

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 145

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street. -MARTHA. Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. -THE KINGS. Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock.

OBORNE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL. School of Ministers, BROADWAY, between 2d and 3d streets. -THE SHERIDAN. Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. -ETRIOPAN SINGERS. DANIELS, & Co. -THE IRISH DRAGON.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Broadway. -SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, &c. -THE FAIRY CHARADES. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. -THEO. COMBATES, BURLESQUE, &c. -U. S. MAIL.

GOLEBY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS. -BALLADS, BURLESQUE AND FANTASIES.

BROOKLYN ATHLETICUM. -ROBERT HELMER, THE GREAT CONJUROR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 63 Broadway. -Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. -EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL WORKS BY LIVING ARTISTS.

STUDIO BUILDING, 15 South street. -MAD'S STATUES IN MARBLE.

New York, Saturday, May 5, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday nothing of importance was transacted. The bill providing for the payment of claims of loyal persons for stores and subsistence furnished the army, was laid over until Tuesday next.

In the House a resolution expressive of regret at the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia was unanimously adopted. A bill to pay a certain private claim growing out of the burning of vessels by the private Shenandoah was passed. The bill to revise the grade of General in the Army was then taken under consideration, and an amendment to the effect that there should be but one lieutenant general hereafter, in case of a vacancy occurring in that office, was lost.

Mr. DeWitt, of Connecticut, addressed the House on the obligations of the country to General Grant. Mr. Shellabarger claimed, as an additional honor for the General, that he had proposed before the destruction of slavery a month before the President issued his proclamation of emancipation. The bill revising the grade was passed finally, by a vote of 110 yeas to 11 nays. It was originally introduced by Mr. Washburne, on the 16th of December last, and reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments. A message from the President in relation to pardons granted and property seized as abandoned and belonging to a belligerent enemy, was received and ordered to be printed. The session to-day will be devoted to general debate.

THE CITY.

Only one case of cholera and two of varioloid were reported on the ship Falcon yesterday. The cabin passengers of the England were allowed to come to the city; but the steerage passengers remain on board.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted asking power from the Governor to provide establishments for the detention and accommodation of passengers arriving on infected vessels, and also to remove and provide for such persons as reside in cellars or dwellings, when, in the opinion of the Board, such action becomes necessary for the preservation of public health.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday the question of the removal of the right of a liquor dealer to sell at more than one place on the same license. The decision is to the effect that a separate and distinct license is requisite for each place. Several petitions were entered before the committee by the liquor dealers who were not endorsed by the captains and action taken on their cases. Two arrests were made in New York and three in Brooklyn for violations of the law.

A meeting of the Missouri bondholders was held at the Town Rooms in Pine street yesterday afternoon. W. B. Johnson, Esq., presided, and the Hon. Mr. Foot, a member of the Missouri State Legislature, delivered a lengthy and eloquent speech in relation to the condition of the several railroads in his State. A committee of three bondholders having been appointed to wait upon the Governor of Missouri and confer with him on the subject of these common interests, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

To stimulate the exertions of the parties engaged in outwarring to effect the capture of John Ross, the alleged hero of the Wall street forgeries, a reward of five thousand dollars for his apprehension and an additional sum of ten percent on all the stolen money recovered has been offered by the Union and Continental National Banks. The affair is still in statu quo.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, the government gained a verdict for the recovery of a quartermaster's rent for a store, withheld by the lessee, on the ground that the store for that period had been so injured by a storm that it was untenable, and that the lessee had neglected to repair the same. The government claimed that by the law of the State the lessee was not bound to keep the store in question in repair unless it was so provided in the lease.

James Clarke, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday decided to continue the injunction restraining the New York Mail Steamship Company from selling the King Star, on complaint of Mr. George Sumner, one of the stockholders of the company, setting forth that fraud had been committed in a recent attempt to sell the vessel. The injunction preventing a sale of other vessels of the company was removed.

The case of Carl Noelle, who is charged with embezzling several thousand dollars, the property of Meyer & Co., bankers, Berlin, Prussia, and for whose extradition several motions have been made on behalf of the Prussian government, has been again before Commissioner Newton; but the Sheriff of New York, who has the accused in custody at the suit of a party who has commenced civil suit against him, still declines to surrender Noelle to the United States officials. The matter has been again adjourned.

The case of the United States vs. John Lambert, who is charged with having stolen twenty thousand dollars in gold, at 400 Canal street, by applying chloroform, but by the watchfulness of the proprietor of the establishment, who suspected foul play, the whole amount was recovered and the robber arrested.

Anthony Reich, employed in the store No. 484 Eighth avenue, was burned so badly, on Saturday morning last, that he expired yesterday of his injuries.

A little girl named Adelaide Stinson fell into a pot of boiling water, on Wednesday last, on Twenty-fifth street, and died yesterday of the injuries received.

A fire occurred on Thursday night in the stables in row 443 and 451 Seventh avenue. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Five horses were burned to death. The loss is estimated at two thousand two hundred dollars.

The strike among the laborers in the Williamsburg neighborhood still continues.

The steamship City of London, Captain Mirhouse, of the London line, will sail at half-past nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Albany, Captain Treisman, for Southampton and Bremen, the Hamilton, Captain Walker, for Southampton and Bremen, and the Lafayette, for New York and Bremen, will sail to-day. The mails by the City of London and Lafayette will close at the Post Office at eight A. M. and those by the other vessels at half-past ten.

The new steamship Sheridan, Captain E. W. Holmes, of the Cromwell Line, will sail for New Orleans at three P. M. to-day, from pier 9 North river. Mails will close at the usual hour.

The steamship San Salvador, Captain Atkins, will sail at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 13 North river, for Savannah.

The steamship Quaker City, Captain William H. West, for Charleston, will leave pier No. 14 East river at three P. M. to-day.

The stock market was strong yesterday morning, but afterwards became somewhat unsettled. Governments were strong. Gold closed at 127 1/4.

There was rather more doing in business circles yesterday and a better feeling was prevalent. It having been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Brokers' Tax law is unconstitutional, business proceeded as usual, and there was more done than on any other day this week on 'Change. The grocery market was firm. Coffee was unchanged. Cotton dull. On 'Change flour was higher. Wheat also better. Corn easier. Oats firmer. Pork firmer. Beef steady. Lard a trifle higher. Whisky dull and nominal.

Secretary Stanton's Coup d'Etat—The Radicals Flanked.

Galileo was right. The world does move. The great gun of the radicals in the Cabinet, supposed to be firm as a rock, has been turned against them. Secretary Stanton, the slayer of the Philistines, has declared in favor of President Johnson's restoration policy. The radical reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress has proved too radical for Stanton. Perceiving, with the sagacity of an old campaigner, that this scheme is sure to prove a bad investment, he seizes the first occasion of a Cabinet council to express his unbounded admiration of the wise and beneficent policy of the administration. This movement of the enthusiastic Stanton at this crisis is as remarkable as the abandonment of the Jacobins by Danton in the midst of the bloody French "Reign of Terror." Danton, like Stanton, from the profession of a lawyer, became a republican leader remarkable for his energy and terrible activity against the rebels and copperheads of his day; but Danton, in pleading for mercy to the Girondists, brought upon himself the wrath of Robespierre and the axe of the guillotine. Stanton, like Danton, has evidently had blood enough of his own countrymen, and will also have to answer to his Robespierre of the convention; but, unlike Danton, Stanton, in having the balance of power on his side, will come off the victor. Thus the great outrage against justice and humanity perpetrated in the execution of Danton will, as an event in history, be rectified in the triumph of Stanton.

The lover of Plutarch may enlarge upon this parallel between Danton and Stanton, for there are abundant materials in the public career of these two distinguished men to pursue the comparison to any extent; but our purpose is secured in vindicating the memory of Danton in the living and successful example of Stanton. Everything depends upon the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The same virtuous act which one day and in one place adds another victim to the guillotine, on another day and in another place opens the door to a new epoch of power and glory. Secretary Stanton, with more patience and calculation than his French prototype, Danton, uses the political factions of his day and avails himself of the opportunity. Thus, with the decline of Cameron in the War Office, Stanton, by his adroit and successful flatteries of Gen. McClellan, secured the then powerful influence of that officer in his favor, till firmly fixed in the War Department, and then, quick to perceive the weak points of McClellan, Stanton, without remorse, cut him down. A politician of the shrewd and energetic character of Secretary Stanton, brought up in the school of Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan, and in the midst of a great revolution, perfected in his studies under Secretaries Seward and Chase, is not the man to play the subordinate to Thaddeus Stevens a moment longer than is necessary.

As it has been the rule of men in power in all ages of the world to seek a still higher elevation, we may assume that Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, has not forgotten himself in his services to the country. We may assume that there was something of personal ambition in his shelving of McClellan and in his attempt to disgrace Sherman, which, under all the circumstances, but for the prompt and effective interposition of General Grant, might have been successful. We may even venture upon the theory that the Secretary of War, as a professional politician, has learned how to trim his sails to the popular wind, and that he trims them accordingly, and has no more reluctance in parting company with Forney and Greeley than he had in cutting loose from the old broken down bulk of the democratic party. Certainly, as he has little to lose and a fair prospect of much to gain by a cordial support of President Johnson, there is nothing very surprising in this decision of the Secretary of War with the report of the Committee of Fifteen before him. He sees that his radical friends in Congress are on the road to ruin, and he has no disposition to be numbered among the victims of their folly.

The radicals profess to be incredulous; this thing is impossible, they say, but they are none the less alarmed. If Stanton deserts us, who can be trusted? This is the trouble. The discipline of the party camp is disturbed, confusion is introduced, and the conservative elements sympathizing with the administration are invited to take possession of the field. With Stanton in cordial co-operation with the President's policy, the State of Pennsylvania, in October, will cast out the faction of Stevens and Forney; for, according to the resolutions of their late convention, Stanton, in Pennsylvania, is the embodiment among the republicans of all that is good and great. And as Pennsylvania goes so will go the other great central States of the North, from New York to Illinois inclusive.

Secretary Stanton, in falling in with the policy of the administration, makes an important change among the figures on the Presidential chess-board; for thus Secretary Seward, as the head of the New York conservatives, may be overshadowed by the more vigorous Stanton and the first gun of the fall elections from the Keystone State. It is probable, too, that the Secretary of War and General Grant, as in all their relations heretofore, will soon be found in perfect accord on this paramount question of Southern restoration. The principles of Mr. Stanton may be patriotic, or they may be the seven democratic principles of John Randolph—the five loaves and two fishes; or the principles of the Albany regency, Machiavelli and Mephistopheles combined; but whatever they may be, when Stanton abandons his party worshippers of the radical camp we are safe in the conclusion that they are weighed in the balance and found wanting; that they are near the end of their reign, and that their kingdom is already divided among the Medes and Persians.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—Private advices from Washington are to the effect that the Senate will lay the appointment for Collector of this port on the shelf. It is reported that Mr. Morgan is the only republican Senator on the committee in favor of his confirmation. The radicals have no doubt taken this course to save their friends in the Custom House from removal until after the fall elections. But this will make no difference. The Secretary of the Treasury has full power to remove all the subordinate employes in the Custom House and appoint others in their places. We call upon him to exercise this power immediately, and thus defeat the scheme of the radicals to retain

office under an administration which they are opposing. Let Mr. Clinch make out a list of the radical employes and send them on to Washington for the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. There are plenty of competent men in the republican party, who sustain the policy of the administration, and will be glad to accept the positions thus made vacant.

That Old Woman with the Cholera. It is singular how often a little common sense will change a panic into a laugh. On Thursday the whole city was in the greatest alarm on account of the discovery of the first case of cholera, and yesterday everybody was joking about the very case that had caused all this alarm. It appears that on the corner of Ninety-third street and Third avenue there is a three-story frame house, which, up to Tuesday last, was inhabited by five families. The cellar was filled with stagnant water, the yard was crowded with goats and pigs, the surroundings were emphatically described as filthy. Among the residents of this house was a Mrs. Jenkins, and about a week ago she undertook to empty the privy in order to use its contents as a fertilizer for her potato patch. She proceeded with this work until Monday afternoon, when she became very ill, sent for a physician and died in a few hours. Half a dozen doctors investigated the cause of her decease, and it was formally decided that Mrs. Jenkins had died of Asiatic cholera. The whole neighborhood was excited, the terrible intelligence spread through the city like wild fire, and the Board of Health felt called upon to take very vigorous measures to prevent infection. Consequently the bedding and clothing of the deceased were immediately burned; six barrels of chloride of lime were strewed over the premises; the dead body was removed to the morgue; the other residents were ordered to vacate the house; a fire engine was employed to cleanse the building; the authorities threatened to burn if water did not purify it sufficiently, and shelter tents were provided for the accommodation of the poor people thus turned out of their home. More than this, an agent was appointed to keep watch over the sanitary condition of every person who had visited the dwelling while Mrs. Jenkins was ill, and a learned investigation was commenced as to the reason why cholera should make its first appearance upon a high bluff, like that at Ninety-third street, instead of in some swampy locality.

No one will deny that all these precautions were very proper under the circumstances, and that they were admirably designed to forestall any danger of contagion. Indeed, their obvious effect would be to scare people out of any idea of having the cholera. To be afflicted with the disease is quite bad enough; but when we are warned beforehand that our clothing will be burned, our houses and furniture drenched by fire engines, and our neighbors quarantined in shelter-tents, if we happen to die of the disease, no right-minded person will take the cholera if every possible care can save him from it. But to err is human, and doctors' decisions are not exceptions to the adage. Instead of having the desired effect of the very proper precautions adopted made everybody feel a little quailish, and rumors of other cholera cases in Mulberry street and elsewhere began to be circulated through the city. The public, in fact, were fast sinking into that state of fear which is a positive encouragement to epidemics, and not until yesterday's HERALD appeared did "that old woman with the cholera" change from a terror to a witicism. We published yesterday a letter from Mr. Jenkins, the husband of the deceased woman, in which he declares the statements in regard to the death of his wife decidedly erroneous. The friends of Mrs. Jenkins are more emphatic in conversation than in print. They assert that she did not die of cholera at all, but of a disease somewhat resembling cholera, with which she has been afflicted for more than a year past. Another correspondent puts forward the theory that Mrs. Jenkins died of inhaling the foul gases from the privy which she was emptying, and he shows that cramps in the stomach are among the symptoms induced by such inhalations. It is very likely that the husband and the friends are right and the doctors wrong. At any rate the public accept that conclusion. They remember the case of the old lady in Delancey street who was reported as having died of cholera, but who was afterwards ascertained to have been poisoned. They remember the case of the boy on the west side of the town who died of disease of the brain, but who was at once set down as a victim of cholera. They can see nothing so singular in the death of Mrs. Jenkins that they must call in the cholera to account for it. If a woman who had been ill for a year did not die after a week's work at emptying a privy then there would be some room for astonishment. We hope, therefore, that the Board of Health will not burn down the house of Mr. Jenkins. The investigation as to the cause of the unhealthiness of high bluffs may also cease. It is like the old scientific puzzle as to why meat decayed sooner in a light cellar than in a dark cellar, which was finally settled by the discovery that meat did not thus decay. Let the Board of Health suppress all such great nuisances as the bone boiling establishments and preserve the public mind from panic, and we shall have no cholera here even though a few old ladies do happen to depart this life for a better during the summer. But once start an uncontrollable panic and the city is doomed.

COLLAPSE OF A NATIONAL BANK AT WASHINGTON.—Our telegraphic dispatches of this morning announce the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington. The billholders are all secured by the United States securities deposited with the government, and there is no possibility for loss on that score. But there is no doubt a different story to tell as far as the depositors are concerned. They have relied upon good faith in the management of the bank. It is represented that the list of depositors is very large. As a matter of course there is great excitement among those who have trusted their funds to the bank. It was, we believe, a depository of the government; how much the general public have lost in this way does not appear. We fear that this is to be the fate of too many of these national bank institutions. They have been as a general thing organized on too loose a basis, without those safeguards which experience has shown to be necessary. They were the creatures of Chase, who conceived the idea that they would become a great political power, and a stepping stone for him to reach the Presidency. How many others are to follow this Washington bank time alone can tell; but Congress should take such

immediate steps by proper legislation as will compel all of the national banks to place themselves on a more substantial basis.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—INCREASE OF PUBLIC REVENUE.—There is a vast amount of property on this island which, under judicious management, might be made to return large revenues to the treasury and thus relieve the enormous burden of individual taxation now raised for the expenses of the city and county government. Let us look, for instance, at the large water line on the frontage of the North and East rivers and the Harlem river, which, under the present system of piers and wharves, is a most unprofitable source of public revenue compared to what it might be and ought to be. If, instead of the rickety, dangerous and filthy wharves now in existence, which, instead of being a means of large profit, require a considerable outlay annually to keep them in repair, the city government would only construct long docks of granite or iron, which might easily be extended to assume the dimensions of streets or boulevards, with commodious stores on each side, something on the plan of the Atlantic docks in Brooklyn, for example, the rents derived from them would bring millions into the treasury, and this plan would give us, besides, clean wharves, where the water traffic of the metropolis could be conducted decently, safely and efficiently. At present there is not one-tenth of the accommodation on our piers that we require, and as the business of the city is increasing every year, in a short time it will be necessary to build more piers and wharves, or commerce will be wholly obstructed.

We suggest, then, that a succession of solid granite or iron piers of the dimensions and character before referred to shall be constructed along the entire water front of both rivers from Harlem and Manhattanville to the Battery. The cost will be amply repaid by the increased revenue and the economy in repairs. If, in addition, the next Legislature would appoint a respectable commission to open a connection from the Harlem river to Tubby Hook, uniting the North and East rivers at the upper end of the island, it would afford immense facilities for the transit of produce from the interior of the State, and give a clear water route round the city. This could be very easily done, and at very little expense. A trench twenty feet deep, and sufficiently wide for good sized steamers, sloops, schooners and canal boats, would be sufficient. The required cutting would not be quite a mile in length from Kingsbridge through Spuyten Duyvil creek to the Hudson river, which would require, perhaps, a little dredging to improve its availability for navigation. The flow of the tidal waters would keep the canal clear enough at very little cost.

There is another method whereby the public revenue could be enhanced, and that is by the reclamation of the waste marshes and meadows which line the water side all round the city. These lands are perhaps the richest for farming purposes in the vicinity. They cover over a million of acres, and yet they are at present entirely worthless, and do not pay a cent of taxes to the Treasury. If they could be reclaimed their value might be estimated at a thousand dollars an acre, bearing proportionable taxation. The Legislature of New Jersey, we perceive, has passed a bill for the drainage of marshes on that side of the river, and we do not see why New York should not reap equal benefit by increasing the property of the city in the same way. In England large tracts have been reclaimed and rendered valuable. It would only require a well constructed, impervious wall to shut out the tidal flow until the surface dried by evaporation, and the land would become almost immediately available—probably in one year—for arable purposes, and it would return a very handsome income to the city. With our proverbial ingenuity some plan certainly can be devised to accomplish this. It is unnecessary to add that the success of such a measure in connection with the improvements we have proposed in uniting the two rivers at the head of the island, and the construction of permanent wharves all round the city would be a great public benefit, and would add many millions to the value of the property of the city.

HORRORS ON STEAMBOARDS.—We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the horrible manner in which steerage passengers are stowed away and treated on board emigrant ships. The latest case is that of the English emigrant steamship Queen, which arrived at this port a few days ago. It appears from the statement of the steerage passengers on board this steamer that the berths were only twenty inches wide and were arranged in tiers of twelve each. Two tiers formed one compartment, each of which was about thirteen feet in length, ten in breadth and eight in height. Twenty-four persons thus occupied one compartment, a space not more than sufficient for sixteen. The foul smell in the compartments, especially during a gale of wind, which lasted the greater part of three days during the first week of the voyage, was intolerable. During the gale it was impossible for women and children to go on deck, and the stench in the steerage during that time was abominable. The ship, in fact, was overcrowded with passengers. One poor woman had no berth at all; but another woman, pitying her, allowed her to sleep at the foot of her berth. Another woman, who had a child with her six months old, and for whose passage she paid £2 15s., was allowed only one berth for herself and child. Is there any wonder that under circumstances like these the cholera or some other pestilence should break out on board a vessel so crowded and so badly ventilated? Another thing is mentioned as prevailing on board, which is a disgrace to civilization; that is the indiscriminate manner in which the married and unmarried were huddled together. Young unmarried women were obliged to dress, undress and sleep in the same compartment with men, married and unmarried. Altogether a state of things like that witnessed on board the Queen would scarcely be tolerated in a tribe of Digger Indians or among a cargo of Coolies. We again appeal to Congress for an amendment to the emigrant passenger act, which shall preemptorily forbid the overcrowding of passenger ships and prescribe a greater amount of area for each person than that now allowed by law. Provision should also be made for the prevention of cruel treatment to passengers by petty and other officers of emigrant ships, and more stringent requirements should be made in regard to the quantity as well as quality of provisions furnished. Until Congress takes hold of this

subject with vigor and acts upon it promptly we no doubt shall before long hear of outrages and mortality on emigrant vessels that will horrify the community.

THE RADICALS SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.—The radicals have had a great deal to say about their being the soldiers' friends, but the action of the party in the United States Senate reveals to the public the hollow-heartedness of their professions. General Frank P. Blair, who resigned his position in Congress to engage in fighting the battles of our country, and by his gallant deeds worked his way up to the foremost rank of our civilian generals, was nominated by the President for Collector of internal revenue, and the radicals not only refused to confirm him, but rejected the appointment. General Blair is recognized as one of the most efficient officers in the volunteer service during the late war. He served with great credit to himself and his country in all the campaigns of General Sherman, and was with that officer in command of a very important portion of the army on the march from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and from there into North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered. He certainly has earned the gratitude of the public. The President, appreciating his valuable services, appointed him to an office, and no person can possibly raise a doubt in regard to his qualifications to discharge the duties; yet the Senate rejected him. Nor is this all. General Sickles, who has been in the foremost rank where the battle raged the fiercest, and has lost a leg in the service of his country, is appointed Minister to a foreign country and the Senate forthwith lays the appointment on the table and refuses to confirm him. With this record, what becomes of the boasted friendship of the radicals for the men who fought our battles? Here is a direct refusal on the part of the radicals to allow those men who saved the nation to share its official patronage. It is well that they have shown the cloven foot thus early. The people can now see who are the true friends of our gallant soldiers—the radicals in Congress or the President.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MERCHANTS' BROKERS.—No better commentary can be offered on the loose manner in which the Legislature of this State acts upon measures brought before it than the announcement of the passage of the bill taxing brokers and commission merchants. Here is a measure which taxes all those men engaged in the commission and merchandise brokerage business out of existence, yet it passes the Legislature without attracting any particular attention and meets with but little opposition from any source. The class of men who are affected by the bill by their energy and enterprise draw a large amount of business to this city. The benefit derived is not alone confined to goods purchased of the brokers and commission merchants, but parties owe here secure their supply in every other class of goods at this port. This, creating a demand, opens the market and furnishes inducement to wholesale dealers everywhere to send their wares and merchandise to this point. But here comes a bill, hastily passed by the Legislature it seems, without any consideration and almost by unanimous consent, which, if enforced, will compel nearly every class of merchandise brokers and commission merchants to abandon their business and seek a livelihood elsewhere. Nor is this all. It effectively shuts the door against a large portion of the trade with foreign countries at this port, and drives it to other points. Had our Legislature been called upon to enact laws for the relief of Boston and Philadelphia they could have adopted no measure more appropriate for that purpose than the bill in question.

We trust that this will be a warning to our business men, and awaken them to the necessity of electing men to the Legislature hereafter who will look after the interests of our own State, and not pass bills for the special benefit of some other city and State. If there is anything that will arouse our merchants and business men to do their duty in this respect, this ought to have that effect. The bill to tax merchandise brokers ought to open the eyes of the public to the necessity of sending men to the Legislature who have brains enough to know what they are voting for. In the meantime we trust that those injured by the measure will unite together and test the law in the courts. In this is their only hope until the assembling of the next Legislature. Unless it can be set one side in this form the business of the metropolis, taking in view the effect of the inconsiderate action of the Legislature and the cholera combined, will be deplorably dull during the summer.

Obituary. WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION. The country is not likely to be aware of veterans for a few generations to come. The veterans of the war for the Union are plentiful enough now; but there are now alive only three veterans of the war that made the country worth fighting for and the Union worth preserving. On Thursday last William Hutchings, who was one of the four men borne on the official pension roll as revolutionary soldiers, died in Brooklyn, Maine, leaving behind him Samuel Cook, of Hatfield, Mass.; Samuel Downing, of Carroll county, New Hampshire; and James Barham, of Missouri. He was twenty years old when the battle of Lexington was fought, and beat a drum for the first army that raised the standard of independence. History, which has always registered the names of such brave privates, fails to tell us whether he beat a drum through the whole war or occasionally pulled a trigger and killed fifty men. He was through it safely and returned to his former abode, in which he remained hidden until a year or so ago, when Congressman John Law took him and others out of their seclusion, appealed to Congress for term, and obtained a bounty for each of three hundred dollars—a sum just sufficient to make their property respectable, if they worked hard enough. The Hutchings, we are told by a despatch announcing his death, that something more is to be done. Special honors are to be accorded to the memory of the deceased at the funeral on Monday next at 10 o'clock. The story that great and rich republicans like ours are granted.

Coroners' Inquests. EARLY BURNED.—SINGULAR CASE.—Last Saturday evening George Delinger, a lad in the employ of Gustav Winter, proprietor of a paint store at 484 Eighth avenue, entered the cellar with a lighted lamp, and while there upset the lamp into a paint pot, which immediately took fire. The accident was given, when Mr. Winter ran down stairs and seized the burning pot for the purpose of throwing it in the street. As that time Anthony Reich, employed in the store, was in the act of going out, the cellar, when he met Mr. Winter on the stairs, which were very narrow. The pot becoming unmanageably hot Mr. Winter dropped it, in consequence of which he was severely burned and the clothes of Mr. Reich took fire. The latter was so fearfully burned that he died yesterday morning, at his late residence, 260 West Thirty-fifth street. The coroner's inquest will be held on the body, and a verdict of death from burns accidentally received, was returned by the jury. Deceased was thirty-one years of age, and was a native of Germany.

DEATH FROM SCALD.—CORNER GUY.—Yesterday had an inquest at 211 West Twenty-fifth street, on the body of Adelaide Stinson, a little girl three and a half years of age, whose death was the result of scalds accidentally received on Wednesday last, by falling into a pot of boiling water. The pot had been removed from the stove and set on the floor, and while the steamer's legs were turned the deceased in running backwards fell into the water, which was scalding at that time.