Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, March 19, 1855.

Death of Samuel Adams—Harvard Confirmations—Death of Mr. Livingston—Life of Governor Plumer, and the Probable Effect of its Publication on the Remains of the Federal Party—Pauper Statistics of Massachusetts—New Hampshire Election—Mr. Sargent's New Play, "The Priestess"—Some Account of It.

Samuel Adams (generally known as Rat-trap Adams, and who was born in 1750, a subject of George the Second,) died here on the 21st. He was quite a noted character in Boston for many years past, not only from his advanced age, which he wore well, but because of his atheism, which he avowed with a frankness that was offensive to many people, and his practical knowledge of the Revolution. He grew up to manhood during the very years that the Revolution was going on, and became of age not a great while before the occurrence of that event—the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—which decided the result of the war. He could remember the arrival of the "stamps," and had in his possession a flag that the "Liberty Boys" used to hoist almost ninety years ago. He was one of the old, original democrats, a regular Jacobin of 1794, and died in the faith, as he had been dyed in the wool. During his latter days he used to pester the Legislature for a pension, or something of the kind, because of the services which he had rendered to the State during the famous "Shays' Rebellion," in Governor Bowdoin's time; but the Legislature afforded him small encouragement, being aware that to pay for such services in one instance was a sure way to breed up a monstrous crop of patriots, and perhaps to bring not a few back from their graves. Mr. Adams was at times a sad bore to the editorial fraternity here, by bringing to them communications, in which he demonstrated (I mean to his own satisfaction merely) that the Christian religion was a humbug, our Saviour only a mythical personage, and the belief in the existence or a God a ridiculous delusion. Very mad he used to get because he could not get his charming productions into the newspapers, declaring that there was no such thing as liberty of the press. He was a man of considerable talent. I think it would be pretty safe to say that he was almost the last survivor of those white citizens of Boston, of native birth, who were born subjects of George the Second, who died on the 28th of October, 1760.

Gov. Washburn has been confirmed as Law Lecturer at the school at Cambridge. Mr. Lowell has also been confirmed as Professor of modern languages and literature, in Harvard College. It is stated—I know not how correctly—that Mr. Curtis (the Howadji,) of your city, was an applicant for the place; as also was Mr. Hurlbut, author of "Gan-Eden." This latter gentleman, by the way, is the author of the article on Barnum, in the last number of the *Christian Examiner*, in which the arch humbug is berated as he deserves.

Mr. Livingston, of Lowell, who died in Florida a few days since, was one of the most energetic and successful business men in the State. His attention had been largely directed to railroad enterprises. He was a democrat in politics, and was a member of the State Senate, from Middlesex county, almost twenty years ago. His daughter was recently married to Captain Samuel R. George, of Hopkinton, N. H., so well known in the political world, and a member elect of the New Hampshire Legislature.

The announcement made at a meeting of your Historical Society, not long since, that a work to be made out of the papers of the late Governor Plumer, of New Hampshire, was soon to appear, will probably stir up the remains of the old federal party in this quarter of the world. Federalism is but a tradition, but we have still amongst us a respectable number of federalists, who may be divided into three classes. The first class is composed of venerable old gentlemen, who voted for John Adams, five and fifty years ago, with here and there a member who voted for Washington in 1792—genuine members of the old aristocracy of the colony, and who are respected. The second is composed of number of wiggy old young gentlemen—*ci-devant jeunes hommes*—whose recollections extend back very clearly to the days of the Hartford Convention, whose appearance does credit to their barbers, and dentists, and oculists—not to speak of their tailors—and who have come to the deliberate conclusion that, all things considered, the success of the Revolution is to be regretted. Thirdly, there are the real youth, young fellows of from eighteen to thirty, the *gants jaunes* of Boston, who have achieved stations in society because of the success of their fathers or grandfathers in making brogans or carting manure and who declare that it is a "vewy gweat pitah that aw mowba was not established in 'Meriah aftaw the Wevolution," and that "Washtun orter be shamed of 'self that he didn't make self aw king." The whole three classes number, it is supposed, some five or six hundred persons, and it was in their society that M. de Tocqueville found those bitter enemies of our political system of whom he speaks in his book. I don't think that ever any of them were traitors, beyond using pretty strong language about democracy, after it had laid them out. I speak of the old fellows, for as to the young ones, they have n't nerve enough to think of so vigorous a crime as treason, and might, so far as manhood is concerned, change places with their sisters or wives to the great advantage of society. The publication of a life of Governor Plumer will be in the nature of a long pole thrust into the elegant pages of these gentlemen, as it promises to make slashing work with the reputation of certain once great men, whose names and memories are worshipped by them. Gov. Plumer was a correspondent, and a favorite one, of Mr. J. Q. Adams, and to him the great chief of the regions of codfish conveyed some of his sharpest sayings and severest charges against the federalists of the years immediately following Jefferson's election to the Presidency. Mr. Plumer more than once stated that there was a treasonable project on foot amongst the federalists in 1804, and that Hamilton's death alone prevented a meeting of the leaders of the party at Boston in the autumn of that year, to take the preliminary measures for the formation of a new confederacy, to be carried, if if possible, as far south as Pennsylvania. His papers must contain the evidence on which this grave charge was based.

Every body seems satisfied with the result in New Hampshire, and "more of the same sort" is confidently expected from Virginia. The various parties arrayed against the democracy are satisfied, for they have made a clean thing of the war. The democrats are satisfied, because they know that when men are getting rid of nuisances, unpleasant things will occur—unpleasant in themselves, but excellent in their effects. The more serious the evil, the greater the trouble in casting it off. Most of them are as full of life, as was old Toady when he heard of the great murders of 1812, in London, and went round amongst his old associates, the connoisseurs in assassination, exclaiming, "Why, now, here's something like a murder—this is the real thing—this is genuine—this is what you can approve, can recommend to a friend—this, says every man on reflection, this is the thing that ought to be." It must be confessed that the slaughter was immense, and artistically done.

General Wilson was taken ill while lecturing the other evening, the blood rushing to his head. He is a sanguine complexioned man, but I never heard of his being attacked in this way before.

Though the Liquor bill passed the House by a vote of about 2 to 1, it is not yet looked upon as being safe by its friends, who, however, are nervous on the subject, being interested.

The reports of the State Pauper Asylums at Monson and Bridgewater show that on the 1st and 28th of last December there were 503 persons at Monson, and 615 at Bridgewater. The number at the Tewksbury Asylum is not given. The average number at all three, however, is 1,341. Not quite half of all who have entered these places are foreigners. The cost of supporting the whole is under $80,000. The foreign paupers have cost for their support less than the State received on their arrival here.

Mr. Sargent's new play will not be acted until the night of the 21st, the Boston company not being able to get it out the night on which it was originally intended it should appear. Twenty copies only have been printed. The first act opens in a Roman encampment in Gaul, where Acilius, the Roman commander, has a talk with his aids, Otho, and to them enter Marius, a Roman soldier, and Arnulf, a renegade Gaul, who is a kind of Benedict Arnold, and suggests that a Roman should be sent to woo and wed Norma, and then make use of his conjugal power to keep the Gauls from cutting the Romans' throats, and their own Octavian, a Roman knight, being very fond of fighting, is naturally pitched upon to marry the lady. He is a high-minded person, however, and has something to say about "a higher law," and, indeed, once declares that he will not put his neck into the noose domestic for any woman, not if she were Helen and Penelope, Aspasia and Lucretia, all in one—which would be a queer compound enough, and hardly fit to wed. Acilius, who is a bit of a rascal, comforts him with the assurance that the marriage would be invalid by the Roman law. Octavian goes on the adventure, and scene two is a Druidical grove, where Norma consecrates the Gaulish banners, "not from an altar stained with human blood" nor with blood of any kind. She speaks beautifully about the gods abhorring cruelty, and of the virtue that there is in spring flowers, the mistletoe, and blossoming boughs, and otherwise talks very prettily, and as unlike to a Druidess as you can well imagine. Rudiger, a chief Druid, votes all this a decided humbug, and evidently is of opinion that Norma is Phin Barnum in petticoats, or whatever it was that did duty for petticoats with Druidesses. Music, flowers, and water may be very good things in their way—he won't deny that—But human flesh is the stuff for those strong celestial stomachs that the Druids of the old school worship. "Why," says he, and one can imagine him wiping his venerable rheumy eyes with the end of his dirty beard as he spoke,—"I can remember when this very place, now only fit for a couple of young lovers to hug and kiss in, saw a hundred human critters offered up, while the ground was red as a beet." And the poor old soul mourns like the fogy that he is, ever the loss of the good old times. Gondran, a subordinate Druid, delicately hints that they, on the occasion referred to, lost the battle in spite of the hundred sacrifices and the rivers of blood—to which Rudiger replies that what happened because the omens were not well observed; and, in right conservative style, says that the decline of Gaul dated from the day that they refused to offer up human sacrifices. He snarlingly adds—and this may account for his opposition—that under the new system he and the other old school Druids had become nobodies, and were about to join the Know Nothings. Ambrose, a Gaulish chief, comes in, and tells Rudiger that he is a "bloody fool," and that his time is up, and dwells with much unction on the medical skill of Norma. Rudiger sulks over this, after Ambrose goes out, but becomes cheerful when it seems to him that Norma may "infract her vestal vow," and that "the ancient Druid oak has some sap left." Scene three is at Norma's cottage, where Norma and Adalgisa—the latter being the confidante of the Gaulish Tilburina—have a confab. Adalgisa is out of breath, and says that there is a man in the grove. Norma evidently thinks there might be something worse there and pumps from her maid that she has met there with the interesting stranger. This was Octavian, who follows Adalgisa into Norma's presence. He gets roundly rated by the priestess; but the upshot is that, in spite of her threats, Norma does not give him up to the Gauls. They have a great deal of interesting conversation about Rome, virtue, love, poetry, murder, and so forth.

Act two opens at the Gallic camp, where the soldiers gamble, quarrel, fight, and express their disgust with the prevailing quiet. The next day Norma promises them they shall have fighting enough. Scene two is a long conversation between Octavian and Norma—love of course, being the main theme. Scene three is a Druidical grove, where Rudiger and other Druids prepare to observe the ancient rites, but Norma comes in amongst them and threatens them.

Act three opens at Octavian's tent, in which he and Acilius have a consultation, and Acilius promises Octavian an office, that, to wit, of Proconsul, if Norma's scheme to make a Roman province of Gaul shall succeed. Norma joins them, and plays the part of Egeria to the intended Numa of Gaul. Octavian goes out, and Arnulf comes in and indulges in some very free and ungentlemanly talk with Norma. Octavian comes back and causes Arnulf to be arrested, and promises that he shall be sent to Rome, and the habeas corpus be suspended there. Scene two is a field, where are Rudiger and the other Druids, Adalgisa and women, and Gartran and soldiers.

Act four brings us to the exterior of the Proconsul's palace, to a portion of which he makes the whole public welcome. Rudiger enters, disguised as a beggar, and bearing a certificate stating that he had lost the whole of his property by an eruption of the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne, and that he had been carried to the United States by Capt. F. M. Pinto, of the ship John Brown, in charity. These facts are duly certified to by several persons who "know nothing" about the matter. Rudiger soliliquizes over the bad condition of Druidism, which is about as low down as democracy in New Hampshire, and he refuses to believe it is as it is, just as we may suppose that President Pierce had no reliance on the early returns from the Granite State. This is a very long scene, in which most of the characters have more or less to say, and the march of the piece is considerably advanced. The "love passages" between Octavian and Adalgisa become interesting. The pretty little vestal agrees to run away from the temple, and to break her vows, which affords a very fine prospect to Mr. Proconsul Octavian. Scene second is at Norma's house; and here things come to a crisis at a sort of hand gallop She comes down upon him in language of the "strong-minded woman" stamp, until Octavian, his patience quite lost, and naturally vexed at having lost two pretty women, tells her that he is still Proconsul, and that he will have her, and take her to Rome, whether she will go there or not. Miss A. threatens to stab herself, and Norma calls her a "hapless maid," which she is not likely to be much longer Arnulf, who is always hovering around when mischief is to be done, comes in to the women, and takes them off to the Gauls, for the purpose of getting up a war.

Act five opens with the defeat of the Romans, some of whom grumble at their reverses, because of Octavian having been "regularly flummuxed" by a woman. Octavian is about to kill himself, but Otho advises him not to give up the ship in that way, and so easily. They go off, and the Gauls come in, headed by Rudiger, who is greatly elated at the prospect of a rehabilitation of Druidism, and says that Norma must die if she should oppose it. Scene two is a Druidical temple, to which enters Norma, who talks big to herself and warmly to Adalgisa. By-and-bye Octavian is brought in a prisoner. Octavian asks for a sudden death, but Norma offers to save his life if he will swear to give up all pursuit of Adalgisa; but he will not promise. She endeavors to release him, however, but Rudiger's party have the power, and will not "give it up so." Ambrose interferes, whereupon Arnulf attempts to stab Norma, and hits Octavian, and Norma falls dead on the proconsul's body. The curtain falls, and *exeunt omnes*.

Such is "The Priestess." It does not amount to much, being meagre in plot, with small originality, and almost a dead level in point of language. It would suit Mr. Jarley exactly, it is so "cold and classical." But, as some plays that are very painful in reading are very agreeable on the stage, this may prove to be of the number.

ALGOMA.

The Know Nothings of Ohio.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31, 1854.

Bro. Morton, from the Committee on Subordinates, submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE STATE COUNCIL OF OHIO:—

The Committee on Returns of Subordinate Councils, have examined the papers submitted to them and from the imperfect, and in many instances merely conjectural returns handed in by delegates, upon the call of this Grand Council, since its session commenced, have it in their power to make but a partial, and of course, not very full or satisfactory report of the state of the Order in the State of Ohio. That report, however, they would submit as follows:—

County.	No. of Councils.	No. of Members.	Reported Number.
Clark	7	925	—
Hamilton	9	2,081	—
Erie	7	1,120	—
Champaign	13	2,237	—
Seneca	75	1,695	—
Stark	3	270	—
Fairfield	7	966	—
Delaware	13	951	—
Knox	10	1,160	—
Belmont	4	455	—
Clermont	14	1,621	3,000
Butler	4	405	—
Montgomery	17	2,800	—
Huron	4	502	—
Crawford	7	560	—
Cuyahoga	12	1,966	—
Richland	6	870	—
Franklin	7	615	—
Portage	13	1,339	—
Preble	7	687	2,006
Licking	6	715	2,600
Ross	4	412	—
Highland	4	376	2,050
Ashtabula	3	452	—
Lorain	2	160	—
Greene	1	70	—
Union	3	180	1,150
Lucas	6	610	—
Wayne	2	458	—
Ashland	3	296	—
Fayette	3	431	—
Shelby	1	200	700
Medina	4	318	—
Brown	1	140	—
Mercer	11	1,442	—
Logan	1	80	—
Pickaway	1	60	—
Clinton	1	180	—
Auglaize	1	120	250
Trumbull	1	225	—
Pike	2	300	—
Summit	4	400	—
Morrow	9	1,000	—
Darke	18	1,500	—
Coshocton	6	250	—
Jefferson	—	2,100	—
Columbiana	—	2,000	—
Harrison	—	1,000	—
Carroll	—	800	—
Making a grand total of members of		40,138	
which, with the aggregate conjectural numbers, as handed into your committee, amounting to		9,679	
Making a total of members, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body, equal to		49,817	

Your committee are satisfied that the above returns do not at all approximate to the actual number of members of the Order within the State of Ohio. In many, if not most of the returns made by subordinates, the numbers of each council, as well as the aggregate numbers in council, are purely conjectural. In order to have attained to anything like a near approach to accuracy in regard to the real strength of the Order, subject to the jurisdiction of this Grand Council, subordinate councils should have made full, official and authenticated reports of the state of their own organizations. This has been done in but very few instances.

Your committee are led to believe that this dereliction of duty is mainly, if not entirely, attributable to the fact that in the hurry of organizing for preparation for the elections just past, subordinate councils have not been fully advised of all the constitutional requirements to which they were subject, and to which they are bound to conform upon receiving their charters. In many cases, also, they have, doubtless, failed to comply with the regulations of the Order in this respect, from sheer ignorance that these regulations were in existence; and probably, also, from the fact that many delegates were notified of the meeting of the Grand Council so shortly previous to the session as to preclude the possibility of procuring the documents in question.

Brother H. H. Dodd offered the following preamble and resolution, which were laid on the table:—

Whereas, the nomination and election of the members of the Grand Council of the United States, Executive Committee and other officers to be elected at this session of the State Council, will, unless some plan be adopted to facilitate them, occupy much time, and possibly may not be entirely satisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to report, as soon as possible, a plan for the nomination and election of all the officers above alluded to.

Brother Schuyler offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the National Council so to amend the rule regulating the qualifications of membership in this Order, that persons of a foreign birth, who are not of the Catholic religion, who have given satisfactory evidence of attachment to American institutions, and have resided in the United States twenty one years, or have been naturalized fifteen years, may be admitted to membership.

To which Brother Lewis D. Campbell moved the following amendment:—

Provided, That no person shall be regarded as included within the provisions of this order, who has not resided within the jurisdiction of the United States from the time that he arrived at the age of ten years.

On motion, the resolution and amendment were laid upon the table, by a vote of 84 yeas to 4 nays.

ROBBERY BY A BARBER—CHLOROFORM USED.—Thursday evening last, the 15th inst., a gentleman named Pleasant Field, who was returning westward from Elmira, New York, where he had just before effected the sale of a farm in Wisconsin, with the money, over fourteen hundred dollars, chiefly in bank bills, in a package in his pocket, being detained at Dunkirk a few hours, put up at the Leder House. During the evening about 10 o'clock, he went into a barber's shop under the hotel, to be shampooed and shaved. He sat down in the chair, and having previously taken off his coat for the purpose of having its sleeve cleaned by the barber, and removed the package from the side pocket of the coat to his pantaloons pocket. Soon after the negro had commenced the shampooing, Mr. Field complained of feeling suddenly sick, and on the barber's assuring him that if he would lay down on the lounge he would put something on his head that would cure him in a minute, he got out of the chair and lay down, as directed. He woke up at three o'clock the next morning perfectly unconscious of anything that had occurred in the meantime, and minus his money and everything else that he had in his pocket the evening before. The fluid used by the barber in rubbing Mr. Field's head was undoubtedly chloroform, as some was found in the shop the next day.—*Cleveland Herald, March 22.*

Improvements in the City.

In addition to the other improvements which we have already noticed as being made in different parts of the metropolis, we have the following.

A NEW PARK.

At the junction of the Bowery and Fourth avenue, in front of where stood formerly Vauxhall Garden, laborers are engaged in the work of carrying off the remains of demolished buildings. This piece of property forms a triangle at the south end of Peter Cooper's Institute. It extends about one hundred and fifty feet on the Bowery and Fourth avenue, and is about seventy-five feet across at the upper end. The buildings which have just been demolished upon it were among the oldest relics of the city. This property belonged to the old Knickerbocker, Peter Stuyvesant, who erected upon it the buildings which have come down to the present day. These buildings, which were put up when their only neighbor was Vauxhall Garden, have in later years been used as stables, hay lofts and tenements, remarkable for their shattered appearance and worm-eaten floors. Mr. Stuyvesant, in his will, bequeathed the property we have just described to the city of New York with the proviso that it should be turned into a public park within a certain time. This proviso not being complied with, the property was, at the expiration of this time, to revert again to the heirs of Peter Stuyvesant. This property has remained as it was when first bequeathed to the city till now. No steps have ever before been taken by the Corporation to satisfy the demands of the will, and take the legacy to the city. The time granted the city in the will expires this year, and to save the property from the heirs of the devisee, the Corporation have gone to work to clear the property and turn it into a park. In a short time, perhaps, we shall have in this little triangle, a fine grass plot that will add much to the beauties of this part of the city. This grass plot will be a fit associate with the institute of Mr. Cooper. When this park and institute are completed, together with the new buildings to be erected on the site of Vauxhall Garden, this section of the city will in appearance compare favorably with any other. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries, the Bible House, Cooper's Institute, and this green spot, contribute each to make this the real heart of the metropolis.

A NEW HOTEL.

A strange looking building is now going up on the triangular spot of ground, bounded by the Fifth avenue, Broadway and Twenty-second street. It has puzzled many of our good citizens to guess for what purpose this building was intended. It is a sort of a nondescript in architecture, and hence the difficulty in hitting upon the intentions of its proprietor. We understood yesterday it was intended for a hotel. A new hotel of the Delmonico order. Something private and retired, where old bachelors and fast young gents may take their toddies and enjoy their regalias, without the noise and confusion of the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan. This building in shape is something between a triangle and a square. It is about fifty feet on Broadway, Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue, and not quite so deep on the upper side. It is, in fact a triangle with one point chopped off. What is particularly remarkable in the appearance of this building, is its windows, which reach over two stories. The windows on the first story are long and narrow, about thirty feet high, the upper part reaching about ten feet above the second floor of the building. Above these another tier of long narrow windows, reaching from the third to the fourth floors, about twenty feet in length. The lintels of this second tier are something exceedingly fanciful, being the colossal head of a female, surrounded by fancy work. This building is made of brick, the first story being ornamented externally with white sand stone, such as is used in the Nassau Bank. This building, as yet, has only its shell completed, and when finished, will, no doubt, be something of an ornament as well as a curiosity added to our city's architecture.

A NEW CHURCH.

A very funny looking church is now being completed on the Fourth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. This building is put up by the Unitarian sect for the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who formerly preached in the church now occupied by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, in Broadway, nearly opposite the Prescott House. This "arrangement" on the Fourth avenue, is something peculiar to itself in the way of architecture. It was, doubtless, designed by some funny fellow who would have his joke, and the Unitarians being rich and able to bear it, he put his fun off upon that sect. This church is built of brick, with alternate layers all over it of white blocks of Caen stone, about one foot apart and each block three feet long. This alternating color of white and red, gives this building the appearance of a good piece of beef, with a streak of fat and a streak of lean, owing to which it has already been christened by the public with the name of "Roast Beef church." In shape it is something like a steamer. It is high, narrow, long, and has the side wheels and smoke pipe. It is about one hundred feet long, about fifty feet wide, with wings of the same height, projecting about fifteen feet from each side, and on the top a cupola, which answers very well for the smoke pipe of the steamer. The cupola, is shaped something like a pepper pot, with open holes over the top for the outlet of the spice. The exterior only of this church, has yet been brought near completion. Altogether it is a funny affair.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1855.

The Court of Claims—The Class of Claims which will Come Before the Court

The act establishing the Court of Claims provides for three Judges, but omits to designate the mode of appointing the chief or presiding justice. It is indispensable to the efficiency of the court that it should have a Chief Judge, as in the organization of the Supreme Court. The three judges were all nominated at the same time, and were confirmed at the same time, so that no seniority of appointment can be referred to as designating the presiding Judge.

The Judges can dispose of the question by lot; or, as Judge Blackford is the first one on the ground, it might, for that reason, be proper to select him as the chief.

The extent of the business of this court will soon become so great as to require an increase of the number of the Judges to at least as many as now constitute the Supreme Court. As I have heretofore stated, such cases as the French spoliations, the Armstrong claim and the Meade claim will not come within the jurisdiction of this court, unless they be especially referred to the court by either house of Congress.

Persons who have already had their accounts settled with the government, and not received as much as they think they have a right to receive, may, unless they have given a receipt in full, come before the court for the additional sum claimed, no matter what may be the amount, even if it be but ten dollars. The court may, therefore, call for a full statement of audited accounts for the past half century, and proceed to re-audit them, upon the petition of any claimant. This will require an additional army of clerks, and will also change the manner of settling accounts before the departments hereafter. The treasury will either pay nothing or pay the amount ascertained, according to the judgment of the accounting officers, to be due, upon the full and entire discharge of the government by the party.

Maryland Coal Trade.

Statement of coal transported over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad during the week ending on Saturday, March 17; also, the amount sent by each company for the year, beginning Jan. 1, 1855:—

	To Railroad.	Canal.	Week.	Year.
Frostburg Co.	205	485	690	4,156
Borden M. Co.	575	107	682	3,422
Allegany M. Co.	324	188	522	1,950
Carbon H. O. Co.	58	—	58	688
Total	1,172	780	1,952	10,216

Statement of coal transported over the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad during the week ending on Saturday, March 17; also, the amount sent by each company for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1855:—

	To Railroad.	Canal.	Week.	Year.
Cumberland Co.	792.14	201.14	994.08	11,426.04
Percy & Co.	88.14	—	84.14	1,560.08
Everett & Co.	49.16	—	40 06	78 06
Total	926.03	201.14	1,128.18	13,000.18

Statement of coal transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from the Westernport region, during the week ending on Saturday, the 17th of March; also, the amount sent by each company for the year beginning the 1st of January, 1854.

From George's Creek.	Week.	Year.
George's Creek Company	91 66	5,302.05
Swanton Company	1,578.19	12,527.10
American Coal Company	91.07	6,793.13
Total	1,892.02	24,623.13

BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD FROM PIEDMONT.

Ending March 17.	Week.	Year.
Hampshire C. & Co.	905.18	1,002.01
Bloomington Company	37.83	171.19

FIRES IN THE WOODS OF TEXAS.—The Austin *State Gazette* of the 10th instant says, that for the three days previous an immense conflagration was going on in the cedar forests in the neighborhood of Austin, and that property to the amount of many thousands of dollars has been destroyed. So great and extensive was this conflagration, that the whole horizon has been enveloped in smoke. It is a sad calamity, and many planters and fathers who had large amounts of rails ready to haul from the cedar brakes will have lost the whole value of their labor, and must suffer great delay in making up their supply of rails in time to fence their fields for planting. The woods, which are very dry, were accidentally set on fire by the burning of a brush heap.

The *Times* has also following and additional particulars of the fire:—

Mr. Campbell's saw mills and all the lumber on hand were consumed. The fences, out houses, and stables of Mr. T. Stone were burned; also one horse. Mr. Slaughter had a new wagon burnt—the team was saved with great difficulty.

Captain Grumbles lost five hundred cords of wood—twelve thousand rails—about forty head of cattle, and five or six horses. A. J. Hamilton lost eight thousand rails. Some Mexicans living in the "brakes," lost everything, even to clothing. Between Bull and Barton's Creeks between fourteen to twenty thousand acres of first rate cedar land were burnt over.

The flames spread extremely rapid—rising, said Capt. G., three hundred feet above the earth. It was dangerous to be within a quarter of a mile of the fire. He and several others saved themselves by flight. Other casualties have doubtless happened. The fire is still raging. It occurred by accident.

City Intelligence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARK.—A number of young trees have recently been planted in the Park, the largest number, however, on the vacant space fronting on Chatham street. This is all very well, but we would suggest the propriety of substituting very different trees from those now adorning (?) that place. It is well known that owing to some disease, which might be avoided by proper agencies, the Park is filled every summer with noisome worms, that manifest a great affection for hats, coat collars, ladies' bonnets, capes, and other wearing apparel, to the great annoyance and disgust of those whom pleasure or business takes to that romantic spot, as these insects are almost ubiquitous, and turn up when least expected. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent of lands and Places, who has charge of these grounds, will devote some attention to the study of botany, and plant healthy trees, that will not breed these maggots, or else use proper remedies to prevent their appearance. Some of the old trees are decaying, and need cutting down sadly. Take them away, and put young plants in their places.

THE VETERANS OF 1812—LAND WARRANTS.—The Veteran Corps of this city held a meeting on Friday night, at which resolutions of thanks were passed to the leading members of that body, as also to the press in general, for their exertions during the agitation for the passing of the Bounty Land bill. It appears that Col. H. Raymond, Major A. Dally and Adjutant-General Ryckman have opened a land warrant office at No. 128 Nassau street, which all the members pledged themselves to support, as the profits arising from the procuring of warrants will go to a fund for the relief of the sick and the burial of deceased veterans.

GRAND ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—The splendid organ built by Mr. Henry Erben, for the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, has been on exhibition, for the purpose of testing the qualities of the instrument, during the last week, and every opportunity has been afforded by Mr Erben to gratify the taste, which seems to be on the increase, for organs and organ music. On Wednesday afternoon and evening a general invitation was extended to professional men and amateurs to perform, and the following named gentlemen took part in the entertainment:—Thomas A. Hogan, organist of St Peter's, Barclay street; George Bristow, of St. Paul's, Brooklyn; Mr. Hopkins, of St. George's Chapel, Beekman street; Mr. Warren, of St. Paul's Church, Albany; Mr. Carrington, of Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square; D. A. Warden, of Rev. Mr. Francis' Church, Philadelphia; and Charles C. Converse, of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va. Mr. William A. King, the well known organist of Grace Church, the mere announcement of whose name was sufficient to draw together one of the most brilliant audiences we ever saw, performed on Thursday evening the following excellent programme of music:—1st, Grand overture, (Bronze Horse), Auber; 2d, Concerto in F. Rink; 3d, overture, (Stradella), Flotow; 4th, Andante from Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, and Grand March by Osberne; 5th, Extemporaneous Fantasie on themes for the solo stops; 6th, Overture (Massaniello) Auber; 7th, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle (by request). We cannot pass without noticing particularly his masterly performance of the Andante from Beethoven, which seemed to us the very perfection of playing. His extemporaneous fantasie, also on themes from Thalberg, Weber, Wallace and Rossini, was beautiful, and delighted those who had the pleasure of listening to it. Mr. G. W. Morgan, lately from London, also on Friday evening played from a programme as follows:—1st, Fantasie for the organ in F, Hesse; 2d, Allegro from organ concerto—T. Handel; 3d, Fuge in D minor—Bach; 4th, Slow movement by Sphor; 5th, Introduction and fugue in C minor—Mendelssohn; 6th, Overture der Freischutz—Weber; 7th. Extemporaneous performance; 8th. War march Athalie—Mendelssohn; 9th, Slow movement from symphony (in C. minor)—Beethoven; 10th, English national anthem, with extempore introduction and finale. The distinguishing feature of this performance was the admirable pedal playing, in which it is generally acknowledged Mr. Morgan has no superior in the world. His rare display of talents and his skill in the precise execution of the most difficult passages received the well deserved praise of his most critical hearers. The following is a brief description of the organ:—It has three sets of keys, two octaves of pedals, and 1500 pipes; the case is 27 feet high, 20 feet wide and 13 feet deep—and in the Gothic style of architecture. There is but one opinion in reference to the quality of the organ, viz. that it is first rate. It cost $4,000.

THE CASE OF RAPE UPON ELIZABETH BRECHTEL BY HENRY WILSON.—We have received an affidavit, signed Mathew Marx, in which it is stated that the charge made against Wilson, a few days ago, at the Mayor's office, accusing him of committing a rape upon the person of a German girl named Elizabeth Brechtel, is the result of a conspiracy between Miss Brechtel and a man named Hammerschmidt to extort money from Wilson. As this affidavit did not appear upon the hearing of this case before the court, we must decline publishing it.

A NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—We understand a new hose carriage has been built for the use of the members of Hose Company No. 7. It is described as being superior to anything of the kind in the city, in beauty of design and finish; but of this our citizens can judge, as it will be exhibited next Sunday in Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. On the Monday following it will be shipped to Washington city, where it will be exhibited at the great fair of the National Institute, soon to be opened at that place. Have a look at her before she goes.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—On Saturday night a woman named Catharice Delaney was admitted to the New York Hospital, suffering from some injuries sustained on that evening by being run over by one of the New York and Erie trains due at Jersey City at 10 o'clock P. M. The injured woman died soon after her admittance. An inquest will be held upon the body of deceased to-day.

A man was also run over on the same railroad, but his injuries consist only of a broken arm and leg.

HOUSE THIEVES.—On Saturday some scamps broke into the house of Mr William Loring, at the corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, and in the absence of the family ransacked it from top to bottom. They broke in by the back door, prying it from its hinges with an axe. All sorts of household valuables were taken away. A fine lot of silver ware, watches, seal rings, $225 in money, clothing, and, among other things, an old musket which had been used in the wars of King Philip, were taken away. The rogues made a clean sweep. They have not as yet been detected, though the police are on their track.

MAN TRAPS.—Dr. Downs, residing in Grand street, had his leg broke, last Saturday, in Mercer street, near Washington place, by slipping in a hole where a sewer was repaired. Captian Dilks, of the Fifteenth ward police, has repeatedly reported this place as being dangerous, but no regard has been paid to his complaints. It should be seen to.

THE ACT OF AN INCENDIARY FRUSTRATED.—Shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday night an incendiary attempted to burn down the feed store of Mr. Seaman, situated in the Eighth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. It seems that a quantity of camphene had been thrown into the building, and then fire applied. The light, however, was soon luckily discovered by officer Ross, of the Twenty-second ward, who broke open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it did much damage. No arrest.

BURNING OF A STABLE IN SIXTY FIRST STREET.—On Friday night, at twelve o'clock, a stable was found on fire belonging to the Low estate, at the foot of Sixty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues: it was destroyed—loss about $600. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1855.

You will oblige by correcting in to-morrow's edition the report in this day's paper of the fire in the Forty-third street carpet factory, as being discovered by officer McKew, of the Twenty-second ward. The fire was not discovered by officer McKew, nor was he specially instrumental in extinguishing it. Officer McKew was notified of, and requested to assist in the matter by one of my employees. With my own hands and under my immediate direction the fire was overcome. Ten cents will cover the entire damage on stock, machinery and buildings. I am sir, yours respectfully,

DAVID B. KERR,
Sup't. New York Power Loom Factory.

Obituary.

FUNERAL OF THE DUTCH CONSUL, MR. J. C. ZIMMERMAN.

Mr. J. C. Zimmerman, Consul General of the Netherlands, died at his residence, No. 100 Leonard street, on Friday night last, of congestion of the lungs. His decease was quite sudden, as he was apparently well and hearty an hour previous to his death.

The funeral services were held yesterday in St. John's Church, in Varick street, Rev. Dr. Berrian officiating. The audience was a large one, and comprised many of our old citizens, among whom Mr. Zimmerman was well known and highly respected. The foreign consuls at this port were all present, with one or two exceptions. Chevalier J. C. Gevers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands, the Portuguese Minister, Chevalier De L. Tignalere, and others of the diplomatic corps from Washington, were also present.

The funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Dr. Berrian in an impressive manner, after which the body was removed to Greenwood for interment.

Mr. Zimmerman was appointed Consul to this port by the father of the present King of Holland, William II., and has held the office over forty years, winning for himself, in the performance of his numerous and complicated duties, a high reputation for honor and rectitude of purpose. That he filled his office to the satisfaction of the authorities at home, is evinced by the fact that lately he has had the title of Chevalier (equivalent to a knighthood) conferred on him.

He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Mr. ORSAMUS TURNER, editor of the Virginia *Democrat*, died on the 21st inst., aged fifty-four years.

MARMADUKE S. DAVIS died in St. Clairsville, Ohio, on the 15th inst., aged ninety five years and two days. He served under St Clair and Wayne, being a witness to the defeat of the former in 1792, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12, 13, 80, 81, 85, 14, 15, 86, 87, 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 35, 7, 32, 59, 77, 66, 115, 50, 49, 110.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 1087, 1204, 1069, 1135, 1275, 1328, 1332, 625, 330, 1071, 327, 1064, 1212, 1090, 908, 1336 to 1343, 1346 to 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 945, 325, 1284, 1289.

Fire Department—Paid and Voluntary Systems.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL:

It is now one year since our paid Fire