Important Alterations and Improvements in the New York and Erie Railroad.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company have had in contemplation for the past year an important alteration in the line of their road, an alteration which will, we have no doubt, be attended with the most beneficial results to the commerce of New York. The freight terminus of the road is at Piermont, and the passenger terminus at Jersey City, but by the proposed change both the principal passenger and freight depots will be situated on the North river, between Jersey City and Hoboken, at a place formerly known as Harsimus.

The original terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad was at Piermont, to which the road was opened in 1841. To complete the connection between New York and that point, the company, a few years ago, chartered the Paterson and Hudson River and the Union roads, and formed a junction with the Paterson and Ramapo. It soon became evident, however, from the increasing business of the road, that greater facilities would be required, both for the transportation of freight and passengers, and that the construction of new freight and passenger depots was rapidly becoming indispensable. In addition to this, the employment of steamboats and barges, for the conveyance of freight from Piermont to this city, a distance of twenty-four miles, added largely to the yearly expenses of the road. The only way to avoid this, and at the same time to afford the people facilities for the other business, was by the construction of a new depot. In view of these considerations, the New York and Erie Railroad Company have purchased an extensive water front at Harsimus, and are already making preparations for the erection of suitable buildings. The tract which has been bought for this purpose extends over an area of about sixty acres, and is all covered with water to an average depth of eight feet. When this is filled in it will have an extent of eleven hundred and thirty feet fronting on the Hudson. As the possession of this by itself would be entirely useless, the company have purchased the right of way to Bergen station, a distance of about two miles from the site of the proposed depot. By the construction of a new track between these points they will save at least half a mile; and what is of more consequence to the travelling community, they will entirely avoid the Bergen cut, which is one of the most dangerous parts of the road. Then, the use of the same depot at Jersey City, by the New York and Erie and the New Jersey Transportation Railroads, is occasionally the cause of great trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes of serious delay to passengers. We have been informed that eighty-six trains of both roads pass out of this depot daily—an immense number, considering the limited accommodations. These difficulties, however, will also be obviated by the construction of the new depot, which will be one of the largest—if not the largest—in the country.

When all the advantages which will be gained by the contemplated improvements are considered, their importance can hardly be overrated. The removal of the principal freight depot from Piermont—or rather the construction of a new one at the latter place, as the company do not intend to abandon that at Piermont—will greatly facilitate the stripping of our Western products at this port. Vessels, instead of receiving the freight from the barges and steamboats, will have it shipped at once, while lying in the spacious docks which it is intended to construct in front of the depot.

It will be necessary in the construction of the new track from Bergen station to Harsimus to tunnel Bergen Hill, which of itself alone will be a work of great expense and labor. The length of this tunnel, when finished, will be at least four thousand feet. In the filling up of the water lots that have been purchased for the site of the depot, the gravel hill which lies at a distance of about a mile and a half from the proposed terminus of the road will furnish a abundance of the best material for the purpose.

We have said that these improvements will be made by the New York and Erie Railroad; but although made for their benefit (and they will doubtless eventually become their property), we should have said that they have been undertaken by another company which has been organized for the purpose, and which was chartered by the New Jersey Legislature.

Anniversary of the Demilt Dispensary.

The 6th anniversary of this charitable institution was held at the Dispensary building, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, on Monday evening. The President, Frederick E. Mather, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Ashbel Green, read the annual report, from which it appears that there have been treated during the past year at the expense of the institution 20,004 patients, of whom 8,542 were males, and 11,468 females, being an increase of about 6,000 over last year. Of these, 2,627 were treated at their own dwellings, and the remainder at the Dispensary. The institution has twelve inside physicians, whose services are given gratuitously, and two outside, who receive a salary of $600 each, and who, during the past year, have made 17,042 visits. The report notices the decrease in cases of small-pox, which it attributes to the increased attention paid to vaccination, the Dispensary having vaccinated over 12,000 persons during the past year. The patrons of the institution are congratulated upon its extended and rapidly increasing usefulness, and are informed that it is now free from debt.

From the Treasurer's report, which was also read, we learn that the receipts of the past year were $13,422 02, of which $13 404 96 has been disbursed as follows:—Annual expenses, $6,643 88; payment of debt incurred building Dispensary, $4,861 96; leaving a balance in the treasury of $17 08.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer having been adopted, the President addressed the audience in a few remarks, in which he stated that the annual appropriation of $1,000 which the institution had heretofore received from the State, would probably be withheld this year, and their whole reliance would be upon the charity of the community, which he hoped would be found equal to the necessities of the institution.

Rev Dr. BELLOWS followed, and in the course of his remarks paid a high compliment to the medical profession, whose benevolence and self-sacrifice—far outstripping any other profession—was little known or appreciated by the community. He, as a clerical man, desired to bear testimony to the great obligations which the poor and suffering portion of humanity were under to that profession. Want of space prevents our giving a full report of the Doctor's remarks, which were in his usual happy vein. He closed by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That dispensaries and kindred institutions, sustained and managed by private benevolence, have peculiar claims on the entire community where consisted, whether viewed in their religious, moral, sanitary or financial aspect.

Dr. GRISCOM then took the stand and made a somewhat lengthy speech, commenting with considerable severity upon the sanitary regulations of this city, which, like everything else in this community, he said, were subject to the curse of politics. Men were elected to fill offices for which they had no fitness or qualifications. Among the twenty health wardens in the city of New York there was not a single physician; and of all the men employed in what was misnamed the City Inspector's office, there was not one that made the slightest pretensions to medical knowledge. He thought the law should be so changed as to give to the visiting physicians of the dispensaries the power to carry into effect the sanitary laws of the city. At the close of his remarks he offered the following resolutions which, after being briefly supported by Dr. Bellows, Peter Cooper and Mr. Savage, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the dispensary system of administering the resources of medical science to the indigent sick, while it accomplishes all that can reasonably be expected under present circumstances, yet its capacity for usefulness is greatly abridged by the inability of its medical officers to enforce those preventive measures which their daily experience shows to be essential to the sanitary welfare of the city.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the union in one person of the office of Health Warden and Dispensary Visiting Physician, conferring upon the latter the power and authority of the former, would greatly conduce to an efficient administration of our municipal sanitary laws, the prevention of a large proportion of the sickness now existing among the poor, and afford the surest guaranty against the spread of epidemics in future.

The meeting then adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WUSKESHA, WISCONSIN—Loss $20,000.—About half past one o'clock, Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the building on Main street in that village, owned mostly by M. D. Cutler, and before it was stayed, six two story buildings were destroyed, including the office of the *Plain Dealer*, and eighteen or twenty tenants burnt out. The following are the names of the losers:—William H. Jones, grocer; John Angraves, dwelling house and butchershop; A. F. Pratt, *Plain Dealer* printing office; Truman Cross, daguerrean artist; Ware & Zimmerman, carpenter shop; Jacob Sanner, tailor's shop, &c.; Edson C Clinton, stove and hardware store; Moses Marsh, dwelling and milliner's shop; Daniel Gallegher, dwelling and shoe shop; T. Spence, shoe shop and grocery; R. Kinzie, tailor's shop; Charles Alexander, saddle and harness shop; T. H. Edwards, store and dwelling house; John A. Dunbar, grocery and provision store; A. Cook, law office; C. Jackson, apothecary and drug store; S. A. Kimball, dwelling; Jacob Sanner, vacant shop; N. Burroughs & Co., wooden tin shop in rear of store.—*Milwaukie American, March* 24.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—By the arrival of the steamboat White Cliffs, yesterday afternoon, we learned of a serious steamboat accident which took place on Saturday last. Her officers report that on the morning of the day stated, at the mouth of the Bayou St. Pierre, the Alabama, from this port bound to Minden, burst her boilers. As yet, we have no particulars of the personal injuries caused by the explosion, but they cannot well but have been very serious, for all on board are reported to have been more or less injured, and several are stated to be missing. The wreck, immediately after the explosion, took fire and burnt to the water's edge—the boat and cargo becoming a total loss. The surviving sufferers were put on board the steamer Swamp Fox, and may be expected hourly. The Swamp Fox had not arrived up to the hour of our going to press. We learn that Capt. Graeff, of the Alabama, was badly wounded; also the pilot. Mr. Bell, the clerk of the boat, is missing.—*New Orleans Picayune, March* 19.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN SAVANNAH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the body of John Kennedy, found in Savannah River. Mr. K. was a native of Ireland, and had been missing about a week. He leaves a daughter in New Brunswick, N. J. Also, over the body of an unknown man, supposed to have been the carpenter of the ship Kerlich, which cleared for Liverpool on the 7th February, as he was missing about that time.—*Savannah Georgian, March* 23.

THE FRUIT CROP OF NEW JERSEY.—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* states that the prospects in New Jersey of a large yield of fruit, were never better than at the present time. The buds are generally uninjured and the lingering cold weather will prevent them swelling until the season is so far advanced as to have them safe from high winds or frosts.

THE COMING WHEAT.—The Shenandoah, Va., Herald says that since the snow and ice have disappeared from the growing crops of grain present a most promising appearance, and the wheat looks thrifty and stands well.

Shocking Murders in Madison County, N. Y.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED BY THEIR MOTHER—AN OLD MAN OF EIGHTY BRUTALLY MURDERED.

A woman named Lott Ward, living near Lakeport, Madison county, on Sunday, the 23d inst., murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. Cause—neglect and brutality of her husband.

We get some further particulars of the horrible affair from the Syracuse *Standard*, which states that the poor, frantic woman's husband is a dissipated man, and she had probably become discouraged at her prospect in life, and intended to destroy her children and herself at the same time.

Her husband was absent on Sunday morning, fishing through the ice on the lake, and the mother procured an axe, and deliberately proceeded to murder her children. She commenced the slaughter by killing her youngest child, about two months old, as the infant lay upon the bed, and the blow of the axe nearly severed the head of the child from its body. She then attacked two other children who were playing about the house, and despatched them with blows about the neck and head with the axe. A boy and girl who were playing behind the house, heard the screams of the children and ran to the door to see what was the matter, when the mother met them, and with a blow of the axe despatched the daughter, who crawled a few feet and died almost immediately. The boy ran away, and the mother followed, with the axe uplifted, but was unable to overtake him. She then returned to the house, and attempted to cut her own throat with a razor, but was prevented by Mr. Dixon, a neighbor, who heard she alarm and ran into the house in time to seize the razor and prevent the frenzied woman from destroying herself. The children were all under eight years of age, and the sight of the murdered innocents, with their gaping wounds, stretched in various parts of the house, and the unfortunate mother lying upon the bed with her throat cut, is described by those who witnessed it to have been truly horrifying.

The wounds on her throat, although quite serious, are not dangerous, but the woman expresses no desire to live. She acknowledges her guilt, and expresses regret that she had not succeeded in destroying all her children and herself.

She had not been arrested, at last accounts, but there was no danger of her attempting to get away.

One of the most shocking murders, says the Cazenovia *Republican*, we have any account of, was committed last Friday, the 21st inst., about three and a half miles from Nelson, on the road leading to Morrisville. Mr. John Buck, eighty years old, was killed in his barn in broad daylight, by blows with an axe, and left lying on the barn floor, with the door partly open. He received a blow on the left side of his head, and the upper part of his skull was almost entirely crushed. A Dutchman named William Sidler, has been arrested for the murder, and was under an examination on Monday before Justice Kern, in Morrisville.

In order to obtain the particulars of the tragedy, we sent a messenger to the place, who has furnished us with several circumstances connected with the case. Mr. Buck's house was formerly a tavern, and he has lived in that place upwards of sixty years. He has two sons and two daughters, all of whom are married, and he has lived alone in his house for some time. About the first of last January, Sidler, with his wife and child, came to live with him, and they were to stay until the last of April, but left about four or five weeks ago, and shortly after Sidler left, Mr. Buck missed about $30 in money. Since that time Sidler has been at his house frequently, and has been employed as a workman. On one evening he returned to the house twice after he left, and this circumstance being rather singular, caused Mr. Buck to mention it to others.

The Maple Sugar Season.

The present is the season for the manufacture of maple sugar in all the Northern and Eastern States. The amount of maple sugar yearly made in the United States, at the time the last census was taken, was 34,236,657 pounds. At twelve cents a pound the crop would amount to $4,108,388. The product should be increased by from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of maple molasses. New York produces much the largest quantity of any of the States, its product being 10,251,484 pounds. Vermont produces 6,349,357 pounds annually; Ohio, 4,588,209; Indiana, 2,921,642; Pennsylvania, 2,326,525; Michigan, 2,430,794; New Hampshire, 1,294,865; Virginia, 1,227,665 pounds. The free States furnish the most of the crop. All the other Southern States may yield as much as Virginia. Even South Carolina, with its low latitude and low lands, yields 200 pounds annually, while Rhode Island figures but 28.

Vermont, in proportion to its population and territory, produces the largest amount, an amount three times greater than that of all the rest of New England. About this time a begin article is usually offered for sale, remoulded from the last year's product. It is usually mixed with crushed sugar, and, though a sham, is really a very pleasant article for eating, and commands usually 25 cents a pound. The genuine article usually wholesales at from 11 to 14 cents a pound. The present season promises well for an abundant yield. The following statement of a gentleman, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., may be of value and interest to our sugar producers:—

I tap about 300 trees annually; bore with a half inch bit, one inch to an inch and a half deep, and make usually about 800 pounds. Much pains are taken in cleansing the buckets, and in having the whole apparatus perfectly clean. The sap is boiled in sheet iron pans, placed on an arch; after it becomes syrup, it is taken to the house and cleansed with milk and the whites of eggs. It is then boiled in a kettle until it will grain, and then placed in pans to cool. When cool it is placed in boxes to drain. The boxes converge to a point, so that the molasses settles to the bottom. On the surface of the sugar in the boxes damp flannel cloths are placed, and these cloths are washed every day in clear cold water, to extract whatever of coloring may be absorbed from the sugar.

Political Intelligence.

NEW MODE OF UNITING THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW NEW YORK—THREE DELEGATIONS TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The *Eastern State Journal*, not satisfied with either of the delegations professing to be authorized to represent the democratic party in the National Convention, says that not twenty-five democrats in Westchester county participated in sending district Assembly delegates to either, and adds:—

In the sectional caucuses at Albany, held in reference to the organization of the house of Assembly, upwards of one-third of the democratic members refused to acknowledge or take part in the proceedings of either, regarding the conduct of the factious leaders on both sides with equal aversion, and to be equally repudiated. The feeling in this Congressional district, therefore, is not confined to our own limits, but is shared with the democracy of other, if not all portions of the State.

The editor then says:—

We have conversed freely with leading and intelligent democrats, in this and other sections, in reference to the best and wisest plan for extricating the party from its present position of discord and peril, and of opening up the way to deliverance through an organization which shall embrace the honest voting masses of the party, and which shall be able to withstand the assaults of the enemies to democratic principles, of whatever profession or organization. The plan most feasible in its character, and based upon the inherent right of the people to govern themselves, is that of falling back upon the district system of electing delegates.

Let the democracy of each of the Congressional districts of the State take measures to assemble in mass conventions, and there, repudiating both the existing factious State organizations, elect their delegates from their own body. A delegation to the National Convention, thus elected, representing the voters instead of the self-constituted leaders, will be received at Cincinnati. The sovereign right of the people to take this course cannot be gainsayed. What public man dare stand up and deny this right?

Let the district mass conventions take measures also to organize the State, by selecting Assembly district delegates to attend a State convention, to be held at some time and place to be fixed upon, at which the delegates to represent the State at large at the National Convention may be chosen, an electoral ticket and a thorough organization of the democratic party perfected.

Adopt this course, and the democratic party of the State of New York will be saved—the democratic candidates for Governor and State officers at the ensuing election will be triumphantly sustained, and an electoral college returned which shall cast the vote of the State for the democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

We submit these remarks and suggestions to our political friends for consideration.

THE ALABAMA DELEGATES IN THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Messrs. Alexander White and George D. Shortbridge, who represented the Know Nothings of Alabama in the Philadelphia Know Nothing convention, have written a joint letter, in which they repudiate the whole action of that convention, and say that Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas were not represented at all, and Virginia by six, Missouri four, Louisiana four, Arkansas two, and Florida one delegate. The States of New York and Pennsylvania together had more delegates in the convention than the whole South. They also suggest that there is yet hope for the American party. That by holding a national convention in July, and taking a strong emphatic constitutional grounds, and selecting national men for our candidates, we can preserve the integrity of our government and the safety of our people. The virtue of Americans is yet uncorrupted, their patriotism is yet unshaken, and an appeal to them in this dark hour of the republic will not be in vain.

The old line whigs of Maryland who advised a call of the party to meet in convention in the city of Baltimore the 31st of this month, deem it now proper, after consulting our friends from various portions of the State, to postpone said meeting to Tuesday, 29th of April.

Hon. Mordecai Oliver, member of Congress from Missouri, whose election was claimed as a whig victory, is out in a letter, in which he expresses his determination to act with the democratic party hereafter.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.—The St. John's *Newfoundlander*, of the 3d instant, says:—Preparations for our seal fishery have been going forward with accustomed activity for some time past, and several vessels have gone to sea within the last two or three days. As far as we can judge, the prospect is a favorable one—appearances at present indicating an early spring. The number of vessels from St. John's, we learn, will be many short of that of last year, though from the island altogether we believe there will be little difference in the amount of tonnage of these two years.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.—The Governor of Missouri has signed all the bonds applied for by the Pacific Railroad Company. This action of the Governor relieves the road from all embarrassment. The road to Kansas and the Southwest branch will now be prosecuted vigorously.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AT THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans *Bee* says that on the first of March Margaret Adams made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and punishment of a free black named Edwin Nash, who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of John Donovan, who was to be hung in Buffalo on the 29th of April for the murder of James Ryan, to imprisonment for life in the state prison.

Money and Usury Laws.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The question now before our Legislature as to a repeal or amendment of our usury statute, being so near its final decision, it seems hardly worth while to occupy time or space in arguments.

In the thorough discussions of this topic that have been heard and read within the past two or three years, every one of the objections to free currency have been overthrown, and all the theories and hypothetical cases that have been imagined or conjured up in favor of restriction have been shown to be utterly delusive and fanciful, and we are glad to see, by a recent brief article in one of the morning papers, that the Chamber of Commerce are refraining from their long papers—that are seldom read—and are resting their case upon two points.

First, that the United States government, not the State government, prepare such material as has been determined upon by the people, for money, and there stop; the state Legislature, on their part, merely sanctioning, by our General Banking law, the issuing of promises to pay money. Not a particle of right or reason or necessity to fix its price arises from all this.

Secondly, The class now striving for this reform are not "money changers" nor "money lenders," but are good, useful and enterprising borrowers.

These two points, they say, can be established immovably in one hour before any fair committee.

Now, inasmuch as the Chamber's Committee have repeatedly invited an examination, we cannot but marvel that mere questions of fact should so long have remained unsettled.

It gives the public generally much gratification now to see that a majority of the Senate evidently favor some sensible amendment of the statute of 1837, and we cannot allow ourselves to doubt but that the Assembly will sanction a similar course when the bill reaches that body.

Our friends at other business localities cannot but see the benefit to this great city; that would be caused by ridding ourselves of all complicated entanglements and hair splitting quibbles in our daily financial movements of many millions. It is a thing as sure as the rising of the sun, that the most useful and salutary influences will under the freedom we are seeking, flow from this great centre, and reach every avenue of the American continent.

When we think of the remorseless Shylocks who have grown up and thriven under the dismal shades of this weak and wicked usury statute, we cannot but rejoice at the prospect, even of a partial abolishment of it.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1856. PROGRESS.

P. S.—The opponents of reform often speak of certain Western States re-enacting usury laws after trying the free principle. What kind of laws did they resort to, to save themselves? We are quite willing to accept, in compromise, the present usury laws of either of the States referred to.

The New York Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I am happy to see you are moving in behalf of the rights of the New York Volunteers.

The article in last Sunday's HERALD was correct in regard to the eminent and dangerous services which these heroes have performed, and by which the country gained so much in prosperity as well as in honor, but more particularly New York State and city.

In the fall of 1846 a band of high spirited and healthy men, numbering over 800, volunteered their services from all parts of the State to the United States government, during the war with Mexico, leaving their peaceful homes, their trades and business, for the dangers of war in a foreign country, at a distance of 3,500 miles. Out of the 800 but 200 remain to tell the tale; most of them must soon follow their brave companions

To that undiscovered country
From whose bourne no traveller returns—

so shattered and injured are they in their constitutions from hardship and exposure to an unhealthy climate.

At the time the Volunteers left for Mexico, business of all descriptions was dull, and everything at a stand still—ships rotting at the wharves, unfinished buildings left to decay, and agricultural products selling at losing prices.

Now let the opponents of the war look back for the past ten years, and see if the country ever prospered more during any similar period. Millions upon millions have been made in the State of New York alone by the results of the ever glorious Mexican war! Look at our immense increase of shipbuilding—look at the gold flowing in from California! All classes are, in fact, gainers by it—the tradesman, the merchant and the producer. And now, let me ask, who aided to get these millions?—who suffered and died for the prosperity which we now enjoy?—who but the "poor New York Volunteers?" Then do not deny the small amount due them by a solemn act of the great State of New York.

Can our legislators put their hands on their hearts, and say the city and State have received no benefits from the war?

Then, let the Legislature show their gratitude and acknowledgments by unanimously voting for the small appropriation demanded for the poor and suffering volunteer. "Give us justice or give us death."

LOMBARDINO.

Militia Fines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A large number of the residents of Harlem have recently been in the receipt of printed notices informing them that unless they within five days from the date of the notice repair to some place in the Sixth avenue, and deposit the sum of three dollars and eighty-five cents, their household goods will be attached for that amount together with all subsequent expenses which may be incurred; and at the same time they are modestly informed that nothing which the law exempts from attachment under ordinary execution will be spared.

If the law does not require it, at least it is the custom to notify a delinquent, in the first place, that his case will be brought before a court martial, in order to give him an opportunity to offer his excuses, if he has any; and, in the second place, if he fails to appear, it has been usual to send him a notice that he has been duly fined by said court martial for non-attendance at militia drill. Nothing of this kind was ever done in the cases above referred to; but notices demanding the immediate payment of the fine have been indiscriminately sent to the residences of those who have paid their commutation, to ministers of the gospel, to the lame, the blind, to aliens, and, in one or two instances, to gentlemen of color.

The sending of these notices looks like a desire on the part of some of the militia marshals to intimidate those who are ignorant of the laws, and to illegally frighten them into the payment of the fine. While upon this subject, permit me to ask the oft repeated question of what becomes of the money collected under the militia laws of this State?

A MEMBER OF COMPANY B,
12th Regiment, 4th Brigade, 1st Division, N. Y. S. M.

Flour Inspection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The receivers of flour in this market have not deserved the wholesale abuse which has been levelled at them because they objected to the organization proposed for a new inspection of flour. As a class of merchants, we know of none who stand higher for honorable and fair dealing. There are two very distinct sides to this inspection question, about which honest men may very fairly differ. It is claimed by receivers, or commission houses, that the fairest way to sell flour, or any other article, is by sample, which is now the constant practice. To have a compulsory inspection would be as unreasonable as to have an inspection of cotton, sugar or coffee, which are uniformly sold by sample. In the manufacture of flour, millers, whatever it may be called by inspectors, affix their own brands and marks to their barrels; and hence, when the quality of their production becomes known, it is a better guide for buyers than anything else. For instance, what buyer would ever look for an inspector's brand on Gallego or Haxall flour, or on barrels of St. Louis established mill brands, or on Hiram Smith's barrels? The latter valued his brands so highly, that owing to Genesee wheat being much grown by the wet of the last season, and prime being to a great extent non est, he has not sent any to market this season. Much of the Rochester flour sold as extra Genesee has been actually made from Canadian prime white wheat. THE FOUR ACES.

Carelessness of Coachmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

While perusing your article on the conduct of the gallant laboring man, who recently stopped the runaway horses in Sixth avenue, it seems to me a good opportunity to notice the shameful carelessness of the coachmen of this city, particularly in leaving their horses alone, whilst they are standing themselves on the sidewalks, gossipping together. Often have I observed it in Broadway, and if the history of the late accident was known, it would no doubt be found to be the cause of it. These lazy and overpaid fellows should be made to feel that if accidents occur from their neglect (even if individuals escape injury), they cannot again obtain, in this city, a situation in any family. This may seem to be a severe measure to be meted out, but as it cannot affect the coachman who does his duty, it is only justice.

A SUBSCRIBER WHO KEEPS A CARRIAGE.

The New Opera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Knowing your influence in the musical world, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you, to beg you to intercede for a party of "unprotected females," who are very desirous of seeing the new opera of Signor Arditi. Can you not bring about an afternoon representation of it, so that we can go without gentlemen? If so, you will win the grateful heart of

A STRANGER IN THE CITY.

SLAVES FOR KANSAS.—The Highflyer, in this morning from Louisville, brought between fifty and sixty slaves, belonging to families who are on their way from Kentucky to Kansas. The slaves who came in the Highflyer consisted of persons of all ages, sexes and shades of color, and were a good looking, well dressed and apparently well fed party, and came as cabin passengers. Since the opening of the river full five hundred slaves have arrived from the Ohio river, on their way to Kansas. The J. H. Lucas took up nearly 100, the Star of the West 100, the Chambers 50 to 75, and almost every boat that has started up the Missouri river since the opening of the river, has taken up a larger or smaller number. The slaves are in almost every case taken in the cabin, while poor white families, going to the same place, take passage below or on deck. One gentleman from South Carolina, who, with his family, went up in the Star of the West last week, had fifty slaves in the cabin, and another thirty, and still another had twenty.—*St. Louis News, March* 21.

EXPORTS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR, 1855.—The Chicago *Tribune* says the exports of Lake Superior for 1855 are as follows:—

Copper, gross, 4,756½ tons, or refined, tons, 3,228½, at 27 cents per lb	$1,797,450
Iron in blooms and ore	128,000
Fish in casks	20,000
Total exports	$1,945,450

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The farce called "That Blessed Baby" having proved unusually amusing, will continue to be performed in connection with the popular spectacle of "Mazeppa," throughout the week, after which the latter will give place to a series of very novel performances by a company of French artists.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels are every evening adding fresh laurels to their fame by their inimitable performances in the popular pantomimic spectacle of the "Green Monster," the wonderful tricks, transformations, &c., in which are most astonishing to behold. Previous to the spectacle to-night, the ballet of "Katey, the Vivandiere."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Halford's comical and musical extravaganza, entitled "Cosmon, the Slave of Love," will be produced here, for the first time, this evening. The leading parts are in the hands of Mr. Burton, Mrs. Howard and Miss Julia Miles. The comedietta styled "The Cozy Couple," and the farce of "That Blessed Baby," will also be played.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—Miss Keene and her popular and talented auxiliaries, Misses Reignolds and Wells, Messrs. Jordan, Bass, Johnston, &c., continue the recipients of hearty applause from large and fashionable assemblages for their graphic portraitures of the various characters in the drama of "Camille" and the extravaganza of "Novelty."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Wallack will this evening personate his famous character of Jacques in Shakspere's favorite play of "As You Like It," supported by Miss Louisa Howard (her first appearance) as Rosalind, and the talent of his popular company. Mr. Holland and Miss Gannon afterwards perform in the comicality, "To Oblige Benson."

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—This pleasant and popular little theatre is always crowded by the friends and admirers of those juvenile pets, the Wood and Marsh children. These miniature actresses and actors will this evening repeat "Black Eyed Susan" and "A Loan of a Lover."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS tender an attractive programme of songs and dances, and the ludicrous burlesque called "The Happy Man," for to-night.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE OHIO—LARGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT AT PITTSBURG.—The wharf yesterday presented a lively scene. More than one thousand men were busily engaged in placing goods and merchandise of all descriptions on the steamers and an equal number were on board ready to receive them. A large number of boats with thirty-nine hundred tons of freight arrived in a single day, and five or six more were expected during the night. On Saturday and Sunday ten boats left for ports below with full loads, and almost an equal number departed yesterday. But these have scarcely made an impression on the immense amount of goods here ready for shipment, which is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons, and large quantities are received every day via the Central Railroad.—*Pittsburg Post, March* 26.

OPENING OF RIVER NAVIGATION IN NEW JERSEY.—On Sunday last numerous persons walked across the river on the ice from Burlington to Bristol. Yesterday, (Tuesday), only two days afterwards, the river from Trenton down was entirely clear of ice, and the steamer Forrest came up to our wharf. We put this on record as an item for the future. As the boat came to at Beverley she was greeted with three cheers. At Burlington and Bristol cannon were fired in honor of her unexpected arrival. At Florence, all the hands in the iron works turned out and gave three cheers. Indeed, the whole river population seemed intoxicated with joy at the welcome sight. No wonder, for we have had three long months of suspension of navigation.—*Trenton Gazette, March* 26.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN RICHMOND.—We learn from the Richmond *Enquirer* that the completion of the Washington statue in Richmond is provided for in the appropriation bill passed at the late session of the Legislature.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—The water was to have been let into the Western division of the Pennsylvania canal on the 24th inst.

Married.

At Washington, D. C., on the 7th of February last, by Rev. Francis E. Boyle, HENRY L. JOHNSON to Miss EMILY E. FITZGERALD, both of that city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—The announcement of my marriage with Mrs. Clarissa C. Rodgers, in your paper of yesterday, is entirely false. Please insert this, and oblige yours, &c.,

JAMES S. REYNOLDS, Jr.

Died.

On Monday evening, March 24, AUGUSTINE UNDERHILL, only child of John and Kate S. Dixon, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of his father, 177 West Sixteenth street, without further notice.

English and Canada papers please copy.

On Tuesday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM FERGUSON, son of Mr. Andrew Ferguson, deceased, late of Nolagh, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 17 years.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 461 Pearl street, to Greenwood, this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

In this city, on Wednesday, March 26, RUSSELL WILKINSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relations and friends of his family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, tomorrow afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of WILLIAM J. DUBB, No. 26 Eighth avenue, N. Y.

Hudson, Providence, Nantucket and California papers please copy.

On Wednesday, March 26, CATHERINE, daughter of Wm. Grullary Green, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 284 West Sixteenth street.

On Wednesday, March 26, ELLEN, widow of the late James Watson, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, 239 Madison street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

On Wednesday morning, March 26, JANE RAYMOND, aged 3 years, 3 months and 17 days, after a short and severe illness, of congestion of the brain, only daughter of Dr. Walter and Susanna H. D. Reilly.

Her funeral, to Greenwood, will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from their residence, 323 Second avenue.

Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

On Wednesday, March 26, JOHN TORREY, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 93 Bedford street, to-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

On Wednesday, March 26, AGNES MARIA, daughter of James and Maria Ferris, aged 8 months and 13 days.

Their friends and relations are requested to attend the funeral, from their residence, 52 Madison street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

San Francisco and London papers please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday, March 26, WILLIE, infant son of Captain John E. and Eliza Barstow, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, 76 Fourth street, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Wednesday, March 26, GEORGE, infant son of John and Margaret Burnett, aged 4 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 204 East Nineteenth street.

In this city, on Wednesday, March 26, ELENOR VAN KEUREN, widow of the late Jasper Van Keuren, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her mother in-law, Rachel Van Keuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mariam Langdon, 181 West Twenty-seventh street, tomorrow morning, at nine o'clock, without further notice.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, March 26, SARAH JANE, wife of Augustus W. Kelly, and daughter of Randolph Brant, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, 207 West Eighteenth street. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment.

On Wednesday, March 26, of erysipelas, ROBERT HUTCHINSON, son of Wm. F. and Ann A. Leonard, aged 4 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, this afternoon, at three o'clock, for interment.

Our babe has gone—he's free from pain—
On earth he was our joy;
But yet we hope to meet again
In heaven our darling boy.

On Saturday, March 22, EMILY B. ANDERSON, corner of Fourth and South Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

On Wednesday, March 26, MONTGOMERY W. MEAD, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, 288 Hicks street, between President and Carroll streets, South Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 96 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, JAS. WATERS, in the 67th year of his age, boot and shoe dealer, a native of the city of Coventry, England.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

On Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, CAROLINE P. H., wife of William Pile, aged 41 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother, B. F. Champny, 22 Sussex street, Jersey City, this afternoon, at four o'clock.

In this city, on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, after a long and painful illness in the 35th year of her age, ANGELINE, wife of the late William Augustus Morrell, and daughter of Joseph Booth, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

Her funeral will take place at her father's residence, 37 Nesbitt street, Newark, N. J., to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

In this city, suddenly, on Tuesday, March 25, WM. L. BAXTER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Manhassett, L. I., to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

At Savannah, Ga., in the City Hotel, on Wednesday, March 19, 1856, of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM LARKIN, aged 25 years, a resident of Williamsburg, L. I.

His remains were interred at Laurel Grove Cemetery. Mr Larkin was attached to the New York and Savannah steamship for a number of years. Mr. L. was a young man of exemplary conduct, and greatly beloved by those who knew him. His friends in Williamsburg will be grieved to hear of his death.

California papers please copy.

In Albany, on Friday, March 14, 1856, of consumption, HENRY G. DEPEALL, aged 20 years and 4 months.

At Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., on Monday, March 17, HORACE DUSLEY, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name	Leaves	Date	For
Fulton	Havre	Mar. 12	New York
Canada	Liverpool	Mar. 13	Boston
Bremen	London	Mar. 15	New York
Atlantic	Liverpool	Mar. 19	New York
Arma	Havre	Mar. 20	New York
Asia	Liverpool	Mar. 22	New York
Washington	Southampton	Mar. 26	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Ericsson	New York	Mar. 29	Liverpool
Persia	New