NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Case in Appeal.
Before Judge Nelson.

Town vs. The Western Metropolis.—This case occupied the court the entire day hearing arguments in appeal against a decree of the District Court. Decision reserved.

The case of Anne Cavan vs. The Steamboat George Washington and the steam ferryboat D. S. Gregory is to be heard to-day. The case is an appeal from a decree of the District Court, in which $10,000 was ordered to the libellant as compensation for personal injuries and fractures which she received in a collision between those two steamers, in September, 1866.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Prosecution Under the Internal Revenue Law—The Kentucky Bourbon Company.

The United States vs. Daniel H. Messmore, Clark H. Sanborn, Allen H. Mills, Ethan C. Frost, Frederick J. Pinkham, Highland D. Chafer and Charles A. Sanborn.—In this case bills of indictment containing four counts were found by the Grand Jury in January last. Yesterday morning Mr. Courtney, United States District Attorney, who has recovered from a late indisposition, was present to conduct the prosecution on the part of the government. When the case was called by the court applications for a postponement were made by several counsel for their respective clients. Mr. Messmore, one of the defendants, addressing the court, said that one of his counsel, Mr. C. A. Seward, had stated to him that he would withdraw from the defence on the ground that his senior associate, Mr. Donohue, was at that moment engaged before Judge Nelson, and he (Mr. Seward) was not sufficiently instructed to undertake the defence. Judge Blatchford said the case had been called on the first day of the present term and set down for trial yesterday, and if not tried now it could not be tried this term, but should go over to the fall. The parties had ample time to be ready for trial, and it must have been from sheer negligence that they were not ready on that a postponement was sought for the sole purpose of delay. Mr. Beebe said that if forced to go to trial under existing circumstances his client, Mr. Messmore, would be in danger of an improper conviction. It would be a positive slaughter of the case to go to trial as matters stood. The motion for postponement was opposed by Mr. Courtney and his assistant, Mr. Bell, and after a long and desultory discussion Judge Blatchford said he was very reluctant to consent to a postponement, but under all the circumstances he would allow the case to stand until Monday morning next, and on that day the trial should go on peremptorily. Mr. Courtney moved that as the trial was postponed the defendants should be held to bail in larger sums than those in which they were at present at liberty. The court decided that as many of the defendants had answered when called upon to plead he would not increase the bail in those cases; but in the cases in which the defendants did not answer when called he ordered that the recognizances in each instance should be forfeited.

Two of the counts in the indictment are for defrauding the government of the tax on 114 and 100 barrels of whiskey, one for doing business as rectifiers without having paid the special license tax required by law, and one for a conspiracy to defraud the United States by using and having in their possession counterfeit and spurious plates and labels on casks of whiskey, representing those used by the Internal Revenue in cases where the tax is paid.

Condemnations in Internal Revenue.

Decrees of condemnation in internal revenue cases were yesterday issued by Judge Blatchford, on motion of Mr. Rollins, United States Assistant District Attorney, on the following goods:—A still and a quantity of spirits at 231 Elizabeth street; a still and a quantity of spirits at 102 Hester street; thirty-two barrels same at Forty-fifth street and First avenue; two hundred cases and forty kegs Royal Italian bitters; thirty-two cases P. N. & Co. Angostura bitters; one trunk containing twelve pieces of silk and fourteen boxes of cigars; fifteen pieces of black silk and seventy-one smoking pipes; twelve pieces of black silk; one box containing fifteen pieces of silk; one case containing twelve pieces of silk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jury Trial in Bankruptcy.

Brock and Nickerson vs. Eli Hoppock.—In this case it was alleged that the defendant had conveyed away or concealed portions of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. He was further charged with having concealed and secreted himself to avoid service of the legal documents issued against him to compel his appearance in court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Action and Recovery Against the Star Fire Insurance Company.
Before Judge Ingalls.

The Goodenough Horse Shoe Company vs. The Star Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action brought to recover on a policy of insurance on certain machinery and appliances, the property of plaintiffs, insuring the property for one year in the sum of $5,000. By the conditions of the policy it was at defendants' option to "replace" the property if destroyed by machinery of the same kind and quality, and that in the event of differences arising as to the estimate of damage, the loss should be determined by arbitrators selected by the parties. The defendants elected to replace the property, it having been destroyed by fire in June, 1865. The plaintiffs claimed a breach of such election by defendants and failure to carry it out, and demanded judgment in the sum of $75,000, including loss arising from defendants' failure to replace the machinery and the consequent interruption of business and the value of the machinery destroyed, which was estimated by the plaintiffs at $25,000.

The defendants admitted the execution and delivery of the policy and the condition regarding the option to "replace," but say that upon differences arising as to estimate of loss the plaintiffs refused to submit to arbitration, and upon defendants' electing to replace the machinery in conjunction with other insurance companies which had also executed policies to plaintiffs upon the property the plaintiffs hindered them from proceeding to replace it. The defendants also charged that plaintiffs fraudulently intended to obtain a greater *pro rata* amount than they were entitled to by reason of the fire and damage, and claimed that the property was in better condition prior to the fire than it actually was.

The court in charging the jury instructed them that plaintiffs were not entitled here to recover for damages accruing from delay or neglect of the defendants to replace the property.

The jury after a short retirement found a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $4,268 94, estimating it on the basis of two-fifths of the liability of all the insurance companies. For plaintiffs, Edward H. Hawke and A. J. Vanderpoel; for defendants, J. R. Flanagan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Broadway Concert Saloons and the Police—Injunction Denied.
Before Judge Ingraham.

Hatch vs. Commissioners of Metropolitan Police et al; Mack vs. Same.—These cases were applications to restrain defendants from placing police officers at the doors of plaintiffs' premises to warn the public against patronizing them. Hatch is the proprietor of the Palace Garden, a Broadway walter girl concert saloon, and Mack is the proprietor of a similar establishment known as the "Dew Drop In." The court denied the motion for injunction, on the ground that the plaintiffs' remedy, if any, is by a suit for damages, and held that the nature of the plaintiffs' business, as shown by the affidavits, was not such as to entitle them to the equitable interference of the court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1042, 1165, 762, 49, 48, 300, 666, 775, 328, 360½, 738, 778, 814, 817, 658, 987, 1083, 3890, 3892, 124.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 16, 63, 60, 93, 125, 129, 134, 139, 143, 150, 158, 159, 160.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 591, 111, 121, 211, 214, 50, 91, 92, 95, 137, 153, 162, 170, 174, 199, 203, 216, 217, 219, 220.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 1132, 1183, 1272, 830, 1297, 1299, 935, 831, 673, 902, 1300, 1301, 1310, 1311, 1312. Part 2—1262, 1267, 431, 82, 323, 966, 894, 251, 735, 756, 1090, 824, 1858, 597, 783.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1451, 1641, 1607, 1490, 1408, 1657, 1647, 1625, 1676, 1471, 1589, 1631, 1624, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—At Hudnut's pharmacy, in the HERALD Building, the thermometer has ranged as follows during the past twenty-four hours:—

3 A. M.	69	3 P. M.	76
6 A. M.	70	6 P. M.	73
9 A. M.	72	9 P. M.	73
12 M.	75	12 P. M.	73

Average temperature, 72¾; average temperature on Monday, 72⅝.

STOPPAGE OF DISTILLERIES.—The Internal Revenue authorities have ordered the suspension of all the distilleries in the Eighth collection district. This step was deemed necessary on account of the bold and constant defiance of the revenue laws.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Ocean Queen sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with the mails for California and South America. Among her passengers is a numerous detachment of United States troops, destined for service on the Pacific coast.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was yesterday held at the Morgue by Coroner Flynn over the remains of Mr. C. H. Norcross, late of Trenton, N. J., who died from apoplexy. Deceased was found lying in the street insensible on Friday last and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued.

FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of Johanna Fogarty, an infant only sixteen months old, whose death was the result of scalds received on the 4th inst. by the upsetting upon her of a cup of boiling coffee. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The parents of deceased live at 585 Grand street.

FATAL FALL.—Christian Banserger, a German, thirty years of age, who was employed in Rohe's pork packing establishment, No. 264 West Thirty-third street, yesterday morning fell from the fourth floor to the cellar and was terribly injured. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The only claim of importance presented before this Board yesterday was that of W. H. Adams, who claims $5,000 for building pier 29 North river. His statement was to the effect that the contract was awarded to him as the lowest bidder, but that the Street Commissioner refused to acknowledge the award; that he finished the work, and now claims the above amount as indemnity.

CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS have lately been made by the Common Council in the more thickly populated districts. In the Tenth ward the number of election districts has been changed from ten to twelve, in the Fourteenth ward from ten to eleven, in the Seventeenth ward from twenty-four to thirty-five, in the Nineteenth ward from seventeen to thirty-one, in the Twenty-first ward from fourteen to nineteen—thus making 108 districts where there have been but seventy-three.

FARMERS' CLUB.—A very interesting season of interchange of ideas and experience was the session of the above club yesterday. A discussion upon the best means of preserving fence posts elicited the fact that the end of the posts that goes in the ground should be dipped in a pot of hot tar. Persons who have tried it reported that posts thus treated before planting were twice as durable. Inquiries as to the best wood for rails resulted in reports in favor of chestnut and yellow locust. One gentleman stated that he had upon his farm yellow locust rails cut by his father seventy years ago that show no traces of decay. Shallow and deep ploughing was discussed, but no material facts were elicited. A discourse on bread was read, made by Professor Horsford, of Harvard University.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Coroner Flynn was yesterday called to the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, to hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Underhill, alias Hoolahan, who was admitted several days ago, suffering from inflammation of the brain, the result of injuries received in some manner unknown. Underhill on being questioned regarding the manner in which he was injured refused to give any information whatever concerning it, and consequently the affair remains a profound mystery. He died on Monday. The jury found that death resulted from inflammation of the brain, the result of injuries received at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Deceased was thirty-four years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.—General F. Sigel was informed yesterday by Chevalier Secchi de Casali that the Italian Rifle Company, the Guarda di Colombo, had accepted the invitation tendered them and will attend the Schuetzenfest in a body, both at the opening and during its progress. A very judicious move was resolved on yesterday by the Committee of Arrangements. The reception of visitors and delegates from all parts of this country and the world at large will be had, as already announced, on Saturday, the 27th of June, the formal opening by procession not taking place till Monday, the 29th. Nothing had as yet been arranged for the intervening Sunday. Now it is resolved to charter a number of steamboats and have a grand excursion down the bay, around Staten Island and up to Hell Gate, and, weather and time permitting, also some distance up the sound. This, as a means to show off the beauties of the surroundings of the Metropolis and to impress all provincials and foreigners with the grandeur of our city, is a happy thought.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GAMBLING BY STEAM.—Joseph Hempstead and Albert P. Ryder, Monday night, were fellow passengers from Troy to this city on board the steamer Connecticut. During the evening Ryder opened a gambling game known as "monte," and induced Hempstead to play against the game, the cards being dealt by Ryder. Hempstead, imagining he had a fair chance of winning, providing the game could be honestly conducted, staked $50 upon the result of several games of "monte," and, of course, lost his money. When the steamer arrived in this city Hempstead caused Ryder's arrest by officer Lyng, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and subsequently made a complaint against him before Justice Shandley. The accused was held for trial.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—Patrick Mathews, living corner of Cherry and Pelham streets, was yesterday committed by Judge Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, charged with beating his wife so badly that it is doubtful whether she survives her injuries. She was unable to appear in court, having had, as was stated, three ribs broken and injured internally. The husband claims to have acted in self defence, and says that his wife assaulted him with a pitcher, fluting irons and a broom. He was committed to await the result of her injuries. A charge of felonious assault was yesterday also preferred against David Quinn, before Judge Connolly, of the Fourth District Police Court. It was stated that he beat Jeremiah Curtin, of No. 351 East Thirty-fourth street, the evening previous, inflicting such severe injuries as to compel the latter to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. Quinn says that Curtin broke into his room and that he struck him in self-defence. He was committed to await the result of Curtin's injuries.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At one o'clock yesterday morning, as Christopher McSoley, watchman at the Astor House, got off the car at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, he was attacked by two men, who knocked him senseless and rifled his pocket of a gold watch worth $65. Officers King and Jones, of the Eighteenth precinct, who had been watching two men for some time, heard the cry of watch, and at once hurried to the spot. They pursued the men, and arrested both of them. One was captured on Twenty-sixth street. The other was found an hour after in the Putnam County house, where he had gone to bed. Under the leg of the dressing table the watch was found. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Dunlap and Robert Japcott, and denied all knowledge of the robbery. They were taken to Jefferson Market yesterday and committed for trial. Upon the person of Dunlap a glass cutter was found. The prisoners declared that they had never seen each other until they were confronted, but upon the person of one of them was found a melanotype in which both of them and a friend had been taken in a group. It was this picture that led to the detection of the fellow who took refuge in the hotel. They were recognized by McSoley as his assailants.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

New School for Colored Children.

Although the number of "American citizens of African descent" in the city between the ages of three and twenty years is some thousands, yet there are not more than from three to five hundred who regularly attend the schools. This has been occasioned, in great part by the lack of school accommodations for the particular benefit of the young "unbleached" and the prevailing antipathy to allowing them to mingle indiscriminately with the children attending the public schools. But the Board of Education has not been unmindful of the fact that the colored children should be provided for as much as possible, and in Commissioner Warren an indefatigable advocate was found for the claims and needs of the large number of such children growing up in this city. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a site on which a school for colored children should be erected, as property owners had, or professed to have, serious objections to having such an establishment in their neighborhood. At last a plot of ground, 100 feet front by 98.9 in depth was purchased on the north side of Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of $32,000. The plans and specifications were prepared by Superintendent Miller; proposals made and contracts awarded as follows:—For mason work to William Salmon for $32,935, carpenter work to Edward Gridley for $21,750, painting to C. B. Cornell for $1,118—thus making the total cost of ground and building $87,803.

The building to be erected here will be fifty feet front by ninety-four feet deep, leaving thus yard room of twenty-five feet on each side. The front will show four stories, will be constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick and trimmed with Connecticut brown stone, which, around the door and windows of the main floor, will be vermiculated. There will be a cellar of eight feet in depth for the storage of fuel and other necessary purposes, and the first, second and third stories will be each fourteen feet three inches in height, while the fourth story, on the front, will be ten feet in height. The first floor will be the playground and janitor's and committee's rooms; the second and third floors will be devoted to the accommodation of scholars, having each a large assembly room, six class rooms and teachers' toilet room, and the fourth floor will be used for the janitor's sleeping rooms. The internal arrangements will not be materially different from the schools which have been constructed under the direction of Mr. James L. Miller, Superintendent of School Buildings, and particular attention will be paid to the method of heating and ventilating the building. This latter subject has been well considered by the Board of Education lately, and many plans have been tried with the purpose of obtaining a method which would add to the comfort and not act injuriously on the health of teachers and pupils. A stove has been constructed under the direction of Superintendent Miller for use in the public schools, which is supplied with cold air from outside the building and which is of such peculiar formation that the temperature in all parts of the room will be made uniform, and a child might lay its face against the outside of the stove without sustaining any injury. It needs but little attention, as the fire can be kept alive during the entire season, and experiments have shown that in cost of making and saving of fuel at least five hundred per cent can be economized. Reference is made to it here so particularly because of the great benefit to the health of the large number of attendants of the public schools which will accrue from its introduction to the schools, as well as for the reason that an important item in the maintenance of the schools will be materially decreased. In crowded localities and in school rooms and houses in which extra means of ventilation are necessities the introduction of this apparatus will be a positive blessing.

The scool under consideration, besides the piece of furniture last alluded to, will be finished in good style, with all necessary accommodation for almost as many children as now attend all the other schools set apart for the use of colored children, and will be so completed as to add a pleasing feature to the locality. The work has been already commenced and the school will be ready for occupation by April of next year.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The Congressional Committee's Report on the Proposed New Metropolitan Post Office—The Immediate Erection of the Structure Recommended—Elaborate Exhibit of the Increased Postal Business of the Country and the Prospective Future of New York—Interesting Comparative Statements and Statistics.

Representative Ferry, from the Congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, yesterday submitted to the House an elaborate and highly interesting report on the subject of the erection of the contemplated new Post Office and United States Court building in this city. A bill referring to the same subject was also reported from the same committee, later in the day, which, together with the report, was ordered to be printed. It was then recommitted to the committee with instructions to report complete.

An appropriation of $1,200,000 will also be reported to carry the bill into effect.

Subjoined will be found the most interesting features of the report:—

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred the subject of a new Post Office and United States Courts building in the city of New York, under letters of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General and memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, report:—

That so far as the necessity for a new Post Office building in the city of New York, adequate to the demands of the present and prospective business of this continental distributing office, your committee have determined that—in great measure determined from the fact of the purchase by the government of a new site for such building, under a resolution of Congress, approved May 16, 1866—the commission authorized by that resolution, after diligent search and negotiation, were successful in obtaining suitable, ample and eligible ground, covering an area of 65,259 square feet, equal to about twenty-six city lots of 25 by 100 feet at the lower southerly end of City Hall Park, formed by the uniting thoroughfares of Broadway and Park row and terminating along said streets at points upon each 300 feet from the curved line which bounds their junction (a specific diagram of which accompanies this report), and for the nominal sum of $500,000, which has been paid for by the government, and title to the ground vested in the United States for the purposes stated. Pending consideration by the committee objections to the eligibility of the purchased site were presented from various quarters, and while your committee have taken it for granted that the question of site was foreclosed by the formal action referred to by the government, they cheerfully listened to the various objections offered by different parties who appeared before them for that purpose when sitting in said city, and found that all such objections were substantially met by the admissions of each that no other suitable location within the range of reasonable valuation, with clear title, could be obtained under ten years. For no other purpose than for a Post Office and federal courts could the consent of the city have been secured to the sale of this property, and when it is considered that the lowest estimate placed upon its present valuation by the most reliable real estate judges of the city is not less than two and a half millions of dollars, its purchase for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars may be deemed an exceedingly fortunate negotiation for the government.

By virtue of a commission appointed under a resolution of Congress, approved January 22, 1867, plans and specifications were submitted for a suitable building for the place and purposes of a United States Post Office and courts. In pursuance of this duty said commission formally adopted rules and regulations, specific requisites for the building, including a generous scale of premiums for the four most meritorious plans, all of which, after receiving the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General, were, under circular form, published and circulated with invitation for general competition in the submission of plans for the selection and adoption of the commission. Fifty-two plans were thus received, thirty-seven of which were at once rejected, the remaining fifteen thereafter reduced to five, each of which covered respective features deemed desirable in the plan finally to be adopted. These five—submitted by the several architects, Renwick & Sands, N. Le Brun, Schutye & Schoen, Richard M. Hunt and John Carrère—were subsequently combined in one, with the essential merits of each, and finally adopted as the plan of the commisson, and fully approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster General. This chosen plan, together with minute specifications and estimates, including perspective designs of proposed completed structure from various points of view, are also herewith submitted.

Under a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 1, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to have detailed estimates of the cost of the proposed Post Office and Court House building in the city of New York, according to the plans presented by the commission, to procure said plans and to report at the earliest moment, with any recommendations in regard to the material and mode of construction he may deem proper," a communication from A. B. Mullett, government supervising architect, was submitted by the Secretary to the House March 30, and printed. (The reply of the five architects is here inserted in Mr. Ferry's report.)

The questions of necessity and site for the contemplated buildings having been determined by the action of the government, there remains but the concluding one to consider, as to the immediate necessity for its erection.

The New York Post Office is the great distributing office for this Continent. Adequate space and facilities for the rapid and proper handling of the vast amount of mail matter passing through this office, with suitable accommodations for its executive departments, become not only a question of local convenience but assume national importance, as the postal interests of the whole country in great measure depends upon the accuracy and celerity with which this great distributing reservoir performs its functions.

The present building used for post office purposes was originally erected and used for a church. It bears upon its front entablature the date of 1729, and it may safely be said that it is the oldest structure of any considerable size now standing in the city. It was first occupied for post office purposes May 1, 1845, at an annual rent of $5,000, then purchased October 29, 1860, at a cost of $200,000 to the government and $50,000 to contributing citizens. Additions were made to the building under contract January 2, 1862, costing $7,587. From that time to the present the average expense of ordinary repairs absolutely necessary to render the building serviceable has been $3,500 annually. Within the past two months an enlargement of room demanded by the increase of business has been made by means of a Mansard roof, and additional floor partly around the building at an outlay of about $12,000. The peculiar structure of the building and its dilapidated condition are such that an annual expenditure of $8,000 for gas consumed during daylight is made necessary, and the cost of heating more than double the amount it should be; all of which would be avoided by a properly constructed building.

The multiplication of business has been so rapid that the force of employés requisite for the same has been increased during the last ten years from 298 to 565, until the average space each occupies is thirty superficial feet, and in one department but ten feet. Let this be contrasted with the average room allotted in the following offices, to wit:—

	Feet.
Boston, space to each employé	61
Philadelphia, space to each employé	35
Baltimore, space to each employé	66
Cincinnati, space to each employé	70
Chicago, space to each employé	75
St. Louis, space to each employé	55

To compress men into the average working space of thirty feet, and in many instances ten feet, is an abuse of human endurance and calls loudly for reform. The following statement of the medical officer employed by the government for the care of the employés is a startling exhibit of the sanitary results of such requisitions. It cannot be read without feeling the full force of the fact that the dilapidated condition, inconvenient limitation, deprivation of natural light, general decomposition with cumulative filth, generating poisonous malaria without the possibility of securing pure air enough to neutralize the fatal atmosphere is sufficient to condemn the building and location as totally unfit for the force and labor indispensable to an office of such magnitude. [Here Mr. Ferry incorporates in his report the testimony of Dr. Walter R. Gillett, medical officer of the New York Post Office, which shows that the average number of days lost to the department per month through the illness of the employés is one hundred and fifty or an aggregate of one thousand eight hundred days per annum. The types of disease are pulmonary, rheumatic and febrile disorders mainly]. With such circumscribed and unwholesome limits the employés of the office all carefully classified in adaptability to their respective duties and hours of service, so that day and night the industrial hive incessantly labors. Some idea of that labor and its rapid increase may be gathered from the following summary:—The amount of mail matter in gross handled in 1864 averaged 41 tons daily. The daily average of 1867 was ninety-five tons, an increase of 130 per cent in three years, and averaging two hundred wagon loads per day. Aside from the domestic mails that are constantly arriving and departing, foreign mails arrive from and depart to Europe four times per week by regular lines of steamers and semi-monthly, extra, to and from France, against but two foreign mails per week in 1861. In 1861 two mails monthly were sent to and received from Havana, and now the same number are sent and received weekly; in addition to which there are now monthly mails sent to and received from Brazil, China and Japan. The number of letters despatched is now a daily average of 250,000. Number of letters and newspapers delivered to carriers during 1857, 4,896,126; the same during 1867, 19,268,786, being an increase in ten years of 400 per cent, while the box delivery has increased in equal proportion. Number of foreign letters sent and received in 1861 was 4,063,981; the same in 1867, 8,918,158, an increase of nearly 120 per cent in six years. Aggregate value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold in the United States for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $12,988,134, of which $1,814,911 was sold in the New York Post Office. Amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold at the New York office in 1857, $464,811; sold in 1867, $1,814,911, an increase in ten years of nearly four hundred per cent. The number of money orders issued at that office in December, 1864, in which year the system was adopted, was 1,116, amounting to $20,814; in December, 1867, 3,898, amounting to $99,089; The number of orders paid in December, 1864, was 5,815, amounting to $41,791; in December, 1867, 34,948, amounting to $577,279. Postmasters' remittances received in December, 1864, amounted to $73,121; December, 1867, $700,180. Postmasters' drafts paid in December, 1864, amounted to $17,600; December, 1867, amounted to $434,253. All the government issues of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are registered and distributed to postmasters through the New York office, and also a very large proportion of the blanks, twine and wrapping paper thus supplied to postmasters throughout the country.

In this synopsis of the cumulative labor performed the reflection follows without suggestion that aside from the increased revenue flowing through the great postal artery the value of the contents of such vast and varied transmissions rise to many millions. It may safely be estimated that not less than ten millions valuation pass through this office daily. No one who has ever looked down from the second floor that partially surrounds the interior court upon the multiplied and multiform matter which crowds to nearly suffocation* this ill-adapted building but must have been startled with the gravest apprehensions of peril and consequent liability of the government by fire should it approach the precincts of this combustible material. With the utmost caution that is practised under the vigilant and all-pervading knowledge and efficiency of its incumbent, Postmaster Kelly, the interior construction, so largely modern, added by the ignitable mass crowding the apartments everywhere, would baffle every human attempt against the ravages of fire, and any day the misfortune of total loss may involve the government and more or less distress the people. With, therefore, the fact that for over twenty years the business of the city of New York has been conducted in an old, rickety church building, that a change has been recognized by the purchase of an appropriate site and a suitable structure demanded by that condition, and the immense amount of rapidly increasing business and labor, with the extraordinary perils of attendant life and property, there can be no other conclusion than that immediate steps should be taken to erect a suitable Post Office building in that city.

What, then, shall be a suitable building? Upon a consideration purely of economy any rectangular substantial form might be reared with ample dimensions, internal arrangements, and of the plainest architectural exterior; but none wisely minded would, we trust, suppose that this would comport with the requirements of a great nation, nor contemplated in the eligible site so generously tendered by its commercial metropolis. Standing, as it must, so central to all the activities of that vast city, considerations broader than local enter into a wise and just estimate of what should form its material and architectural design. Comprehending the adjacent cities that extend their limits in proportion as New York thrives, City Hall Park, the site of the proposed building, may be considered substantially the centre of the varied interests of such circuit, and is but a few steps from the monetary and commercial centre of the Union. It is now the focal point to which city cars and stages converge, and it is to become the termini of the subterranean system of city railways which the urgent demands of a rapid growth are so soon to render necessary. Here, then, where the populace of the city and sojourners of the nation in great measure concentrate, is to stand the architectural representative of nation and city combined. New York touches every industrial fibre of the land. Into her capacious lap pour the fruits of incessant national toil. Railways, in great measure the postal muscular system of countries, are so rapidly extending that the day is not far distant when the continent will be woven into a tissue of mail. In 1855 we had 17,390 miles constructed. In 1864, 33,860 miles, nearly doubling in nine years. To-day the United States approximate 40,000 miles of working road, quadrupling that of France, nearly treble that of England, and almost as much as the total mileage of the United Kingdom and Europe. Coursing the web, agriculture, science and the arts combine to enlarge and enrich the source of the national wealth, and the fittest type of this advancing greatness is the strides and grandeur of her concentring emporium. Foreigners seeking our shores for location or observation take their impress of the scope and power of the government from the magnitude of its commercial centre. New York is to the United States what London is to Great Britain and Paris to France, while in area and prospective population, wealth and power of expansion, parallels are as canton to continent. Fifty years ago the whole Southern mail was carried on one man's back to a small boat which crossed the North river. Now it takes eight four-horse teams to carry the same. Fifty years hence will witness such a growth South as the past furnishes no parallel, while the expansion of the West will be as amazing as its resources are grandly illimitable. The wonderful strength, ability to maintain free government against formidable conspiracy and treason, and readjustment of fundamental law upon the base of manhood dignity and equality, which this nation, emerging from recent war, exhibits to the world, is to be followed by such an influx to the national increase of our numbers as will surprise and imperil monarchies and unprecedentedly vindicate and populate the American republic. In view of such certain growth the structure to be erected is not alone to meet the wants of the present, but to provide for the teeming future. To do this in a suitable manner it is proposed to expend three and a half millions of money. Following the plan submitted and approved, the design will be as pleasing to the eye as its architectural stability and elegance will comport with the requirements of so promising a city and nation. Private business enterprise has recently and is now erecting in full view of this site buildings costing over a million of money, one of which, when completed, is to cost more than one-fifth of the proposed outlay for the Post Office building. The municipality itself has been expending millions upon the City Hall, directly in rear of where it is proposed this building shall stand. Shall the government building in its architectural scope be less appropriate in the midst of such surroundings? No citizen of this republic has ever regretted the millions the nation has expended in the erection of its Capitol. None tread beneath its matchless dome but feel the pride of country in the thrill of patriotic fervor following the proud reflection that nowhere upon the earth's surface can its proportionate and stately grandeur be equaled. The same laudable spirit pervades the people respecting all that concerns their country and their national dignity. They are proud of New York as their metropolitan city. They comprehend the growth and influence of their national power. The world regards it. In the diplomacy of nations she no longer seeks and submits, but is now graciously sought and respected. An empire with uncomputed millions on our west opens its hand and seeks commercial bonds with Americans first, and bids the Embassy headed by an American invite the good will of the republic ere committing its destiny to the family of nations. On our east sovereignties are started at the rebuff of a petty province at our feet, armed with American doctrine as a continental defence. Simultaneously our naval power receives the ovation of Europe. If such now, what then when, with the Atlantic and Pacific in our hands, we bear the commerce of the world? Then all peoples must pass through our metropolitan gates. With arms thus outstretched, if the body would have health and thrift and dignity and majesty, let suitable provision be made for the commercial heart of the nation.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

The Comptroller's Communication on the Appropriation of Moneys Accruing from Licenses—A Heavy Calendar—Number of Licenses Revoked.

The Commissioners of the Board of Excise met yesterday. All members were present, and Judge Bosworth occupied the chair.

The committee to whom was referred the applications of persons desiring licenses reported favorably on one hundred and eighty-five applications.

The following communication from the Comptroller in relation to the moneys collected for licenses was received by the Secretary and read to the Board:—

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1868.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE:—

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the communication from your secretary of the 11th inst. enclosing copy of opinion of your counsel relative to the disposition to be made of the Excise money under the act of 1867, and in reply have the honor to state that there can be no doubt as to the right of the city treasury to be put in possession of the balance of such moneys after the deductions have been made therefrom which are allowed by such law. The treasury is now in want of funds for the purpose of meeting the demands which are being made against it, and I am, therefore, under the necessity of requesting that you would direct the treasurer of the Board of Excise to pay over monthly to the Chamberlain of the city of New York for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund all the license fees which have been collected during the year, after deducting the various amounts designated by section six, chapter 806, Laws of 1867. Very respectfully yours,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

The calendar contained the names of thirty-one liquor dealers against whom complaints had been made by members of the police force for alleged violations of the Excise law. Of these four cases were adjourned over for one week, seventeen licenses were revoked, eight were not revoked and in two instances the charges were dismissed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—George Nelson fell from the third story window of his residence, 135 York street, on Monday night sita, and was seriously if not fatally injured.

PROSPECT PARK.—The Commissioners are reducing the working force on Prospect Park, and retrenchment being the order of the day it is scarcely possible that as much will be accomplished there this year as was anticipated at the opening of the season.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—At the inquest which was held on the body of Mrs. Rosa Shields, before Coroner Slattery yesterday, Dr. Shepard testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased and found that she died by strangulation, a large piece of meat being found fastened in the larynx. The verdict was in accordance with the fact.

STRANGE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon the flag staff in front of the Marine barracks, on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by globular lightning and riven to its base. The shock was terrific, and the fragments of the staff were projected to the distance of several hundred yards. The flag was hurled to the farthest extremity of the parade ground. The startling noise was like the explosion of a mine and must have been heard at the distance of several miles from the spot. The pole was placed close to the marine guard room, and the windows of the latter were considerably injured, as were also those of several adjacent dwellings. A melancholy result of this sudden accident was the injury sustained by private A. J. Labagh, who was doing sentry duty at the time as No. 1 between the staff and the guard building. His rifle, which he bore at a support, was struck by a huge splinter and the left arm of the soldier was so badly injured that it is feared amputation may become necessary. He was at once cared for by the surgeon in attendance.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE OF A BOY.—A man named William Shields assaulted Timothy O'Keefe, a boy fourteen years of age, in Hamilton avenue, near President street, on Monday night, inflicting injuries which will probably result in his death. The circumstances attending the affair show that several boys were playing in a wagon which was standing in front of a harness maker's shop kept by Mrs. Moody. Shields, who was employed in the place, came out to drive the boys away, he being under the influence of liquor at the time. Young O'Keefe, failing to get out of reach as fast as his companions, was caught by the accused, who struck him on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and knocking him senseless. The boy was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 9 President street, and physicians were summoned, who pronounced his injuries of a fatal character. The facts coming to the ears of the police, Shields was taken into custody by officer Harrigan, of the Forty-third precinct, where he was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The prisoner states that he was intoxicated all that day, and he has no knowledge of what occurred.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborne in the Chair. The Committee on Accounts reported in favor of the Superintendents of the Poor purchasing supplies for the county institutions in the public markets. Adopted. On the recommendation of the Committee on Salaries the pay of the two assistant keepers and the night watchman of the County Court House was raised from $800 to $1,000 per year. A resolution was passed authorizing the leasing of buildings on the west side of the Court House to parties desiring them until the 1st of May next. A resolution was adopted fixing the compensation of the seven assessors engaged in making the militia enrolment for 1868 at $1,000 each. A resolution was presented by Superintendent Scholes in favor of discontinuing the work on the new wall in course of construction around the Penitentiary, on the ground that the price charged was twenty-five cents per cubic foot, which was fifteen cents more than the usual price. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to ascertain what disposition could be best made of the buildings recently occupied by the disbanded regiments, the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth.

DOMESTIC INFELICITIES OF A LITERARY CHARACTER.—Mrs. Madelaide E. A. Pollard, the wife of a well known literary gentleman, appeared before Justice Cornwell yesterday afternoon and entered a complaint against Mrs. Crotty and her daughter, residing at No. 81 Cranberry street, and procured a warrant for their arrest on a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Pollard was accompanied by her husband, Edward A. Pollard, and stated that he left her about three weeks ago and she had been unable to find him until yesterday, when she went to his place of business in New York, and he then accompanied her to his present residence, 81 Cranberry street. On reaching there some explanation was sought by her of the parties in the house, when, as she alleges, she was assaulted by Mrs. Crotty and her daughter, and summarily ejected from the premises. Mr. Pollard stated that his wife came to his place of business and threatened to shoot him if he did not accompany her. It did not transpire, however, that she had any pistol with which to carry out such a sanguinary design. The Judge at this point inquired if she had any pistol about her, and stretching out her arms she replied, "No, sir; you can search me." She then stated that she was compelled to pawn her diamonds to pay her husband's hotel bills; to which assertions Mr. Pollard responded by saying that his wife was a maniac, and that her conduct, growing out of her excessive jealousy, had been a source of much annoyance to him and interfered greatly with his business. Mrs. P. informed the magistrate that she had been married to her husband about three years, but soon after discovered that he had another wife, upon which she left him. Subsequently he was divorced from the other woman, when they came together and were reunited. The fair complainant is of very prepossessing appearance and superior and ladylike address. The examination of the charge prefer