accident. A second glass was thrown, but by whom witness did not know. Several other witnesses were called and examined, but nothing additional to the above was elicited, and the inquest was adjourned until Thursday next.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT AND FATAL RESULT.—A man named Philip Kehoe, while driving a wagon through Amity street on Monday afternoon, was thrown out, and becoming entangled in the lines, was dragged a considerable distance by the runaway horses. The frightened animals were eventually stopped, and the unfortunate man was picked up. His injuries were, however, of so serious a character, that he died in less than an hour thereafter.

GRABBING A POCKET-BOOK.—A boy, while standing in a store in Court street, on Monday, saw a woman place a pocket-book upon the counter while pricing some articles. The little fellow grabbed it and ran off. The pocket-book contained $19, the property of Mrs Baldwin, residing at No. 18 Tompkins place.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WATCHES.—Francis C. Wright, residing at the corner of Washington and Nassau streets, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Charlotte B. Wilkins, living at the corner of Marcy and Lafayette avenues, who charges him with having stolen two gold watches and chains, the property of Mr. Herbert Merrick, the whole valued at $250. The examination of this case is to take place before Justice Cornell to-day.

ARREST OF AN INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—Deputy Collector Francis W. Tappan of the 3d District, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Jones yesterday, on the charge of being implicated with Devlin & Co., in alleged frauds upon the Government. The affidavit in relation to the case is as follows:

Eastern District of New York; Kings County.—I, Burrowes Tilton, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on divers days and times in the month of October, 1866, and particularly on the 31st day of October, and on or about the 1st day of November, 1866, Francis W. Tappan, Deputy Collector of the Third District of New York, directed deponent, who was then a general inspector of spirits in and for said district, to brand divers barrels, casks and packages of spirits for one Thomas T. Sevan, as manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, when the said Tappan well knew that the said spirits had been manufactured subsequent to Sept. 1st, 1866, and that the duty thereon had not been paid, but that said spirits had become vested in the United States, and that deponent, in pursuance of such instructions, did so brand a large number of barrels, casks and packages of spirits, whereby the tax on said spirits was lost to the United States. THOMAS BURROWES TILTON.

The defendant was held in $20,000 bail to answer.

ARREST OF A PHYSICIAN ON CHARGE OF CIRCULATING OBSCENE PRINTS.—Dr. Robt. L. Hamilton, residing at the corner of DeKalb and Carlton avenues, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Cornwall, the alleged offence being the publishing and circulating of obscene prints. The case will be brought up for trial to-day.

A NEW CHURCH.—The congregation worshiping in the hall at the northwest corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, recently resolved to organize a church, to be incorporated under the name of the "Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Reformation." The following gentlemen were elected: R. M. Livingston, Senior Warden; E. W. Candee, Junior Warden; Messrs J. R. Allaban, W. H. Waring, H. M. Cridle, J. S. Stearns, L. A. Catlin, H. Donaldson, R. L. Crook, and W. H. Philip, Vestrymen.

FENIAN MEETING.—A meeting under the auspices of the Irish Republic Circle was held at Temperance Hall, corner of North First and Ninth streets, E. D., last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in relation to recent events in Ireland. Mr. John Flaherty, Centre, and others, delivered brief addresses, calling upon their hearers to support the men in the field. Their remarks were received with manifestations of approbation.

SELLING LIQUOR UNDER AN OLD LICENSE.—George Arch, proprietor of a liquor saloon at 15 Graham avenue, E. D., was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Walter, on being convicted of carrying on business under a license granted to his wife's former husband.

GRAND LARCENY.—Two men named John Crowley, aged 34, and Edward McManus, 17, were yesterday committed by Justice Dailey to answer a charge of grand larceny. The prisoners are accused, with others, of stealing iron gratings, &c., valued at $200, from the hoop skirt factory of Austin Kelly, corner of South Eighth and First streets, E. D.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The 56th Regiment National Guard, Colonel J. Q. Adams, commanding, will hold their third annual reception on the evening of the 22d inst. in the State arsenal on Portland avenue.

THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.—The case of the United States against Thomas Rogers, charged with illegal distilling at No. 3 Navy street, Brooklyn, was called before U. S. Commissioner Newton yesterday. Several witnesses were examined and the examination was adjourned until the 23d inst.

New Jersey.

INQUEST.—An inquest in the case of the death of Patrick Feehan, who died from the effects of injuries supposed to have been received in New York, was concluded before Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, on Monday night. Several witnesses were sworn, but no facts bearing on the case were elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came his death by injuries received from some person or persons unknown to the jury.

THE STABBING CASE.—The six Italians arrested on a charge of being implicated in the stabbing of Charles Stukey, on Sunday afternoon, were before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, who agree that either Dominico Demore or John Kerdala inflicted the stab, and they were accordingly held until Stuckey is sufficiently recovered to appear and identify the guilty one. The other two men were fined $5 each for being drunk and disorderly.

SENTENCES.—The following additional sentences have been pronounced in the Hudson County Court: Thomas Whalen, receiving stolen goods; four months in the county jail and $50 fine. Daniel Blackmun, grand larceny; fined $100, and county jail three months. Ellen Lyons, grand larceny; two months in the county jail. Pierce Brett, larceny from the person; State prison four months.

FENIAN MEETING.—The Doheny and Hugh O'Neil Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, of Jersey City, will hold a public meeting at the Catholic Institute, South 6th street, on Friday evening of this week.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. H. W. Chamberlain, No. 224 York street, Jersey City, was entered by means of false keys, on Monday night, and robbed of property valued at about $200.

A WESTERN paper says there are two wretchedly stupid weaknesses that women seems doomed never to be entirely relieved of—being blown up by kerosene and being whipped by husbands.

H. F. JAMES, who founded the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1836, soon after emigrated to the Pacific coast, and now writes to the Janesville GAZETTE, saying that, although he is 85 years of age, he has never yet seen a relapse of a triennial

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New York, February 20, 1867.

Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water
Feb. 19 ...6 49...	...5 40...	...6 53...	...09 53
Feb. 20 ...6 48...	...5 41...	...07 56...	...09 38
Feb. 21 ...6 46...	...5 43...	...08 57...	...10 14

THE WEATHER, FEB. 19, 1867—THE WIND

At Sunrise.	At Meridian.	At Sunset.
N.	N. W.	N. W.

CLEARED.

STEAMSHIPS—Neptune, Baker, Boston; Eliasons, Clark, Antwerp; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington.

SHIP—City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Liverpool.

BARK—New York, Gibbs, Buenos Ayres.

BRIGS—Selma, Gibbs, Swan Island; Almon Rowell, Fanning, Boston; Miner, Hodges, St John, N B; Harry Archer, Hammond, Barbadoes; Scotland, Howell, do.

SCHOONERS—Wahella, Parson, New Orleans; American, Charleston; J H Rapp, Cole, Jacksonville; T L Williams, Newery, Georgetown, D C; Henry Verden, Collins, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

STEAMSHIP—El Cid, Hobark, Newbern, with mdse and passengers to O Goodspeed.

San Jacinto, Aitkins, Savannah Feb 18, with mdse and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Feb 18, 8 A M, 30 miles N of Hedge Island, exchanged signals with steamship San Salvador; at 12 M, passed brig John Sherwood, bound N, lat 37 8, lon 74 40.

Quaker City, Weeb, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Planiboo, Everson, Norfolk via Fortress Monroe, with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Victor, Gates, New Orleans Feb 16, via Key West 23 h, and Fortress Monroe 15h, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.