BUSINESS NOTICES.

OPENING DAY.—Invitation is politely tendered to Ladies and Strangers arriving in our city for business or recreation, to visit our store, Astor House, Broadway, where extensive alterations, recently completed, afford every facility for displaying the various articles on sale in their appropriate season. Having classified the departments, and assigned to each competent and obliging attendants, our spring opening is fixed for THURSDAY 14th day of April; on which occasion will be displayed in every variety Children's Fancy Hats, in felt, straw and fur, adapted to Misses, Boys and Infants; Caps of cloth, velvet and other material, applicable to every age and size; Ladies' Riding Hats, of black, drab and gray beaver, felt and straw; Riding Caps of cloth and velvet, in new patterns, to which the notice of Lady equestrians is solicited. LEARY & Co., Hatters.

☞ MURCH, the well-known Hatter, whose place of business is on the corner of 3d av. and 20th, has gained a well-merited reputation for combining the beautiful with the useful. His establishment, and all that emanates from it, shows it in every feature, and even his advertisement presents not alone the dry "matter-of-fact," but that combined with poetical sweetness.

All countries, all ages all authors have said,
As "Lord of creation" man stands at the head;
And still, though Old Adam grew less by the "Fall,"
The Hatters have rendered his progeny tall.
The Greek placed his bright brazen casque on his crest—
The Rom an with helmet was bravest and best.
The Turk had his turban, the Malay his mat.
Thus the ages and races are marked by the Hat.
The Hottentot's head, with its dark curly wool,
Is the farthest from man and the nearest to fool;
And next comes the Tartar, benighted and dull,
With little to boast but a lock on his skull
The Indian has feathers, the Cossack his furs,
But the Chinaman bears off the Palm when he stirs,
Be it slash'd, be it slouch'd, be it round-top'd or flat,
The sages best mark is the style of the Hat.
In France and Old England, where learning began,
The Hat took a polish as well as the man;
The deer-skin and wolf to the beaver gave place,
Now fine satin plush gives the head a new grace.
For proof of these further if gain you would search,
Consult with the author of Hats, C. G. MURCH,
The only man known of his day and his time,
That can make a fine Hat and then dress it in rhyme!

THE GREATEST "HIT" OF THE SEASON.—Public admiration is uniform in behalf of KNOX's splendid spring style of Hats. The exquisite model, the spring-like likeness and elasticity, the peculiar brilliancy of color, the superior material, and the extraordinary neatness of finish, give KNOX's fabrications a popularity that no other man in the trade has yet been able to attain. KNOX attends to his customers, at the old stand, No. 128 Fulton-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING PATTERNS.—BIRD, cor ner Pine and Nassau-sts, will introduce the Spring Style on Tuesday March 1. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and proportions. BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

☞ Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles, Children's Fancy Hats, Caps, &c., of the most approved styles, are now ready and for sale by RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

☞ Epenscheid's Hats, this spring, have attracted great attention in the world of fashion, because gentlemen of taste have ascertained the fact that his Hats at $3 50 are, in all respects, superior to the sold elsewhere for $4. His store is at No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

NORTHWARD—KNOX & JAMES, the "Young America" Hatters, are located in Degroots's new hotel, the "Prescott House," and their efforts are certainly destined to extend the area of fashion, much to the annoyance and chagrin of the "old fogies" in their business; for the hats they manufacture for "merchant princes," the sojourners of Wall-st., the professional gentlemen, editors, tradesmen and mechanics, are certainly of unrivaled brilliancy and excellence, and are sold at the low price of Four Dollars. The "Prescot Hat Store" is on the corner of Broadway and Spring-st., near Heller's Saloon of Wonders.

SPRING RACES.—In competition among the hatters for supremacy this season, MEALIO, as usual, leads the van. His spring style of Hats is beautiful, exceedingly; the pride of the market. MEALIO's establishment is No. 416 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ Price of Hats the same at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-st. Every article of clothing and eatables is on the rise, but FREEMAN's advantages in manufacturing Hats enable him to produce the same Hat for $3; best, $3 50. Also, a large lot of Panama and Braid Hats, Children's and Misses Hats—the greatest variety in the city. Remember, FREEMAN is No. 90 Fulton-st., near Gold.

☞ Elegant, light and durable are the Hats sold by the "Practical Mechanics" of No. 11 Park-row. The reason is evident—they are manufactured by practical Hatters. Look at them and test the truth of the above assertion. H. F. UNION, the People's Hatters, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

POPULAR ERROR REFUTED—Some persons think it necessary to go into Broadway for everything. A great mistake. The Hats made by the subscriber challenge competition with any in the city. Misses' and Children's Straw Hats, Traveling Bags, &c. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 289 Broadway, one door above Reade-st.

HIGH RENTS!—The unprecedented rise in house rent makes economy in other expenses more necessary than ever, therefore the undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he still adheres to his Cheap Cash System for elegantly made and Fashionable Clothing. His spring stock of materials has been chosen from the best both of the foreign and domestic market, and comprises a variety never before equaled in this city, which will be made up to order in the most superior style at uncommonly low prices. It is worth visiting my establishment to be fitted in the single article of pantaloons in which I acknowledge no rival. Don't fail to give me a call. J. C. BOOTH, Draper and Tailor, No 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

☞ "To err is human," we are told; but fixed principles, properly applied, never err. The rules for cutting Shirts observed at GREEN's popular establishment, No. 1 Astor House, render a mistake in the fit impossible, and the result is that none are returned—none complained of.

BAYADERE ROBES.—S. B. CHITTENDEN BROTHER & Co. have just received by the Atlantic, Asia, Arctic, and Arabia, a new and choice assortment of these Dress Goods, in a variety of fabrics, to which they invite the attention of merchants in all sections of our country. No. 73 Broadway.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—Bearing in mind this excellent motto, we would direct the attention of our lady readers to SMITH's Ladies' Shoe Establishment, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. His stock of Gaiters, Buskins, Shoes, Ties, Slippers, &c., for durability and beauty is unequaled, while from his low rent he can sell twenty per cent. cheaper that Broadway establishments.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS.—When you see a person with a particularly handsome Boot on, you may be sure he purchased it at WATKINS'S, No. 114 Fulton-st. There is something so attractive about Watkins's styles that there is no mistaking his make for any one's else. All who want something genteel should give him a call.

GAITERS ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS A PAIR.—Are you aware, ladies, that you can procure really neat and serviceable Gaiters at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, for the low price of 12½ per pair? An examination of these articles will convince you that in excellence of material and make they quite equal the articles sold at much higher rates at other establishments, and that they are fully entitled to your patronage.

CANAL-ST. HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM.—Fresh stock Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Hardware, Plated, Britannia, Tin and Wood Ware, fine Sailor Baskets, French Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Step-Ladders, Meat-Safes and every article in Housekeeping and Cleaning, at lowest prices, at SIMPSON & Co.'s New Store, 98 Canal-st., between Greene and Wooster-sts.

UP-TOWN VS. DOWN-TOWN.—WRIGHT & BAILEY, No. 332 Bowery, near Bond-st.—The great desideratum in purchasing Carpets at the above establishment is the fact that from their low rent they are enabled to sell much cheaper than down-town houses, while in elegance of design, fashion and variety, their stock of both English and American Carpets is unequaled. Give them a call.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c &c.

☞ "What is that vast building looming up like a public edifice?" asks the stranger as he passes Union Hall, the famous Clothing Warehouse of F. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. He goes in, finds a wonderful stock, incredibly low prices, courteous attendance. Of course he buys.

☞ DECEPTIVE SHIRTS.—Many sell Shirts, which look well when new, but soon go to pieces when washed. Beware of stores selling such trash. The Excelsior Shirt Store, No. 302 Grand-st., (near Allen,) pays high prices to Shirt Makers, which secures the best hands and the best work. Still, it offers superior shirts at even less prices than many sell their deceptive shirts for.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Attention is invited to the stock of the old established
NEW-YORK STOCKING AND UNDER-GARMENT FACTORY,
No. 104 Bowery
Hosiery by the case, dozen and single pair. A single call will satisfy any one as to the best place to obtain these articles. Those not satisfied with their purchasers can, at any time, return the goods and have their money.
A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

BROADWAY SHIRTS VS. GRAND-ST. SHIRTS.—Who would pay exorbitant prices for Shirts sold in Broadway, when for lower prices they may get better in Grand-st. The Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 556 Grand-st., offers the most elegant and best made and best fitting Shirts in the city, at very low prices.

☞ The fire at Windsor Castle, in England, shed an unexpected "new light" on all around, and "a new light" is this spring shed on the Clothing business, by H. L. FOSTER, long established at No. 27 Courtlandt-st., New-York, who, this season, introduces styles and fabrics combining cheapness and elegance unequaled in the States. Go there, and be convinced.

☞ Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Sacks, Spring Frocks, Spring Vests, Spring Pants, in the largest and most beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN, No. 33 and 55 John-st., cor. Nassau.

☞ ÆOLIAN PIANOFORTES.—T. GILBERT Co.'s celebrated pianofortes, with and without the Æolian.—The subscriber, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become world-wide,) is now prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining pianos unsurpassed, if equaled, by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Gilbert's elegant boudoir or cottage pianos, for small rooms. Also, Melodeons, of Smith's, Prince's and Carhart's make. Grand Æolian and other pianos to let. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st.

SPLENDID CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 443 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of choice and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—W. O. JENKS, of No 458 Pearl-st., has on hand very beautiful transparent Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Drapery Muslins, Curtain materials, Bands, Loops, Pins, Brasses, Cords, Tassels, Rollers, Cambrics of all widths, Buff and White Linens, etc. etc. Also a large assortment of Table Oil Cloths, which he offers to the public at rates much below those at which these articles are usually sold.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ Coffee and Tea Urns, Coffee Makers, Water Boilers, Meat and Vegetable Dishes, fine and plain Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Mangles, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Matting, Water Coolers, Water Filters, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest prices, at BERRIAN'S House Furnishing Warerooms, No. 601 Broadway.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Persons about purchasing Piano-Fortes would do well to examine the splendid assortment manufactured by GROVESTEEN & Co., at their warerooms, No. 491 Broadway. N. B.—Their Pianos received medals wherever exhibited at the Fairs of the American Institute, being five years in succession.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts., the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have no branch store.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—House Furnishing.—Large Basement Store No. 128 Canal-st.—Now is the time, and this is the place, to procure every description of Wood, Willow and other Wares, Children's Carriages, Propellers, Dolls and other Toys. KELLOGG, Housekeepers supplied with every needful kitchen article.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE, THIS DAY.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at 12 o'clock, TO-DAY, (April 23,) at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Irving Paris, Referee, the two three-story brick Houses and Lots, Nos. 49 and 51 6th av.; also the lots No. 116 Stanton-st., and No. 235 Houston-st.; and two Lots on Avenue A, corner of 3d-st. All of the above is desirable property, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

☞ Cristadoro guarantees that his Hair Preservative shall succeed where every other preparation has failed, in keeping clean the hair, thickening it, glossing it, preserving its color, inclining it to curl, and restoring it to that health and vigor which are the elements of its beauty. Sold by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ Mr. GOLDSMITH hopes there is no mistake and will be no disappointment relative to his present $5 term, at No. 289 Broadway. It closes finally April 30th. Moreover, it is the end of his Class teaching. Ample time will be given to class scholars to complete their lessons, but no more will be received after the day specified.

THE JOURNEYMEN SCALE CO.—No Scales manufactured have a better reputation. Depôt, No. 216 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS.—Let every housekeeper who desires to be relieved from the great heat, fatigue and expense of ironing,—danger of soiling the clothes, and to have the work done in half the time,—use these Irons. A liberal discount to merchants and traveling agents. N. D. HUNTER, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—No remedy can be purchased equal to Dr Tobias's Venetian Liniment for the cure of Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Sore Throat, Coughs, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, &c. If it does not give relief your money will be returned. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias's Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, is warranted cheaper and better than any other for the cure of Colic, Swelling, Scratches, Galls, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, &c. Price 50 cents. For sale by the druggists throughout the United States. Depôt No. 240 Greenwich-st

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 15th January, 1853, $500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-sts.

TRUSTEES.

Moses H. Grinnell,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Mortimer Livingston,
James Brown,	Paul Spofford,	Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. P. Furniss,	Robert L. Taylor,
Samuel Thompson,	John B. Kitching,	F. A. Delano,
Danl. C. Kingsland,	Wm. S. Wetmore,	Nathl. D. Carlile,
George Warren,	G. Talbot Olyphant,	Wm. H. Macy,
Fredk. W. Read,	Leonardo S. Suarez,	Ramsay Crooks,
N. G. Rutgers,	Thos. P. Stanton,	Wm. Barnewall,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Sands,	B. F. Dawson,
Jeremiah Wilbur,	Benjamin Babcock,	G. H. Koop
J. Elnathan Smith,	John D. Burlhut,	

ALFRED OGDEN, President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—After 1st of May we will close our store at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays. JNO. HIGGINS & Co., 45 Broad-st., N. Y

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROFESSOR ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS—A NEW VOLUME OF PROOF OPENED—Heretofore, Prof. BARRY in his communications with the public through the press, has confined himself mainly to scientific descriptions of the modus operandi by which his TRICOPHEROUS produces such wonderful effects upon the Hair, Skin and the muscular system. It now occurs to him that the wonderful operation of the article as a means of cleansing, renewing, preserving and beautifying the Hair, and of curing cutaneous diseases, Cuts, Bites, and all imitation of the Skin, being known throughout the Continent of America, and the rest of the civilized world, it may be well to exhibit the statistical proofs of its popularity. They constitute a chapter in the history of articles of personal use entirely unparalleled as the following account of sales for the past year at the depôt and manufactory of BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS will show.

Average Wholesale Sales per Day.—Twenty gross, or two thousand eight hundred and eighty eight bottles.

Average Receipts per Day.—Three hundred dollars, at wholesale one retail.

Number of Bottles Sold in the Year.—Six thousand two hundred and forty gross, or nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty bottles.

Total Receipt for the Year.—Ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars.

Be it remembered that this immense amount is derived from a preparation selling at 25 cents per large bottle retail, and a considerable reduction on that price wholesale. For sale wholesale and retail, at No. 137 Broadway, and by the principal merchants and druggists, throughout the United States, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c.

☞ The Gray and Red Haired who have been waiting for the invention of something that would convert their uncomely hair to a natural black or brown are gratified at last. CRISTADORO's Liquid Dye accomplishes the task instanter. Applied privately and sold by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, and by Druggists in city and country.

Look out for rogues who falsely tell
That LYON's remedies they sell—
His POWDER and his famous PILL,
That insect pests and vermin kill—
By scamps are imitated; see
The name is there as it should be,
In his own hand's *fac simile*.

☞ Depot for LYON'S Magnetic Powder (without poison) and LYON'S Magnetic Pills, price 25 cents per flask or box, No. 424 Broadway.

☞ It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs; and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, which, as an alterative, curative and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General Depôt, No. 120 Arch-st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above. [City Item.

For sale by dealers in medicine everywhere.

For sale wholesale in New-York, by A. B. & D. Sands, corner of Fulton and William sts.; Haviland, Keese & Co., No. 86 Maiden-lane. Retail, by C. H. Ring, corner of Broadway and John-sts.; Dr. Doolittle, No. 141 Grand-st.; Mrs. M. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by repectable dealers everywhere.

HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE.—CRISTADORO, in offering to the public these two valuable preparations, guarantees that in no instance whatever there shall be a failure; the Dye changing instantly the most unseemly hair to a natural brown or black, and the Preservative in glossing, silkening and invigorating its roots and filaments. Both sold and the Dye privately applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. For sale also by druggists in city and country.

☞ The New York Custom House is supposed to furnish places having good pay and little work, and it is true—but any industrious woman using one of SINGER'S Sewing Machines, can easily earn more money than the salary of a Clerk, or an Inspector of Customs. These machines may always be seen in operation at the office No. 256 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This invaluable article, for eradicating Dandruff, Curling, beautifying and preserving the Hair, is said by all to be the best ever discovered. We should think the ladies would all try it, certainly. Price 25 cents, in large bottles. D. S. BARNES, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s Advertising Agency, No. 122 Nassau-st., presents to Business Men unrivaled facilities for advertising in all sections of the Union, Canadas and England, at the Publishers' lowest rates. From responsible parties, no pay required until the work is done.

☞ W. H. McDONALD'S Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given. Call and examine my facilities.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

☞ PERSONS wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week, payable to the carrier.

☞ *The Tribune* is served in Philadelphia daily by carriers, at 65 cents per month. Subscriptions received at the Agency, by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South Third-st., below Chesnut.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

☞ Advertisements for *The Tribune* of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. *The Semi-Weekly Tribune*, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The Aldermen last night talked over the great paving contract with Russ and Reid. Nothing was done beyond asking for information. Mr. Pinkerton petitioned for privilege to root up the Perrine pavement, and put his invention in its place. Several appointments in the Controller's and City Inspector's Offices were confirmed.

The Common Council last night ordered the proper steps to be taken to carry out the proposed Amendments to the Charter, by advertising, preparing for the June election, &c.

We give this morning the conclusion of the trial of Cating for the double murder in New-Jersey. The Jury pronounced him Guilty of Murder in the first degree, and he is sentenced to be hanged on the 28th day of July next.

FISHING AND TRADING.

The Colonial Legislature of New-Brunswick have put forth an address to the Home Government in opposition to any settlement of the Fishery Question which shall not guarantee to the Colonies what they call reciprocal commerce with the United States and free access to the coasting trade of this country. It had been rumored that the fisheries were to be disposed of first on a separate treaty, leaving the other point for subsequent negotiation. Against such a course the Legislature earnestly protests. It is not what the Colonies have been after, not the bargain they have so industriously prepared to drive. And so they implore the Queen not to do any such thing, but to compel the Yankees to settle the whole at once.

And yet nothing can be more proper than that the two questions should be taken independently. We want access to the Colonial fisheries, and it is no more than right to give an equivalent for that privilege. But what shall we give? Shall we reverse our entire commercial policy, and bestow on the Colonies the advantages of untaxed access to our markets? By no means. The bargain would be unequal and absurd. Cod-fishing is not of such importance as to outweigh and swallow up the interests of every other branch of enterprise among us. But let us offer a fair bargain and take care to let nothing but Codfish into it. The Colonies will let us fish in their waters, we on the other hand will let them bring fish of their taking into our markets free of the 20 per cent. duty they now have to pay. More than this should not be conceded.

So of reciprocity. A fair arrangement of that kind would not be objectionable, but our neighbors across the line propose a very unfair one. They want reciprocal free trade in the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine. Why these limitations? If they are genuine free traders, as they profess to be, they ought to be ashamed of such half way proposition. Why not say reciprocal free trade in all the products of the two countries, including manufactures? That would be something tolerable, but their reciprocity is unworthy of the name.

As for our coasting trade, there is just one way in which they can obtain speedy admission thereto. That way is Annexation. Will they try it?

LET US HAVE A NEW PARK!

A correspondent, in another column, urges the establishment of one or more new Parks in the City, mainly on the ground of their necessity as places of healthy recreation for the laboring classes. Consumed and exhausted by incessant toil in unwholesome shops, during the greater part of the time, he argues that, in their seasons of freedom and repose, they should have within reach the means of breathing the pure air and refreshing their worn-out frames with the healthy enjoyments of nature. For this purpose, he would convert Jones's Woods, on the East River, and a tract on the North River, between Eighty-sixth-st. and Bloomingdale-road, into public Parks, suitably laid out and ornamented with walks, drives, gardens, and views of the river, such as a competent landscape-gardener would arrange. In the former locality, especially, may be found every natural advantage for the purpose. It is a tract of some hundreds of acres, extending from the East River across to the Third-av., with a rolling surface covered with a thick growth of majestic trees. A spot of capacities more magnificent does not exist, nor one which will require so little expenditure comparatively to render it the most delightful of resorts. Devote it to this purpose, and an inestimable benefit will be conferred on the whole people and on the City. The latter may then boast a public park worthy of the American metropolis; vast enough to satisfy the wants of the population which fifty years hence will render New York one of the two or three first cities of the world: grand, lovely, and varied enough to fear no comparison: where the people of every grade of culture and pecuniary independence will have an attractive place of innocent and natural recreation, without the necessity of going to seek it beyond the limits of the town.

But it is to the laboring masses especially that a new Park is an indispensable thing; and while all might enjoy it and be benefitted by it, those who live by manual industry must reap from it the larger proportion of profit and enjoyment. Others may take an occasional trip to the country, but that pleasure is denied to the workman who is of necessity confined to the immediate vicinity of the City. So much the more important to him then, that there should be a place which can be reached with cheapness and facility, where he can find relaxation in pure air among the beauties of natural scenery. To others such a Park as might be made of Jones's Woods may be a luxury; but to the working people of the City it is a matter of absolute necessity. Health of body and mind for themselves and their successors are concerned in the question.

Our correspondent boldly deals with an objection which, with many minds, must weigh powerfully against the scheme. We refer to the Sunday aspect of the matter. Whatever may be the conclusion of those who examine the subject, it is impossible to deny that the argument he presents is one of considerable gravity and force. Let those who are opposed to throwing open on that day the gardens, lawns and walks of the new Park, with a suitable police to preserve order, remember the myriads who, on all other days, are confined at fatiguing, repulsive and unhealthy work. For such men a walk on Sunday, with wife and children, along the alleys of the New Park, would be a blessing whose sweetness might shed an elevating and cheerful influence on the whole week. The physical, the intellectual, the moral man would be renovated and improved by such opportunities, and the religious man need not find in them anything opposite to the most sacred uses of the day. In tranquil and orderly enjoyment of that sort, in a place whence drinking and tumult are excluded, where the heart expands with pure, natural and social pleasure, whether on Sundays or week days, there is nothing which religion ought to condemn, nothing, indeed, but what it ought to approve.

The truth seems to be that the establishment of the proposed Park would conduce to a better observance of the Sabbath, rather than to its desecration. Now, during the pleasant season, the day no sooner arrives than thousands of the industrious, as well as of other less estimable classes, betake themselves to various places in the neighborhood of the City in search of the necessary change of scene and recreation after toil. At such places the means of dissipation are abundant, restraint is thrown off, and the day is spent in self indulgence, injurious alike to mind and body. But open within easy and inexpensive access the attractions of a great Park such as we contend for, and many to whom Sunday has hitherto been a day of evil rather than good, will learn to spend it in a decorous and respectful manner, whereby the amount of Sabbath-breaking would be essentially diminished. The influence of such a place could not be other than wholesome. It would be in its way a powerful preacher to a receptive and docile congregation.

We are led thus to dwell on this side of the question rather because it is noticed by our correspondent, and is prominent in many minds, than because it is inseparable and essential to the subject. The establishment of the Park has no necessary connection with the Sunday habits of any portion of the people. It is not a matter of certainty that it will change them one way or the other. The Park should be had entirely independent of those considerations, even if its gates were rigorously locked every Seventh day. It is indispensable to the future healthfulness, beauty and dignity of the City; and indeed we have no doubt that a large majority of the people would vote in its favor were the question now submitted to them for consideration.

Our correspondent proposes to establish two Parks, but we do not expect so much. For the present we ask for only one. The opportunity offered by Jones's Woods should be improved now, or it will pass away irretrievably, and the incomparable advantages of that locality will be lost. Let those who wish for this great public improvement be up and doing. The Legislature will soon convene again, and if the scheme is to be carried through a suitable expression of public opinion should at once be made.

CHEAP FUEL.

It is said that the cost of Living in our City has greatly increased within the last ten or twenty years; and we presume this is true, though there are some elements of household expense which form important exceptions to the general advance alleged. Breadstuffs are quite moderate in price; their cost during the last winter having averaged less than half that of like articles during the winter of 1836-7. We paid $13 per barrel for Flour that winter and $11 per tun for Coal—each at least double the cost of Bread and Coal during the past winter. The consumption of Fuel within ten miles of our City Hall has probably quadrupled within the last twenty-five years, yet its average cost is less than at any time from 1830 to 1845. The opening of Coal-mines, the construction of Railroads, the extension of Canals into the Coal Region, have caused this reduction of the cost of one of the chief necessaries of life.

But our City needs still cheaper Coal, and must have it. We are at least One Million of People within a radius of five miles, with nearly another Million depending upon our market for the supply and the price of their fuel. Every year increases the demand for fuel as a source of Power, in propelling Ships, Cars and Machinery of all kinds. We estimate at twenty per cent. the increase of supply required at this point, and that any sensible reduction of cost would add even to this amount.

We must have Cheap Coal. All great cities are destined to become centers of Manufacture—ours among the rest. Many branches of Manufacture must be prosecuted within our City limits—others within easy reach of them. Fuel is one chief element of cost in Manufactures, and whatever cheapens it ensures their rapid extension. At present, Philadelphia and Baltimore enjoy an advantage over New-York of some twenty-five per cent. in the cost of their Coal—an advantage sufficient to fix the location of many branches of Industry in those cities rather than ours.

This must not continue. New-York is situated nearly or quite as convenient to the great Coal-producing region as either of her rivals. And nowhere is the Anthracite of better quality, or the seams of greater thickness, than in that inexhaustible Wyoming Valley which lies nearest to New-York.

We need a great Coal Road, similar to the Reading, striking Westerly from our city to the nearest point at which Coal may be abundantly and cheaply obtained, wherever that may be. It should be constructed with express reference to the transportation of the most Coal at the cheapest rate, and with a fixed purpose that our City shall be supplied with Coal as cheaply as any of her seaboard rivals.

Such a Road must not be subordinated to any private interest. Branches would of course diverge from it to every important Coal-field; but it should not be constructed for the benefit of any. The Liggett's Gap and other Roads might connect with it, but its end would be attained in reaching the Coal measures and ensuring a supply of cheap Coal.

We have heard that obstacles would be interposed to its passage through the State of New-Jersey. But no such obstacles could possibly avail, even fettered as New-Jersey is. This Road could not help running through the great Iron region of New-Jersey—a region whose furnaces have nearly died out for want of Cheap Fuel. Even now, with Iron high and a good prospect ahead for the manufacture, there are not half so many furnaces in blast in New-Jersey as there were twenty years ago. A great Road from New-York to the Wyoming Valley would relight hundreds of long extinguished fires throughout Morris and Sussex. Wo to interests which undertake to stop such a Road!

—Are there none of our capitalists ready to win wealth and honorable fame by taking the steps necessary to supply our City promptly with Cheap Coal?

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"A Virginian" in our last gives *his* view of the subject of Slavery and the relations of the North to the South as affected thereby. His position is substantially that of the humaner and more considerate minority of the Southern people, and therefore we are impelled to consider and comment upon it.

'A Virginian" freely admits that Slavery is essentially and grievously wrong—that it produces revolting barbarities and iniquities—that the negro-trader's vocation ought to be broken up—that the separation of families by sale ought to be stopped—that there are drunken masters and brutal overseers who are wholly unfit to be clothed with absolute power over human beings—that the slaveholders' self-interest is no adequate safeguard against the abuse of his bondmen, &c. &c. So far, he allows his better feelings fair play, and we thank him for his testimony.

But when he goes on to complain of *agitation*, and to assert that Northern people totally misunderstand the question, he only stultifies himself. If the evil be so flagrant as even he concedes it to be, then there *ought to be* agitation; it is not agitation but indifference that is inhuman, un-Christian and perilous. For no community can ever fall into a greater delusion and danger than that of adopting the Atheistic presumption that their private and special interest may be advanced by acquiescence in and countenance to that which stands opposed to Immutable Justice and Eternal Right. In the presence of such a controversy, it is not Anti-Slavery but Pro-Slavery which is short-sighted, impolitic and fanatical.

"A Virginian" evinces gross inconsistency in talking of Mrs. Stowe's "imaginary cabins" and "the taunting Abolitionist's firebrand of insult." His own article proves Mrs. Stowe's cabins *not* 'imaginary,' for he admits the truth of the main propositions that Mrs. Stowe's book was written to establish. There is nothing more unlike "taunting" than Mrs. Stowe's writings, nor even those of Abolitionists generally, so far as they contemplate the humane, upright, generous slaveholder. But when we contemplate that large class who talk of Slavery as a deplorable evil inflicted on the unwilling South by British cupidity, and then ask us to pay the South Sixteen Hundred Millions of Dollars as a compensation for her slaves—when we see men asking us to consider and make allowance for the difficulties and perplexities under which the South labors—the impossibility of governing her Black population or providing for its subsistence otherwise than in Slavery, and find them the next minute hunting and hounding a poor fugitive who has volunteered to relieve the South of all farther perplexity or care on *his* account—nay, not content with hunting him themselves, but insisting that *we* too shall join in the cruel, cowardly chase—what *can* we think of them? We defy any man to state the case of a professed condemner of Slavery *in the abstract* who yet insists on adherence to and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in the pursuit and capture of Southern fugitives by Northern freemen, so that it shall *not* seem a "firebrand of insult." The fault is not in the statement but in the thing to be stated, which no dexterity or oiliness of statement can render otherwise than absurdly inconsistent—a mark for satire so broad that every random arrow must hit it.

'A Virginian' asserts that "Mrs Stowe does not practice what she preaches." How does he know? If he means that she does not liberally devote her means to the elevation of the unfortunate Colored Race, we are sure he is wrong. Why is it that every one is accused of avarice and parsimony who does not see fit to trumpet his charities from every house-top? And do you not know, Sir, that far more is devoted to purposes of beneficence by those who carefully shun notoriety than by all who are known as liberal givers? *We* know that Mrs. Stowe *does* devote her earnings generously to the benefit of the Colored Race; but, even if we did not know it, we should never think of inferring her lack of benevolence from our ignorance of the particular channels of her bounty.

But 'A Virginian' evidently implies that each earnest Abolitionist ought to prove his sincerity by descending into the slave-market and there expending his means in buying of Virginia's slaveholders her children,—and perhaps *theirs* as well. He has a right to his opinion, but Abolitionists do not concur in it, and they have considered the matter, in all its aspects, much longer than he has, and more searchingly. The buying out of Slavery of a few negroes by "Yankee philanthropists" is not felt as a reproach by slaveholders, but rather as an admission of the rightfulness of their claim of property in their fellow-men; paying them to set some of their slaves free is inducing them to hold fast the residue until paid for them also. Now we are morally bound to consider the effects of our action, not merely on the half dozen slaves we might emancipate, but also on the Four Millions that would still be left in bondage. With every disposition to agree with our halting Southern friends, we cannot embark in the Slave-Trade, even to gain their good opinion. It is a wretched business, and we wish to have very little to do with it.

One point more, and we close. "A Virginian" claims that the Slave's average condition has been very sensibly meliorated within a few years past, and now tends toward still further improvement. We believe this is true, and we further believe that this same improvement finds its main cause in that very "agitation" which our friend, with the entire South, so pointedly condemns. Had there been no Abolitionists at the North, there would have been no such improvement at the South. Even now, let a slaveholder abuse and torture his slaves, and the first thought of his neighbors is, "What a handle the Abolitionists will make of this! What a noise it will make at the North!" And so the whole Slaveholding class is bound to repress or conceal outrages upon Slaves by their masters, for reasons which would have little force if there were no Abolitionists. And one of the first fruits we noted of Mrs. Stowe's novel was a suggestion in *The Southern Press* that some improvement should be made in the laws regulating the Internal Slave Trade.

That the masters can do more for the slaves than all others—that they are generally kindly disposed toward them—no one disputes. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' fairly represents the feelings of the better class of slaveholders in the character of St. Clair. But men educated as they are hate to be esteemed 'fanatical'—hate to set up for reformers, or seem to assume