THIRD TERM FINESSE.

Fabrications of the Grant People Denied.

POSITION OF PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

Sherman and Blaine in the Field for Themselves.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DON CAMERON'S ELECTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1879.

Various reports telegraphed from Philadelphia to different parts of the country, representing an alleged state of general agreement among republican leaders in favor of the renomination of General Grant for a third term, are ridiculed by well informed people here as evident fabrications of the Grant people, who find themselves so much weaker than they hoped that they attempt to impose on the credulity of the country by false news.

Your correspondent speaks from positive knowledge in making the statements which follow:—

First—Secretary Sherman has always been opposed to a third term, and is now as strongly opposed to it as ever. He does not and will not support the movement to make General Grant the republican Presidential candidate. He holds that it would be a mistake in General Grant to allow his name to be brought forward; and he believes that Grant would be a weak candidate for the party, and that his nomination would make defeat highly probable, if not certain. Mr. Sherman is a Presidential candidate himself; his friends believe him to possess great strength; and he will not in any case give up his candidacy or give his strength and influence to General Grant. Any pretence that Secretary Sherman or his friends have surrendered or mean to, or will surrender to the Grant movement is a falsehood, put forward by those who are pushing the Grant movement in order to delude the public into a belief that they are strong where in fact they are weak.

MR. BLAINE'S POSITION.

Second—The recently developed weakness of the Grant movement in the Northwest has alarmed the Grant men, and they see that with an open appeal to party support they will make no show. Hence various misrepresentations like that concerning Secretary Sherman's adhesion. A similar report has been quietly pushed in political circles for some weeks that Mr. Blaine had also given his adhesion to the Grant movement. This was put forth with much circumstance, it being pretended that Mr. Blaine had authorized ex-Attorney General Pierrepont to write to General Grant that if he (Grant) desired the nomination he (Blaine) would not oppose him now or in the Convention, but on the contrary would assure him of the support of himself and friends. Your correspondent is able to say positively that this report also is entirely untrue. Mr. Blaine is himself a Presidential candidate and has no intention of withdrawing; his friends, among whom are many of the shrewdest and most active politicians of the republican party, find that Mr. Blaine is very strong in the West and Northwest, and neither he nor they have the least intention of making their submission to the Grant movement. They have not forgotten that Mr. Blaine and the Blaine wing of the party were decidedly cut by General Grant and the people now pushing the Grant movement, in the last two years of the last administration, and they are not anxious to help Grant to a third term, which would leave them out in the cold.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ATTITUDE.

Third—The report that President Hayes favors or prefers the renomination of General Grant, or in any way sympathizes with the Grant movement, is equally and entirely false. Mr. Hayes takes no part in Presidential manipulations; indeed, he holds himself very carefully aloof. But nothing is more certain here than that he does not look with favor on the renomination of General Grant and that he is placing no obstacles in the way of Secretary Sherman's friends. Some time ago it was industriously whispered about by the Grant people that Mr. Hayes had said he preferred Grant to Blaine. There is not a word of truth in this tale.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Fourth—The pretence of the Grant men that the choice of Mr. Cameron to be chairman of the National Committee was a success of theirs is also false. The Grant men wished to make Mr. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, chairman, as their first choice. Mr. Platt was not anxious to serve, but was willing if it was required of him; but he did not develop sufficient strength in the committee to make his nomination prudent. Mr. Cameron had the support of the Sherman members of the committee three weeks before it met. If Mr. Blaine had been here the Blaine men would also have supported him, for such was the intention, and it was only the unexpected development of the Grant movement's weakness and Mr. Blaine's strength in the Northwest which, at the last moment, persuaded the Blaine people to set up General Averill as their candidate for chairman. Thereupon the Grant men turned in and helped the Sherman men to elect Senator Cameron as a means of snubbing the Blaine men.

THE GRANT SENTIMENT.

Fifth—Since the recent meeting of the National Committee, and the politicians from different sections who came hither at the same time, it is admitted that the sentiment for Grant is weak in all parts of the country, and especially in the West and Northwest. It is regarded as certain that with Grant as a candidate the republicans would lose Ohio, and his nomination would make Illinois and Wisconsin uncertain States, and make Indiana sure for the democrats. Among prudent and earnest republicans, who desire the success of their ticket, and feel that with narrow majorities in so many States they cannot afford to run risks, the attempt to nominate General Grant for a third term is therefore looked upon as a grave blunder. These republicans believe that with some other man than Grant they can win, and that either Sherman, Blaine or Washburne would make a successful candidate. They note, as dangerous to the party, the possible attempt of the Grant men to go into the Convention and nominate their man by a rush and hurrah; but they say that they will be forewarned of this; that precautions will be taken to make the Convention a deliberative and not a mere yelling body; and that while the Grant men may propose their candidate he will be met by equally zealous and enthusiastic presentations of the names of Blaine, Sherman and Washburne; and if the Convention cannot agree upon any candidate in the earlier ballotings other names will come up around which votes can gather.

Sixth—These republicans add that, while, of course, the adherents of various candidates hope for success, and will make a struggle against the Grant movement, the main strength, the moral force of the opposition to General Grant's third term nomination comes and will come from a profound and growing belief that he would be the weakest of all the candidates; that to nominate him would imperil the party; that it would cause great defections and losses in States which are now republican by only small majorities, and that those who thus believe will be found ready to cast their votes for that candidate of the others named who shall show the greatest strength in the Convention. They add significantly that the galleries will not be allowed to usurp the functions of the Convention.

GENERAL GRANT'S DESIRES.

Seventh.—Finally, it is now universally taken for granted among republicans here that General Grant desires a third term, and has set his heart upon a renomination. Personal friends of his say privately that for some time he was not inclined to take the risks of defeat, but that his family have persistently urged him to be a candidate, and that he has now determined upon it. The same persons hint that whatever defections may take place in the North will be more than made up in the Southern States; that the General means to make a tour of the South, during which the Grant party there will be thoroughly organized and such promises held out and engagements made as will cause a number of Southern Bourbon leaders to either come out for Grant, after his renomination, as better than a democrat and more likely to favor the South, or to take no part in the election and thus discourage their party. It is hinted that a coalition of the extreme stalwarts in the North with the extreme Bourbons in the South would be successful, and that the renomination of Grant being accomplished party machinery in the North can be depended on to carry the party with it.

Finally, the promoters of the Grant movement confess that unless they can nominate the General by a hurrah without a struggle, or unless they can cause a deadlock in the Convention and then bring in Grant's name as a solvent, they cannot expect success. One of these two plans will be tried, and they found their chief hopes not upon the withdrawal of other candidates, as is alleged, but upon the friends of others making so stubborn a fight as to weary the Convention and incline it to accept Grant as the speediest way of completing their work. The rumor that the Grant people would summon the National Convention for February is laughed at. The committee fixed June 3, and an attempt of the Grant men to change the day would be treated with contempt and cause general resentment.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS FOR GRANT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1879.

In the republican caucus held Saturday night a resolution was adopted recommending General Grant for the Presidency.

VIEWS OF SENATORS.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, said at the Sturtevant House yesterday that he did not think the popular feeling in his State was in favor of the nomination of General Grant, although the ex-President would undoubtedly enjoy a strong support if nominated and would carry the State. The people were opposed to a third term, except under exceptional circumstances, and Grant's personal friends did not believe a third candidacy would be desirable for him. The Senator thought Blaine would be California's choice among the republicans and Grant probably second choice.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who is in the city, said that his State did not care who was the democratic nominee for the Presidency—whether Hendricks, Tilden, Hancock, Bayard, Thurman or Seymour—as whoever received the nomination would get a rousing majority. He thought, however, that "Dan" Voorhees was the most popular man in the State, but he was not in the race.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, said at the Windsor Hotel that General Grant stood the best chance for the republican nomination for the Presidency, and he thought he would still make one of the best Presidents the country ever had.

NOT OPPOSED TO GRANT.

DECEMBER 21, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your edition of yesterday you state that I am opposed to the nomination of General Grant. Your Washington correspondent did not obtain from me the information on which to base such statement. I did not go to Washington to make a President, but did go to secure the Convention at Chicago, in which I succeeded. I said General Grant would be satisfactory to the Western republicans, and there seemed to be a generally expressed opinion that he could be elected; but I was not so certain that there would be so much unanimity if it were equally certain that any other man could be elected. Yours, truly, JAMES P. ROOT,

Member of Republican National Committee from Illinois.

GENERAL GRANT'S VISITORS.

[From the Philadelphia Times, Dec. 22.]

Important incidents connected with General Grant's visit not generally known or noted may be gathered together as follows, and they are all from the most reliable sources:—

It is now certain that President Hayes will follow his five Cabinet officers in their personal calls upon General Grant and come to this city this week as the guest of Mr. Childs for that purpose. This visit will take place either on Wednesday or Friday. The General will remain in this city all this week, with the exception of probably Christmas Day, which he will spend with his mother, now living at Jersey City with General Grant's sister, Mrs. Corbin. Mrs. Grant the elder is eighty years old, but active and in robust health, and is a woman of remarkable force of character. General Grant has been anxious to visit her, for a day at least, all the time he has been in Philadelphia, and has only waited for a little lull in the hospitalities showered upon him.

Three of the most distinguished of the republican newspaper men of the Eastern press have been in Philadelphia during the week past, one or two of them remaining several days. These are Mr. George Jones, of the New York *Times*; Mr. Matthews, of the Buffalo *Express*, and Mr. E. F. Waters, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. This last has been here for a week as the guest, in company with ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, of E. H. Rollins.

The supposed significant interviews which have been had with General Grant during his stay here are:—Secretary Evarts spent an hour alone with him while he was at Mr. Childs' house; Secretary Sherman had a long private conversation with him at Mr. Drexel's house.

Mr. George Jones, of the New York *Times*, and Mr. Waters, of the Boston *Advertiser*, have each held long private interviews with him. There have come to this city from Washington five Cabinet officers—Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, Ramsay, Devens and Key—to greet General Grant. Three met him at Mr. Childs' and two at Mr. Drexel's.

Now these leading members of his Cabinet are to be followed by the President himself, a circumstance unheard of—where a President of the United States seeks an interview with a citizen and leaves the capital city to travel to meet the latter.

GRANT AT GIRARD COLLEGE.

TELLING THE BOYS OF THE GREATNESS OF THEIR OPPORTUNITIES—A MODEL DRILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1879.

To-day, according to the prearranged programme, was fixed for a visit of General Grant and Mrs. Grant to Girard College. It had been intended to have the various buildings and the chapel on the college grounds nicely decorated for the event, but the weather interfered with this part of the arrangements. The dining room, where the collation was served, was very neatly adorned, however, and presented a very fine appearance. At one o'clock General Grant, accompanied by General Sheridan, Colonel Fred Grant and several ladies, was escorted from the Continental Hotel by members of the Board of City Trusts and members of Council Committee and driven to the college, where they arrived about twenty minutes to two P. M. In front of the main building stood the battalion of college cadets, with their band, and as General Grant approached the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The guests marched into the library, in the main building, where Mr. Henry M. Phillips, president of the Board of City Trusts, received the General and welcomed him to the college. General Grant replied briefly, and the whole party then repaired to the chapel, where the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the 350 boys sang "Home Again." President Allen introduced General Grant to the pupils, who received him with three hearty cheers. General Grant then spoke as follows:—

GENERAL GRANT'S ADMONITION.

"BOYS OF GIRARD COLLEGE—I know in future years you will appreciate the advantages of this institution. If you could only appreciate now, as I hope you do, the advantages and avail yourselves of the opportunities given you here, you will all of you be prepared to go out in the world to make a good record for yourselves, a good living and become respected citizens of the United States. You are, indeed, fortunate to have a heritage in such a country, where no station is above your reach. I have heard good accounts of your institution and I hope you will follow the good example many of the graduates have already set. I am glad to see you are looking so contented and happy."

General Wagner then introduced General Sheridan, who spoke briefly, after which the boys sang "My Country 'tis of Thee." The company then assembled in a building overlooking the parade ground to view a drill and dress parade, the weather outdoors being very disagreeable. General Grant, at the close of the parade, said to Major Ryan, drill master, "Major, your cadets drill extremely well." General Sheridan was more enthusiastic. He said, "I say the drill was as near perfection as I have ever seen it brought." The reception closed with a collation served in the dining room of the largest college building. The General and party then took carriages and returned to their hotel.

JUDGE LYNCH.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE ON TWO COLORED MURDERERS IN RUSSELL COUNTY, ALA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MACON, GA., Dec. 22, 1879.

The particulars of a murder and lynching, near Jernigan, Russell county, Ala., has just reached this city. On Friday night two Irish boys, about seventeen years of age, Edward Harvey and James McGeever, dry goods pedlers, were murdered by a party of negroes and their bodies thrown into the Chattahoochee River. On Saturday, when the deed was discovered, two of the suspected negroes were arrested. Both confessed their crime and implicated two others. Much excitement prevailed. On Sunday afternoon a large crowd of white and colored men from the surrounding country, including many from Eufaula, twenty miles away, assembled and determined to hang the two who confessed. A line was drawn, and all in favor of the hanging requested to step across it. Everybody, white and black, crossed the line, thus sealing the doom of the men. They were immediately hanged, dying sullen, indifferent and defiant.

The Irish boys had been in the county only three months. When passing through Eufaula they deposited $180 in a bank. The bodies of the pedlers have not been recovered.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1879.

The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:—

Alpha	6	Justice	19-32
Alta	1⅞	Leviathan	¼
Argenta	15-16	Leeds	13-32
Belcher	1½	Leopard	1-16
Best & Belcher	7	Lady Washington*	5-16
Bullion	2⅝	Mexican	18⅛
Bodie	8½	Martin White	⅛
Belle Isle	1½	Mono*	3½
Bechtel	1¼	Mammoth	2¼
Boston Consolidated	1¼	Manhattan	1½
Bulwer	9	Northern Belle	6¼
Black Hawk	13-32	North Bonanza	11-32
Belvidere	½	Noonday	3¾
California, ex div	2½	Navajo	⅛
Chollar	4⅞	Ophir	14⅞
Con. Virginia	3⅛	Overman	2
Crown Point	1½	Potosi	2½
Con. Pacific	4	Raymond & Ely	29-32
Caledonia	11-16	Real del Monte	1⅛
Caledonia B. H.	2¾	Savage	3⅛
Dudley	½	Sierra Nevada	14⅞
Eureka Con	17	South Bulwer	13-32
Exchequer	1⅜	South Noonday	1⅝
Gould & Curry	3⅜	Silver King	6
Grand Prize	11-32	Syndicate	29-32
Golden Fleece	12	Silver Hill	11-32
Hale & Norcross	6	Tioga	1⅛
Hillside	1⅝	Tip Top	1⅜
Imperial	5-16	Union Consolidated	33¾
Independence	¾	Wales	4⅛
Julia Con	1¼	Yellow Jacket	6⅛

*Mono levies an assessment of 20c. per share. 50c.: Lady Washington

THE FARMERS' MARKET.

ITS FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—ADDRESSES BY JOHN O'DONNELL, PRESIDENT OF THE LONG ISLAND FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, ALDERMAN JACOBUS AND OTHERS.

The formal opening of the Farmers' Market was duly celebrated in the hotel on the market ground yesterday afternoon. It is located on the old Gansevoort property, for the exclusive use of farmers, and is designed especially as a stand for wagons loaded with field and garden produce. Its plan was devised by General J. W. Varian, Superintendent of Markets, and City Collector Fitzpatrick. On August 6, 1878, the resolution locating its site was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Public Works have carried out its provisions at a cost of $25,000. The land has been regraded and twelve avenues for the accommodation of wagons have been laid out and paved from Little Twelfth to Gansevoort street. The market extends 302 feet 8 inches on Washington street, 317 feet on Little Twelfth street, 366 feet on Gansevoort street, 299 feet on West street and 187 feet 6 inches on Tenth avenue. Within the boundaries are accommodations for 350 wagons; but, in case of necessity, accommodations for nearly 1,000 can be provided, as there is an outlying space of about three hundred yards. Hereafter farmers who bring their produce to the city in wagons will have to expose it for sale within the market limits.

THE OCCASION'S CELEBRATION.

A large crowd of politicians, property owners in the ward and representatives from the farmers' associations of Long Island and New Jersey, gathered, between two and three o'clock, yesterday afternoon at the Market Hotel to take part in the opening ceremonies. It was expected that Mayor Cooper and other prominent city officials would be present, and elaborate preparations were made for their reception. The dining room was beautifully decorated with bunting, and a bounteous spread was provided for the delectation of all the guests. As the Mayor was unavoidably absent General J. W. Varian presided. At the gathering were Aldermen Jacobus and Cavanagh, Colonel Edward Gilon, ex-Police Justice William Dodge, George B. Lawton, John Nix, John O'Donnell, president of the Long Island Farmers' Association, and Major William H. Quincy, who made the opening address. In the course of it he congratulated the farmers on the Corporation of the city of New York having at last stepped in to do something for their benefit, and he hoped it was only a forecast of something better yet to come.

THE FARMERS' WANTS.

Mr. John O'Donnell, on being called upon, said he took an interest, as did every farmer of Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester, in this new movement, and he thanked the city authorities for what they had done. Still, he did not think even this new market was in keeping with the greatness of the city of New York. He could not say that it had done as handsomely by the farmers as it might, but he hoped for better things. The mass of the citizens of New York State were engaged in agriculture, but they seemed to have little or no representation in legislative bodies. The farmers of Long Island have wanted market accommodation for a long time, and "I myself, as president of the Farmers' Association," said Mr. O'Donnell, "have been knocking at the doors of the city officials for nearly ten years with but little or no effect. It is to be hoped now that sufficient room will be provided for the butchers and the produce dealers, so that all may be able to gather around a common centre, as they are all mutually dependent on each other."

Alderman Jacobus, in reply to Mr. O'Donnell, said that he had been called upon nearly two years ago by a number of gentlemen, who urged him to use his influence to make the old Gansevoort property a permanent market stand. He prevailed on the Board of Apportionment to make an appropriation for the purpose, and he believed that it was the best location on Manhattan Island for the purpose. He hoped soon to see that hideous conglomeration of structures called West Washington Market razed to the ground. His work in regard to this market was not finished, and during his term of office, he would endeavor to have several improvements made, and among them a shelter of galvanized iron over the now open square, and the speedy preparation of the outlying limits as a depot for produce dealers. He thought the farmers would not be compelled to move to their new quarters till the weather becomes milder. There were other addresses by Messrs. John Nix and W. W. Burns, and after toasting General Varian, Mr. John O'Donnell and Alderman Jacobus, the day's celebration terminated.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS.

A more disagreeable day for a ladies' reception at such a popular club as the Lotos than yesterday could be scarcely imagined. Yet the fair ones trooped in as merrily as if the avenue were innocent of slush and mud. The fine display of works of art which filled the parlors attracted scores of enthusiastic admirers. Then there was an afternoon entertainment, combining musical selections and recitations by eminent artists. Messrs. Dunn, Hill Baird and Hawley opened the proceedings with a vocal quartet, which was followed by a piano solo by Miss Florence Copleston. Miss Emerson recited "Jamie Douglas" and Miss Kate Field sang a Spanish song. Messrs. Edwards, Burbanks and Robinson gave recitations. Among those present were Dr. Macdonald, Noah Brooks, Chandos Fulton, George W. Colby, George Fawcett Rowe, Miss Sarah Jewett, Miss Nard Almayne and Mr. John E. Bigelow.

SIX INCHES OF SNOW.

A Visitation that Took Gotham by Surprise.

CONVERTED INTO SLUSH.

Horse Cars Blocked, Travel Impeded and Mails Delayed.

It is an old maxim that in dry seasons all signs fail. In this year of grace 1879 summer seemed bent upon carrying her reign into the depth of winter, and the shaggy bearded goat on which rode the "child December" of Spenser's imagination was only a shorn and tender lamb. Until the morning of the winter solstice,

The longest night and the shortest day,

the old fable of "halcyons brooding on a winter's sea" was in a fair way of realization. In a moment, however, all was changed. The heated and hazy atmosphere was chilled by the hoar and frost-laden blasts which were let loose from the cave of the winds in the far north, and the crisp, clear air, cold and bracing, which ushered in Sunday morning, was hailed with delight on every hand. "Whew!" said the man in the new ulster, "this is something seasonable at last." The small boy was seen burnishing a pair of last winter's skates in the kitchen, and to all reproofs for Sabbath breaking he only deigned to answer, "The ball will be up to-morrow." All day long the most delightful anticipations were indulged by young and old, and with agreeable reminiscences of tingling ears and fingers the youngsters went to bed on Sunday night singing the words of Mercury rather than the songs of Apollo:—

When all aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's saw,
And birds sit brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and raw.

The appearance of the morning yesterday was well calculated to keep up the illusion of the night before. "The snow, the snow," hurried the little ones to the window pane as soon as the opened shutter disclosed the white, flimy, fleecy mantle that covered the earth. A second look, however, brought disappointment with it. The snow crystals had ceased to fall and instead it was raining and freezing. "A bad day for business," growled paterfamilias over his roll and coffee. "Be sure and wrap up warmly," said the mother of the family, "and take care, dear, that you don't slip, the sidewalks are like glass." It was, indeed, a disagreeable morning. The mantle of snow, so white and flimy, had been changed into a blanket of slush—brown, soft and bedraggled. The snow being only partially frozen it was exceedingly treacherous. Severe falls were the lot of many pedestrians—wet feet was the fate of all. The slush was ankle deep and the streets were in a horrible mess. A look at Broadway from the HERALD office in the afternoon was one of the most dreary sights imaginable.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

In that great thoroughfare throughout the day it was slush, slush everywhere. The stages and other vehicles ground the snow up into black oozy mud. To ladies who were compelled to make the passage, Washington's feat of crossing the Delaware was an insignificant affair in comparison. Even the grim citizen faced it with a despairing countenance. "It is impossible to work effectively during the day," was the response to all inquiries at the Street Cleaning Bureau, "but to-night Broadway shall be swept and garnished from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street. True to this promise the work in Broadway began early in the evening, as soon as the heavy business vehicles were withdrawn, and during the night presented an animated picture of the broom brigade. The other streets and avenues were in an equally deplorable condition. Fifth avenue was a dreary waste, the only bright spots being the flecks of snow which clung to the copings and window sills. From Broadway to the river, down town, on both the east and west sides, the streets were often blocked with vehicles during the day. Chatham, Chambers, Pearl, Fulton and John streets were often impassable. Maiden lane belied its name. On Saturday the streets between Warren and Canal, west of Broadway, had been swept, fifty-three cart loads of sweepings being deposited in the scows at the foot of Laight street, and on Sunday the Street Cleaning Department sought to improve the condition of Dey, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Park place, Murray, New Church, Greenwich, Washington and West streets, but despite these efforts they were all day yesterday melancholy examples of misapplied energy. Up town, in the private streets especially, the slippery sidewalks were the chief evil. In comparatively few cases was the snow removed by property owners, and in consequence a number of old gentlemen sat down rather hurriedly on the cold and wet flagstones and looked unutterable things at more fortunate passers-by. It is worthy of record that in such instances all offers of assistance were rudely refused.

DIFFICULTIES OF LOCAL TRAVEL.

It was anticipated that a grand rush would be made for the "L" road trains, but such was not the case. While the travel was increased it was not in proportion to the increase on the street cars and stage lines. Throughout the day the latter in every direction were crowded. "The street cars are crowded to the muzzle," remarked a gentleman to a HERALD reporter; "and the inconvenience is almost as great to-day as before the elevated roads were built." One reason of this inconvenience was that the horse cars had to be doubled up and consequently ran only on half time. But even with four horses to each car the progress was slow, and frequent stoppages were the result of the snow and slush which impeded travel. All day long the horse cars on Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues were crowded, and this was the more noticeable from the fact that on the "L" roads the trains ran regularly and there were no delays on account of the storm. The ferryboats also ran without interruption, and the Sound and river steamers, although arriving a little late yesterday morning, all reached their docks in safety and departed on time in the evening. Railroad travel was also retarded, and the early mails from the North were from two to four hours late, but all of them reached the Post Office during the day and evening.

Before daylight some of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were at work watching for "salters" on the various lines of street railroads, but only switches and curves were salted, although so plentifully that the evil effects were felt for some distance by pedestrians. During the day many truck teams were found overloaded and the drivers compelled to dump portions of their loads or take a friendly "hitch" from some fellow traveller. In other cases the drivers were compelled to stop and give their horses a rest. Later in the day several of the car lines singled out, but some of them were compelled to again put on extra horses.

A PAINFUL RUMOR.

A painful rumor was circulated in the morning that the steamer Old Colony, of the Fall River line, had gone down with all on board, but the anxiety which the report occasioned was relieved by the arrival of the steamer at her pier, at the foot of Murray street, about eleven o'clock. The story of the loss of the Old Colony found many believers, but when it was demonstrated that the rumor was unfounded another story, equally unfounded, was started. Some one suggested that as the Old Colony was safe it must be the Newport, which left this city on Sunday, that had gone down. This report was equally unfounded as the other. The Newport arrived at her destination at twenty minutes to five yesterday morning, only a few minutes late. It is worthy of remark that the officers of the various life saving stations on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts have been on the alert all through the storm, but fortunately their services were not called into requisition.

COURSE OF THE STORM.

The sudden rise in temperature and consequent rain storm of yesterday followed so closely upon the cold "wave" of the preceding day that they must be classed as remarkable. At twelve o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer reached its lowest point in this city, being then only 12 degrees above zero. Then it had been snowing for nearly two hours. By three o'clock there was a rise of four degrees, and at six o'clock the thermometer stood at 24. It continued to rise until half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it reached its highest point, 32 degrees. The lowest point reached by the thermometer was at Burlington, Vt., where it fell to 29 degrees below zero, and the heaviest snow fall was in Boston, where more than a foot of snow is reported. The snow fall in this city was between five and six inches, but the rapid rise in temperature and the succeeding rain did not give it an opportunity to show itself to advantage. In the South instead of snow there was heavy rain. The storm moved very rapidly, originating in the Northwest and moving in a northeasterly direction. After the snow had settled down into rain it became what in homely phrase, before the era of area of low barometer, was called a country rain, the storm centre extending from the Canada line to Kentucky. It was felt in its severity to the north of us, not extending further south than Washington and including New York only in the tail of the storm. Although the fall in temperature last night which followed the rapid fall and rise of the previous day is not so sudden or so marked it is predicted that the green Christmas about which so much has been said is not to be and that Santa Claus is to have a genuine old-fashioned Christmas Eve for his annual visit to his Knickerbocker children.

THE NEW BROOM AT WORK.

Between two and three hundred laborers of the Street Cleaning Department, under command of Captain Williams and his subordinate officers, undertook the removal of the snow and slush off Broadway, from Union square to Bowling Green, after dark yesterday evening. They also paid their respects to Park row and Printing House square, and by midnight few traces of the recent snow storm were to be met with in these localities. Every succeeding night during the week, except Christmas night, the work is to be continued upon the leading thoroughfares. Many of the laborers were Italians, and their melliluous lingo filled the atmosphere of Broadway as they raked and shovelled the snow and dirt into hillocks along the street. The dirt carts promptly followed up the scavengers, who appeared to work with an uncommon degree of zeal and devotion, as if intent on making a reputation for their new superior officer, Captain Williams. As soon as loaded the carts in the down town part of Broadway rattled off to Market street and dumped their contents into the East River. Those in the upper part took their loads to the foot of Eleventh street, North River. The scene along Broadway was quite animated, and the work of the shovel brigade attracted the attention of every one on the street. The force of laborers strung out along the thoroughfare seemed like a whole army, and the energy with which they worked was a most refreshing sight. While saying Jack Robinson whole ridges of sadly defiled snow disappeared from the street into the awaiting carts, which were hurried off to the dumping grounds without a moment's delay. Eleven men and sixteen carts were devoted to Park row and Printing House square alone. There was no pretence of sweeping the streets, and brooms were not brought into requisition. The great point aimed at was the removal of the snow and the accompanying dirt, but this was so effectually done that the streets really appeared after the operation as if they had been swept clean. At midnight the work ceased, and Broadway presented a contrast to its appearance in the morning.

OTHER MATTER THAN SNOW DUMPED ALONG THE RIVER FRONT—ACTION OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Dock Commissioners having learned that the Street Cleaning Bureau of the Police Department was desirous of securing from them facilities for dumping into the river snow and ice removed from Broadway and other streets, they yesterday called a special meeting, which took place in the afternoon. Ex-Alderman Plunkett, Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning, appeared before the Board and stated that the Police Department wanted the Dock Commissioners to dredge out the river about their dump at Thirty-seventh street North River, and supply facilities for dumping snow and ice at other points on the water front. During the discussion of the matter President Dimock stated that the Street Cleaning Department, against the protest of Mr. Webb, who owns the bulkhead between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, has dumped all manner of street filth over the bulkhead into the harbor. Mr. Dimock stated that on Sunday, December 14, he personally visited the locality and found a mountain of dirt upon the bulkhead, and while he was there a large force of Italians was engaged in shovelling the filth into the river. Mr. Plunkett disavowed all knowledge of the dumping, although he did not contradict President Dimock. After a long conference the Dock Commissioners agreed to designate certain points where Superintendent Williams and his corps can dump clean snow and ice.

DUMPING PLACES DESIGNATED.

They put themselves on record in an official letter addressed to the Police Board, a copy of which was furnished Mr. Plunkett. It reads as follows:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board governing this department, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to dump clean snow and ice during the present season from the following named premises, to wit:—All dumping boards on the water front not in use by the Police Department. On the East River—Eastern half of pier 53 and western half of pier 54, pier at Third street and bulkheads at Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-second streets. On the Harlem River—Piers at 103d, 117th and 125th streets. On the North River—Pier 40, foot of Leroy street.

But the dumping of other material than clean snow and ice is strictly prohibited, and in all cases the dump must be made into the river and not upon any of the premises named herein.

I am directed by the Commissioners to advise you that they protest against the dumping into the North and East rivers of the material now on Broadway, under the authority granted in the above resolution.

The Commissioners respectfully request that your honorable Board will issue, without delay, such necessary instructions as will enforce strict compliance with the terms of the above resolution. EUGENE LYNCH, Secretary.

IN BROOKLYN.

The storm left the streets of Brooklyn in a very unpleasant condition for travel of every description. Twelve snow ploughs and twelve "sweepers" were kept going over the various routes of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and salt was also freely used to melt the accumulations of snow on the tracks. For the first time in the history of the City Railroad Company the cars were made comfortable upon the Myrtle avenue route by the introduction of stoves. The event was hailed as a "harbinger" of better recognition of the rights and comforts of passengers on the part of a wealthy corporation. The Court street and Greenwood line will be furnished with stoves in a few days.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

EXTENSIVE INJURY TO SHIPPING—NORTH RIVER NAVIGATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES—SNOW EIGHT INCHES DEEP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1879.

The three-masted schooner Rebecca W. Huddell, of Philadelphia, R. J. Deputy, master, went ashore, high and dry, on Huckleberry Island, near Execution Light House, early this morning. It is thought that she may be a total loss.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1879.

The cold wave of Saturday and Sunday terminated in a severe northeast storm, which set in with unusual severity last night. Snow fell to the depth of eight inches here.

At Monticello, twenty-four miles north, and along the Erie Railway to Susquehanna the storm was about the same. Trains are delayed but very little. The mercury this morning was three degrees above zero. The weather is now moderating.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1879.

The steamer Andrew Herder arrived here last night from the North, after a hard struggle with the ice, and with the John L. Hasbrouck left for New York to-night. Navigation north of Rhinebeck is closed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22, 1879.

The storm has been severe throughout the State, with a snow fall of about three inches. No detentions on the railroads are reported, but the New York boats are behind time and the Continental abandoned her usual day trip to New York.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 22, 1879.

The brig Black Swan, Captain Fleming, from Miragoane for Boston, with logwood, anchored off this place yesterday afternoon, dragged into the breakers during the night, and will go to pieces. The Captain and crew were taken off by the crews of Life Saving stations Nos. 13 and 14.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 22, 1879.

The schooner Addie Jordan, of Saco, from Georgetown, D. C., went ashore on Toddy Rocks, below this port, yesterday. She is badly bilged, rolls heavily and has a large hole in her starboard. There is a very small chance of saving the vessel. She has been stripped of sails, &c., and an attempt will be made at low water to board her again if she holds together. The crew were saved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1879.

The following has been received by the Chief Signal Officer from Chatham, Mass.:—The three-masted schooner De Wolf, of Dennis, Captain Rogers, with coal, from Baltimore to Boston, having lost her spars in Boston Bay on Saturday, ran back and anchored off Chatham. She struck bottom and sprung aleak. The captain and crew left her and landed at life station No. 14. Wreckers from Chatham then boarded her, got her off and started for Hyannis. The schooner is leaking badly.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22, 1879.

Advices from Ludington state that the Northern Transportation Company's propeller City of Toledo, with a cargo from Milwaukee, went ashore nine miles south of that harbor at nine o'clock last night.

BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 22, 1879.

George F. Slosson and William Sexton played an exhibition game of billiards, 300 points up, to-night in the American Hotel billiard room, before a crowded assemblage. The playing was very inferior for such experts, the only exception being the run of 88 by Slosson. The following is the full score:—

SLOSSON—3, 26, 9, 2, 2, 1, 11, 8, 17, 0, 3, 9, 0, 6, 0, 4, 1, 15, 1, 10, 24, 0, 88, 0, 0, 13, 1, 3, 10, 10, 1, 0, 6, 0, 8, 4, 1. Total, 300. Average, 8 4-37.

SEXTON—7, 6, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 10, 4, 11, 1, 0, 5, 0, 4, 4, 1, 4, 1, 10, 22, 7, 3, 0, 8, 26, 11, 0, 0, 0, 3, 33, 7, 4. Total, 199. Average, 5 19-36.

A VETERAN TURFMAN'S ILLNESS.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22, 1879.

Colonel McDaniel, the veteran turfman, is lying very ill at his residence with pneumonia.

LAGGARD COURTNEY.

Courtney did not forward to Referee Blaikie yesterday the $500 deposit which it was supposed he would send provided a race for next spring was arranged between himself and Hanlan. Mr. Blaikie telegraphed that the money must be deposited with him yesterday, but the telegraph operator replied that Courtney was absent from Union Springs and nobody was there to represent him. Courtney's last letter to Blaikie, dated the 19th inst., says he is willing to row Hanlan "on any day in April next or such other day later as Hanlan will consent to, weather permitting, at Saratoga or Washington, under the present articles of agreement." Mr. Blaikie said yesterday that he had not yet learned whether Mr. Soule would permit the $6,000 to be placed in his hands provided Courtney's offer was accepted by Hanlan, but he thought the oarsmen were willing to row against each other, and that Mr. Soule would not oppose any decision reached by them.

FINE ARTS.

C. C. COLEMAN'S PAINTINGS.

Charles Caryl Coleman, an American artist long resident in Rome, returned recently for a short visit to this country. He will leave for his Roman studio in February. He gave yesterday, at his temporary studio in this city, a private view of several of his large decorative panels and paintings. In the former class of work this style is peculiarly his own, and has attracted considerable attention at exhibitions abroad. It is distinguished by great refinement of taste, fine drawing, a charmingly decorative sense of color and carefully studied values. Two of the panels, uprights, have just been returned from the Munich exhibition. In one a peach branch in blossom, springs from a blue and white caffagiola vase, which sets on a shelf up against a piece of damask, decorated in light blue and purple gold, which hangs on the wall. Behind the v