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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XIX.....No. 83.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—KING HENRY VIII—COOL FOR NOTHING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE GLADIATOR—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE SCAPEGOAT—BREACH OF PROMISE HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY P. P.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Afternoon and Evening—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—GOOD FELLOW—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, NICOLO FAMILY—BAGNELOD'S TORMENTS—Evening—THE OLD BREWERY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—LILLIPUTIAN KING—MAMMOTH LADY AND LIVING TRAINED ANIMALS.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPEAN OPERA TROUPE.

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS IN THEIR NEGRO ENTERTAINMENTS.

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway—Day and Night.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—843 Broadway.

WHOLE WORLD—377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

New York, Sunday, March 26, 1854.

Settlement of the Black Warrior Case.

We learn by telegraph from the South that Capt. Bulloch of the Black Warrior has accepted a proposal from the Cuban authorities to pay a fine of $6,000, and receive his vessel back: likewise that the Black Warrior was to sail on Wednesday last for this port. Capt. Bulloch, we need hardly observe, has acted like a man of business in the matter, and has looked exclusively to the interests of his employers. He, knowing the character of the present administration, and considering that all Mr. Pierce's promises of protection to Americans abroad were mere empty boasts, decided that it was better for the owners of the Black Warrior to appease the rapacity of the Cuban officials with a spontaneous gift of $6,000 than to await the issue of the reclamations to be made by Mr. Soulé at Madrid. Had he placed any reliance on the sincerity of the President or the energy of our government, there cannot be a doubt that he would have refused to pay one cent of the audacious claim of the Cubans. The sequel will show whether he judged rightly or not. His acquiescence in the demand made upon him obviously constitutes no waiver of the rights of this government upon that of Spain for satisfaction and redress. On the contrary the duress, in which Capt. Bulloch was placed, and the infamous extortion practised upon him, ought to inspire our agents with fresh vigor in prosecuting our claims. Not only the $6,000 paid but full damages should be insisted on; we wish we could add that the character of those who will make the demand rendered it probable that if would be obtained.

The News.

The Cunard steamer due at this port with three days later news has been out nearly fifteen days from Liverpool. Owing to the startling announcement published in London just previous to the sailing of the Pacific, to the effect that the Russians had taken Kalefat and put all the Turks therein congregated to the sword, additional information is looked for with the most intense anxiety. The fluctuations in the various markets, consequent upon every slight change in the aspect of Eastern affairs, also causes the mercantile community to await further information with much nervousness. There was another advance in the price of flour in this city yesterday of 12½c. a 18¾c. per barrel, making a total rise since the receipt of the Pacific's news of about 25c. a 37c. per barrel. Common brands of State closed firm at $7 50 a $7 56¼. Corn remained firm at the advance previously noticed. Wheat continued to be held at about five cents advance. It was inadvertently stated yesterday that cotton was ⅛c. to ¼c. "dearer;" whereas there has been a decline on middling and lower grades, since Monday of last week, of fully ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound.

The politicians at Washington are represented as having been thrown into the most unparalleled state of excitement and confusion by the publication of Col. Clemens' letter, in which he defined the President's position with regard to the Nebraska-Kansas question. This extraordinary document, according to the despatch published under our telegraphic head, has produced a perfect *furore* at the White House. Gen. Pierce sent for the author, and endeavored to impress upon him the belief that he had misunderstood his (the President's) views. But the Colonel, it is alleged, adheres to his statement in all its essential features. This being the case, a grand flare-up between the parties and their particular friends may be expected at no distant day. Read the despatch, and then await further developements with as much patience as possible. Verily, Gen. Pierce is in a peculiarly perplexing predicament.

By the arrival of the steamship Northern Light yesterday, we are enabled to give the details of two weeks later news from California, which was foreshadowed the day previous by telegraph from New Orleans. A complimentary dinner was given in San Francisco on the 25th ult. to General Wool and Gov. Foote, by what may be termed the hard shell or old hunker branch of the democratic party in the new State. The mining intelligence is rather more favorable, and the work is represented as progressing with more activity and attended with more satisfactory results; but the shipments of gold still appear to be lessening in amount, as the sum which left San Francisco in the two vessels of the 1st inst., it will be seen, barely reach one million of dollars. A few more months will settle the question in regard to a falling off in the production of the mines. The summary of the news, which we give in another part of the paper, will be found highly interesting.

We learn from Oregon and Washington Territories that the weather was extremely cold during the month of January and part of February. An election had been held in the latter country, and it was believed that the democratic nominee for delegate to Congress—Mr. Lancanter—had been successful, though it was supposed that the whigs would have a small majority in the Legislature. Business was very dull and money scarce in Oregon; nevertheless, between politics, railroad schemes and favorable reports from the Southern mines, the people managed to keep up considerable excitement. The Legislature, which adjourned on the 2d ult., after a session of sixty days, ordered a vote to be taken next June on the question of forming a State government. A charter was granted for a railroad from Lafayette to Portland, and various other acts were adopted with regard to the establishment of new counties, the location of seats of justice, &c., all of which tend to illustrate the rapid advancement of our brethren in that far distant region. A strong movement was in progress in the South for the formation of a new Territory, to be composed of adjoining portions of California and Oregon, the inhabitants of which districts allege that they are so far away from their respective capitals as to be scarcely ever heard or thought of by either the Legislature or administrative officers. Memorials will shortly be forwarded to Congress on the subject.

Additional advices from Mexico declare that Gen. Alvarez, instead of being deserted by the Acapulco revolutionists, was still in the field and engaged in fortifying La Providencia. A company of Mexican troops on their way to Sonora had been nearly destroyed by the Apache Indians. Further, several of the officers of the United States frigate Portsmouth are reported to have dined with President Walker prior to his departure from Ensenada. This does not by any means look as though the spirit of filibusterism and revolutionism had been extinguished, as is asserted by the last Mexican journals received.

The Northern Light brought files of West India papers to the 11th instant, from which we have extracted some interesting items regarding the prospects of the crops, the trade and sanitary condition at Jamaica, Demarara, and British Guiana. We publish an article from the *Colonial Standard*, (Kingston,) on the possibility of our merchantmen accepting of letters of marque from Russia during the impending war. This article will no doubt attract attention at this time.

Many bills pertaining to matters in this city and vicinity were under consideration in our State Legislature yesterday. The Senate settled the dispute relative to the fees of our Corporation Counsel, by the engrossment of a bill prepared by that officer himself, in which he consents to such a reduction of his perquisites as is satisfactory to himself and the entire New York delegation. Notice was given of a bill to amend the wharfage act so as to extend its application to Kings county—the charges hereafter to be, on vessels under fifty tons burthen fifty cents per day, over fifty and under one hundred tons, seventy-five cents, and twenty-five cents for each additional hundred tons.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company—the object being, it is said, to connect the two oceans through the medium of rivers in New Granada. The capital is set down at one million of dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to fifty millions. A proposition to submit the prohibitory liquor bill to the people for ratification was laid on the table, as was also a joint resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 12th of next month, and another condemning the alien clause in the Nebraska bill. Owing to the near approach of the time for final separation, it is thought that our law-makers will not be able to accept the invitation of the Ten Governors to partake of their hospitality at Blackwell's Island. Our correspondent writes that some rich scenes occurred just prior to the adjournment yesterday, of which he promises a full account for to-morrow's paper.

Those who have been amused with the graphic and racy sketches of society in Washington by "The Man wot Nominated Frank Pierce," will be gratified to learn that that eccentric writer has concluded to remain a while longer at the national capital in order that he may take a general survey of matters and things thereabouts on the first day of April. The letter in another page will be found fully equal, if not superior, to any he has hitherto written.

Three employes were killed by the explosion of a locomotive on the New Albany and Salem railroad, in Indiana, last Friday. Fortunately for travellers, the engine was attached to a freight train.

The past week has been unusually severe upon persons afflicted with consumptive diseases—no less than one hundred and seventy-one persons having died of maladies that may be directly traced to the lungs, throat and chest. The total amount of mortality during the seven days was five hundred and thirteen, being an increase on the deaths of the previous week of thirty-three. One hundred and seventy-six of the deceased were adults, and three hundred and thirty-seven were children. On reference to the report of the City Inspector, we find the principal causes of mortality classified as follows:—Bronchitis, 11; consumption, 64; convulsions, 59; croup, 18; congestions, 23; debility, 13; dropsies, 46; fevers, 21; inflammations, 59; marasmus, 25; premature births and stillborn, 38; smallpox, 23; the other diseases, being designated by numerals, are not sufficiently worthy of note to require naming here. So far as regards sickness of a contagious character this list shows that our city was never in a more really healthy condition. The terrible, sweeping mortality among children, however, cannot fail to impress upon the mind of every reader the fact that there is something radically wrong in the system of feeding, clothing, and otherwise providing for the welfare of the juvenile portion of the community. The entire number of deaths among natives of the United States (361) only exceeded the total of children by twenty-five.

Those interested, both pro and con, in the proposition to extend Albany street through Trinity churchyard to Broadway, will doubtless peruse with attention the lengthy speech of Peter Y. Cutler, Esq., in opposition to the project, which is elsewhere given in full.

The News from California—Progress of Speculation.

The accounts brought by the United States steamships from San Francisco represent a state of commercial paralysis that we have long been expecting, and which invariably follows upon the reckless spirit of speculation that seems to have influenced all the mercantile operations in that quarter as well as at home for the last few years. The markets of San Francisco are glutted with merchandise of every description, and breadstuffs are even quoted at lower prices than in New York. There would appear to be supplies of goods on hand sufficient to meet the demands of the next two years, and it would not be at all surprising if, in the failure of a ready market, some of the large shipments that have taken place of late were to find their way back to this port. It is true that there is as yet no sensible falling off in the exports of gold, but it remains to be seen whether the present productiveness of the mines will prove an exception to the general rule of exhaustion by which, in this particular branch of industry, nature opposes bounds to the cupidity of man. The results already obtained from the gold mines of California, and the impetus which they have imparted to commercial speculation, must, in the usual course of events, lead to some extraordinary revulsion in the commercial world. The past experience of mining operations in other countries renders it probable that these results cannot be counted upon much longer, and the moment they begin to fail we may look forward to a crisis of greater severity and magnitude than any through which we have as yet passed.

The indications of an approaching disturbance of the artificial prosperity which this country has been enjoying since the discovery of the gold mines are in fact daily manifesting themselves, and resemble closely in their character the symptoms that preceded the disastrous crisis of 1837. Rents are everywhere rising with a rapidity wholly without precedent, being in some localities about thirty and in others fifty per cent higher than they were five years since. The building mania, both in this city and elsewhere, seems to have infected all classes of the community; the amount of money invested in bricks and mortar alone during the last six years being probably little short of $663,000,000. The sums sunk in railroads during the same period may be estimated at about $287,000,000. States, counties, cities, towns and villages, are issuing bonds to carry out these projects, and are getting into debt in every possible way. Not one of these States, counties, or cities, ever expect to pay those debts, and as in the competition induced by over-speculation many of these railroads must prove failures, it is doubtful whether if called upon they will pay even the interest. Even in our own State, which has been hitherto the freest from this mania of speculation, we have agreed to increase our State debt from ten to fifteen millions. The same indications are to be observed in our banking operations. The number of banks generally exhibits an increase within the last six years of thirty and in the city of New York of fifty per cent. The capital invested in them is estimated at upwards of $65,000,000. To obtain business, it is evident that these new banks must run great risks. To compete with the older establishments they are obliged to advance money on questionable bills and securities, and thus impart an artificial stimulus to trade. Persons of small means, tempted by the facilities of obtaining money which these concerns present to them, launch out into extensive and hazardous enterprises, which the first commercial check will bring down by the run, and carry with them in their ruin the establishments on which they have been depending for support.

So it is, also, in the details of the private expenditure of our merchants and traders generally. As in all cases where men speculate and live upon the money of others, no bounds appear to be set to the growing extravagance and luxurious tastes of the classes whose position, owing to the causes we have just described, is so precarious. Fine houses, carriages, dinners and balls, rivalling in splendor and costliness the entertainments of the landed aristocracy of the Old World, form agreeable episodes in careers but too frequently commenced in folly and ending in ruin. To judge by the amount of wealth displayed on the style of living and on the personal appearance of the Potiphars of our mercantile community, the commercial prosperity of New York would appear to a stranger to be based on some real foundation. He little suspects that it is but an airy structure, built almost entirely upon credit, and which the first adverse wind would lay prostrate. Half these people are in fact living beyond their means, and the misfortune is that the tide of folly and extravagance has set in with such force amongst them that they cannot turn back if they would. It is to these causes that may be attributed the absorption of the sober and industrious middle classes that are to be found in almost every other community. We have, in fact, but two classes of population in our city—the very rich and the very poor; for the man that has too much honesty to speculate upon the money of others, in order to keep up false appearances, must be content to be classed in the latter category. Our city architects and builders will, in any case, drive him into one or other of these classifications, for the construction of our modern habitations presents no medium between the palace and the hovel.

It is evident, from the facts just stated, that although we may be receiving from forty to fifty millions of gold annually from California, the credit system is expanding far beyond the legitimate limits to which the material wealth derived from this and other sources would justify its extension. When States, cities and individuals, are all borrowing and keeping up an expenditure greater than their income, it is certain that the first shock that commercial credit receives will lead to the most disastrous results.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE REFORMED CITY.—A contract for paving Grand and Fulton streets, amounting to nearly one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, was advertised by the Common Council of 1853, and awarded to John Cook & Co. by them, which award, according to the decision of Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, delivered December 7, 1853, was illegal in every particular. Mr. Flagg is of the same opinion as Judge Hoffman, and is well satisfied that Cook & Co. are proceeding in the construction of the work illegally, while other parties, to whom the Court says the contract properly belongs, have commenced a suit against the city in the Superior Court, for damages sustained, amounting to sixty thousand dollars.

This is reform with a vengeance! The chief financial officer admitting the illegality of the contract, and yet paying the bills as fast as they are presented—at the same time he is aware that he or his successor will have to pay again to the parties whom the Court says have vested rights in the matter.

Who are the outsiders interested in this work? It surely cannot be any members of the pure reform Common Council; and surely there is strength of right and honesty enough amongst them to inquire into and arrest the further progress of this barefaced operation.

GEORGE SANDERS AND LOUIS KOSSUTH.—The rejection of George Sanders by the Senate has induced the Consul at London and the Hungarian exile, Kossuth, to write letters on the subject, which were published yesterday. Though written in the same spirit and with the same view, the letters differ as much as the men. That of Sanders—we have the less hesitation in saying it, as we can hardly be charged in any respectable quarter with having approved of his appointment—is manly, straightforward, and sensible. It will raise him in the opinion of all who read it. Kossuth's letter is best described by the simple statement that it is just what might have been expected of him. It is visionary, vaporing, and devoid of all practical meaning. Mr. Sanders could hardly have found a worse advocate to plead his cause before the American people.

GEORGE LAW'S MUSKETS GONE AT LAST.—Everybody is inquiring what was the real destination of the clipper bark Grapeshot, which sailed on Friday, nominally for the West Indies, with Law's muskets on board. Most newsmongers are inclined to think she has gone to Constantinople to serve the Turks, and many stories have been afloat, connecting George Sanders with their sale, &c. If she has gone to Turkey, we shall hear more of the matter. Rumor says that the President has resolved to recall Mr. Spence in consequence of his speech to the Sultan; what will he do to George Law? But, why is it not possible that the Grapeshot left, as stated in her clearance, for the West Indies? Is there no island in those parts, where a few thousand muskets in the hands of filibusteros might be particularly useful at the present time?

THE LIQUOR PROHIBITORY BILL.—Nothing now remains but the action of Governor Seymour to make the liquor prohibitory bill a law, to take effect in December, or to throw it overboard altogether for the present. A good deal of curiosity is excited among the public with respect to the probable course of the Governor. When the law was first proposed in this country, in the State of Maine, the bulk of the members of the Legislature disliked it at bottom, but had not the courage to say so openly or to vote it down. They therefore voted for it, relying secretly on the supposed antipathy of Governor Hubbard to such a law, and expecting him to save them by vetoing it. Mr. Hubbard, being a shrewd man, had no notion of sacrificing himself to save his disinterested friends in the Legislature; and much to their astonishment and dismay, signed the bill as soon as it was presented to him. His conduct had the effect of sinking him and the Legislature together. All political parties were shattered, and from that day to this Maine politics have been a scramble, luck deciding the fortune of the day. We may safely consider that something of a similar kind has been operating in our own Legislature. Many of the members who have voted for the bill would be delighted to see it vetoed, though they lacked the courage to oppose its passage by their own votes. Whether Governor Seymour would share the fate which Governor Hubbard dreaded, in the event of his vetoing it, is a very different matter. It must always be remembered that the question involved in the prohibitory liquor law is now purely political. The moral basis on which it was originally started was thrust out of view long ago. The establishment of teetotalism by law is now a mere whig doctrine—the only remaining party principle round which they rally their forces. It was taken up by the whigs when the election of Mr. Pierce destroyed their party, and it was seen to be utterly hopeless to reconstruct it on any of the planks of their old platform. A fair majority of the defeated party accepted teetotalism and the prohibitory law as their future watchword. With the aid of those democrats who are favorable to the passage of such a law, they have succeeded in obtaining the control of the two branches of the Legislature, and they have been obliged to pass the Maine law whether they would or no. Now, should Governor Seymour sanction it, the result would obviously be the same as that which followed its enactment in Maine. Parties would be broken up, the present political leaders driven into obscurity by the inevitable revulsion in public sentiment, and political affairs generally thrown into confusion for some years to come. Mr. Seymour would not escape the general melee, and his career would clearly be ended. On the other hand, should he veto it, a strong party, comprising a respectable sprinkling of conservative whigs with a large body of democrats, would insist on running him again. Whether they could carry the State is not certain. Until the liquor law has been tried, there will always continue to be a strong prejudice in its favor. But those opposed to it would make great exertions, and it is the only chance of political resurrection offered to Mr. Seymour. On the whole, the chances are very evenly balanced. The confidence expressed by the whig teetotal leaders would lead one to suppose that they apprehended no danger from the Governor; while, on the other hand, the tone of his message seems clearly to indicate that constitutional scruples would interfere to prevent his sanctioning a sumptuary law. A few days will now decide the question.

OUR SUMMER RETREATS—WHERE SHALL WE GO IN THE HOT WEATHER?—Now that summer is close at hand, when everybody, rich and poor, will endeavor to leave the city, if possible, in order to secure some of the salutary benefits arising from a short trip and stay in the country, a few words about the principal watering places in the neighborhood of New York may not be amiss. To secure the greatest and most important requisite to ourselves, good health, it is necessary that all should avail themselves of the opportunity that warm weather presents, and fly to the country for pure air, untainted by mud, filth and other garbage, and where persons will be able to take healthful recreation, and view with delight the wonders of nature, compared with those of art as seen during all the other months of the year in large cities. The aristocratic portion of our inhabitants, with boundless wealth at their command, can proceed whither they please. Saratoga Springs, Niagara Falls, Newport, Long Branch, Cape May, the White Mountains, and the Catskills, are no novelty to them, for they visit these places of dissipation regularly every year, where they are half-starved, ill treated by the landlords, and receive no benefit whatever for their trip, but, on the contrary, are always swindled our of their money and time. Pleasure they have none, and recreation very little. In fact, all who put up at these large piles of laths and plaster return to their homes quite disgusted and disappointed with everything they have seen while sojourning out of the city. None profit by the operation except the landlords, who charge enormously for what they never give, namely, board. This system of treating those who dwell in large cities has a very detrimental effect; that is, it prevents the middle classes from leaving the city for fear of being shaved, as it is vulgarly called, and prevents our farmers and country friends from bettering their condition in life; for the middle classes, who are always the most numerous, intelligent and powerful in this country, are afraid of venturing into the country, because, in the first place, the charge for board at the hotels is extravagant in the extreme, particularly to men of families; and in the second place, they have always been accustomed to eat heartily. Consequently, paying very high for board and receiving short commons does not constitute what they call health, happiness and enjoyment—the objects sought for in going to the country in the summer time.

Generally speaking, farmers living at a short distance from New York have capacious dwellings, with every accommodation, and are happy at all times to receive boarders from the city. To these the middle classes ought to go. Between this time and June the head of almost every family in comfortable circumstances can save seventy-five or one hundred dollars, with which he can proceed to any of the villages bordering on the sea shore, or those in the neighborhood of the Catskill or White Mountains, take up his quarters at the farmers' houses, where his family can have good board and lodgings for about four dollars per week—which is only one-fourth more than the amount demanded for a single day by the inexorable landlords of the large hotels. There, in these comfortable dwellings, large families especially can really enjoy themselves. Every convenience is afforded them in the way of quiet evenings, short rides down to the beach or up to the hills; children are permitted to roam around the farms without restraint, the food is of the very best description, and the bedchambers are airy and of large dimensions. Instead of the noise and bustle attending hotels, you can have seclusion, good accommodations and every convenience that can be desired even by the most fastidious. From your bedroom windows you can view the surrounding scenery, inhale the sweet fragrance of the jesamine and honeysuckle. In fact, the benefits to be derived from visiting the comfortable abodes of these country farmers amply repay the journey of city people. The expenses are light, the accommodations are good, the health of visiters is recruited, their stay prolonged, and their enjoyment is quiet.

At the large hotels in Newport, Saratoga, and Sharon Springs the scene of dissipation presented from June to September, is perfectly shocking to any one of a religious turn of mind, and disgusting to all sensible people who seek for pleasure and recreation. Humbug, swindling, flirtation, dissipation and semi-starvation, are the most prominent features of these establishments. If the waiters are not bribed with a douceur you will go away from the table groaning with all the luxuries of the season, almost as hungry as when first you entered. The effect produced by this mismanagement and extortion has been very injurious to the whole community, and especially to the middle classes.

The remedy for this evil is simple, and easily applied. Let all who are gifted with common sense avoid these large haunts of vice as they would a plague—let them discountenance the practice of crowding eight or nine hundred people into one building, for it is absurd to say that enjoyment or good health can be obtained in these "whited sepulchres," externally beautiful, but within full of misery and all uncleanliness. Patronise the farmers' houses, where you will get enough to eat, the free use, for a small compensation, of their horses and wagons—where you will enjoy chaste and pleasant society—where your children's servants will remain uncorrupted—where no inducements are held out to spending money foolishly—where, above all, you have the good will and respect of the jovial farmer and his industrious wife and family, who always take pleasure in ministering to the comforts and enjoyment of their city guests.

PUBLIC PARKS.—If there is any one thing which is wanted to make complete the attractions and comforts of our city, it is a large, commodious park—one in which the air circulates free and uncontaminated by the dust of crowded thoroughfares and turmoil of city life.

There is now a bill before the Legislature in regard to such a park, either in the centre or on the eastern side of the city, where sites are offered fitted by nature with all the charms of a rural retreat for our citizens. The proposed Jones' Wood Park has within it a large forest of trees, it is sufficient in length and breadth, the East river rolls on one side of it, and in the summer time the sea breeze, redolent with the perfumes of Long Island, fans it and lingers through its shades. It is undulating, its soil is fertile, it has enough of the romantic, in short it would be a resort for reverie and comfort. The only objection we have to this park is, it is too much on one side of the city, and not so well calculated by locality to benefit all classes as the Central Park. It would answer very well if no preferable site were to be had. But the Central Park is equally as well favored by nature as the Jones' Wood, and is more desirable because of being situated in the heart of the city.

This project has had its opposition in the Legislature, and indeed, what good project has not. Many attempts have been made, an every means resorted to, to destroy or annul the bill creating this park. This opposition cannot be accounted for, except it be that some private interest is to be served, or by the fact that there are always a class to be found ready to oppose any measure which has not for its direct object dollars and cents. There appears to be some of this class now at Albany, who seek to kill the project of this park. They can see no benefit in a measure that is not connected with money—the main spring of their being and action. They esteem a man for what he passes on 'Change—they meet him here and there as they would a bank note of good or doubtful currency—they live and move a sort of material substance, and jingle into the grave like specie into the vault. Talk to such as these till doomsday about public parks, the wants of the people, the beauties of nature, the perfume of flowers, pure air, and delightful scenery, and they will answer you by speaking of houses and lots, rise and fall in real estate, bills of expense, loss and gain, income and outgoes. They have no appreciation of feelings or tastes above this, and if they could have their will, they would tear off the ornaments of our public buildings, turn our monuments into paving stones, plough up the grave of Washington for a potato patch, and would have turned the Charter Oak and Penn's Treaty tree into saw logs and shingles. There is no use arguing against such natures.

We have only to say in support of this measure, that we are sadly in want of some large public park, and there is no spots in the city so well calculated for the purpose as the proposed Central Park or Jones' Wood. The largest cities in Europe have as much pride, and perhaps more, in their fine public squares and pleasure grounds, as they have in their public buildings and commercial resources. The Phœnix Park of Dublin, Hyde and Regent's Parks of London, the Champ de Mars and Elysées of Paris, and the other grand parks of Europe, have been long celebrated in prose and song. Why should we be behind these cities in this respect? If we compete with them successfully in all that creates wealth and power, why not in all that exalts the tastes and promotes comfort? Our present squares would answer very well for house yards and private residences, but none of them are fitted for public grounds.

The proposed Central Park, without much expense, could be laid out into walks, roads and avenues—it might be adorned with gardens, sculpture, and fountains, and then our tired and pent up citizens need not be compelled to go away from New York to Hoboken, Jersey City, Greenwood, Staten Island, and other places, to catch a breath of pure air, and the sweets of spring and summer. The rich and pure alike need this natural retreat, and taste, refinement and health all demand it. Either the Central Park or Jones' Wood let us have.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON sailed yesterday for Bremen, touching at Southampton, with 56 passengers and $204,194 in specie.

Breaking up of Old Tammany.

The following circular has been going the round of the city lately, and we believe that it is supported by many democrats, some of whom are members of the society, but as yet object to committing themselves openly:—

FOR REPEAL OF THE CHARTER OF TAMMANY SOCIETY.

To the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened:—

Your memorialists, citizens of the State of New York, respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal the act of incorporation known as the charter of Tammany Society or Columbian Order—

Because the society has never fulfilled the charitable objects set forth in its charter.

Because it ever has been and is now, a secret political organization, and nothing else, interfering in its corporate capacity with the political movements and public measures both of this State and of the United States—its sachems assuming authority to dictate to the private citizen and public men how they should vote and legislate.

The proscriptive terrorism of this secret political club, in its spirit and influence, excites a mingled feeling of fear and hatred, so that many of its well disposed members, as well as other citizens, are unwilling to incur its hostility by manifesting their desire to repeal the charter, although they promptly avow the measure to be essential to freedom in the exercise of suffrage, as well as conducive to the peace and welfare of the community.

Outsiders, at least, feel no longer any interest in the society, and the people generally would rejoice in its overthrow. There is, perhaps, no act of incorporation in the State whose repeal would give equal satisfaction. Who would regret the breaking up of the secret councils of such a set of politicians, whose influence is only used to injure and malign?

NURSERY FOR THE CHILDREN OF POOR WOMEN.—A number of wealthy and benevolent ladies of this city have recently commenced an important movement for the benefit of their less fortunate sisters. It is well known that many laboring women in this city are prevented from prosecuting their daily toil away from home by the fear that, during their absence, their helpless offspring will suffer by being left without protection, or in reckless or careless hands. We have received a circular from the ladies above mentioned upon this subject. They desire to raise funds sufficient to obtain a place where children can be left during the hours of labor, in charge of competent nurses, who will receive regular wages. It is proposed, also, to provide a separate nursery for the children of wet nurses, under the superintendence of an experienced matron. It is well known that the infants of these poor women are often sadly neglected, and the mortality among them is very great. Wet nurses are in the habit of paying half their wages towards the support of their children, and it is proposed that they pay "The Nursery" a smaller sum, and have the satisfaction of knowing that their infants are well cared for, though deprived of that nourishment intended for them. We trust that people who donate liberally to "missions" of all kinds will remember this movement, and give of their abundance. Donations in money or clothing will be received by either of the Directresses—Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, 80 East Twenty-first street, Mrs. John Wurts, 41 Bleecker street, or Mrs. Van Rensselaer, 5 Washington square.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship Relief, which left the city on Tuesday last with stores for the Brazil squadron, was detained till Thursday by head winds and thick weather in the lower bay. The following is a list of her officers, viz.:—Stephen C. Rowan, lieut. commanding; Samuel P. Carter, sailing master; George R. Griswold, purser; passed assistant-surgeon, Edward Hudson; passed midshipmen, J. F. Thornton, Walter W. Queen, D. B. Harmany.

City Intelligence.

NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE LAST WEEK.—From the City Inspector's report we gather the following statistics of the number of deaths during the past week:—

DEATHS.

Men	105	Boys	183
Women	71	Girls	154
Total			513

AGES.

Under 1 year	200	From 20 to 50 years	123
From 1 to 5 years	107	" 50 to 70 "	37
" 5 to 20 "	36	" 70 to 100 "	10

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

United States	316	France	5
Ireland	78	British Pos. in N. Amer.	2
England	12	Poland	1
Scotland	3	At sea	1
Germany	44	Unknown	6

The number of deaths by consumption were 64, and by the smallpox 23. This shows a decrease in the latter disease, which, during the past winter, has prevailed to an alarming extent.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—An adjourned meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of concerting measures for the purchase of this collection was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Dr. Francis presiding. A full compliment of members not being present, the meeting adjourned after a few minutes session. It was announced by the President that additional subscriptions had been obtained, and an agent appointed, who would shortly commence operations. The total amount of the sums subscribed will be made known at the next meeting on Saturday next.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

THE UNKNOWN MAN RECOGNIZED.—Yesterday the body of the man found drowned at the foot of South First street, was recognized as that of Patrick Hughes, a native of Ireland, 52 years of age. His home was with his daughter, Mrs. Farrell, corner of Hudson and Water streets. He was a man of property.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF CONSOLIDATION.—A public meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg and Bushwick, who are in favor of consolidation, intend to hold a public meeting at the Odeon on Wednesday evening next.

FINANCIAL.—On Friday evening the Board of Finance made the following appropriations:—

Deficiencies of previous appropriations	$12,874 34
Repairing streets	2,500 00
Cleaning streets and garbage carts	6,000 00
Completing engine house	400 34
Total	$21,774 68

BIGAMY.—Yesterday a man named Samuel D. Potts, was arrested by C. C. Austin, on a charge of having two wives. He was locked up for examination.

Personal Intelligence.

M. de Bodisco, nephew of the late Russian Minister to Washington, sailed for Europe in the steamship Washington, yesterday.

Chief Justice Williams, Iowa; Chief Justice Black, Pa.; Col. Harder, U.S.A.; Major Winship, U.S.A.; Lieut. Magruder, U. S. A.; Captain Murray, Ca.; Judge F. C. White, Utica; Ora Couch, Chicago; Col. H. P. Adams, Syracuse; Charles Thompson, Boston; F. Alger, Boston; Captain Massay, Hamilton, C. W.; Robert G. Hoffman, Baltimore; Hon. E. W. Bacon, Columbus, Ohio, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Mr. S. E. Beardsly, San Francisco.; John C. Dous, Esq., do.; Major Busher, U. S. A.; Major E. O. Mysk, U. S. A.; Col. C. H. Walker, Wis.; Col. R. M. Lee, Philadelphia; Hon. T. A. Johnson, Corning; Major E. S. Sibley, U. S. A.; Dr. Rising, Mass.; J. T. Warren, Cincinnati; and Gregory M. Wortabet, of Syria, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

W. Talmadge, New York; W. Fish, Montreal; C. Adams, New York, and M. J. Ryerson, New Jersey, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Prescott.

ARRIVALS.

From St Juan del Norte, in the steamship Northern Light:—Hon Joseph L White and servant, S Bayard Fish, Esq, Geo McMurray, John Caputon, Mrs O H Bogart and child, Madame Paris, Madame Carpeytor, J Proctor and lady, Mrs Close and child, J Sedgeley, lady and son, Mrs O'Neill and three children, M Nathan, lady and child, Mrs De Olivera and child, M Le Bussee, J Robinson, lady and child, Mr Johnson, lady and child, Capt M Hoyt, Mrs J Anderson, L Fox, lady and child, J Lamester, lady and child, H Tulloch and lady, F Baron and lady, R A Lace, Dr S Orosby, Eli Cook, Chas Wolley, N Brown, J W Bowers (Adam's express mess), J Bondy (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s do), R Baurhyte, E Moses, N H Golden, Geo Scott, S A Lengley, L V Hagaborn, O Greer, John Graham, J W Graham, G Graham, James Graham, J Ryan, A J Elder, J Crocker, J Pinney, Chas Tollman, J A Smith, J Proctor, J Temple, J Wall, A Bien, George Fry, G W Hartman, A Cohen, C W Cochran, A B Meyrick, Louis Dietich, W C Stevens, B F Mann, Mrs S Wheeler, N G Kittle, J H Archer, E Sylvester, J Joseph, Louis Hecht, J E Smiley, D Van Wert, S S Beecher, W W Melton, J M Cushing, J H Lock, H K Murray, H Taylor, C L Ingleshy, L King, J Bondman, J Henry, N M Row, Geo Lyle, T Barrett, L Gilman, H Marks, J S Little, C Wolbert, C Mann, W Symonds, J A Collins, W Smith, C Fletcher, D D Walsh, J Gallaway, A Martin, J D Lond, W Cochran, J E Sherburn, E Foster, S B Cook, S B Davis, T Hilton, and 251 in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Knoxville—Miss Caroline G Gibbons and servant, Thomas B Stillman and lady, Miss Isabella Gibbons and servant, Miss Harriet Chick, P Strauss, O A Wood, John Reek, Wm Gibbons, Mrs Hatfield, W McIntyre, C D Mead, D Tracey, Henry Fry, Henry D Cruger, Miss C Cruger, Mrs John Inman, child, and servant, Major Sibley, U S A, A Kzurky—and 70 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Southampton and Bremen, in the steamship Washington—G Lambert, Belgium; J L Garrigue and lady, New York; Mr and Mrs A Schleicher, two children and servant, New York; C Poppenhausen, do; J C Kruse, lady, two children, and servant; Boris de Bodisco, Washington; Henry Cox and lady, NYork; Julius Wulding, do; D Buhl, do; Mrs Anna Entriken, Bremen; Mrs Caroline Helms, N York; Mrs Emilie Hubner, do; Meyer Schiff, do; Lawrence de Sobolker, Brooklyn; Ferdinand Mann, NYork; Hermann Kattenhorn; Henry Frey, NYork; Paul Fourot, France; Christian Deerfeld, Sandusky; Julius Rosenberg, Baltimore; Philip Kletz, Monticello; A Asher, Westville; A Hurst, do; S Voss, Cincinnati; M Warren, London; James Egan, London; T Starck, NYork; T Thomas, do; Henry Anderson, Chicago; G Schramm, Hamburg; Henry Schultheis and lady; Frederick Strauss and lady, NYork; Madame Chapuis; J A Levi, NYork; Wm Bowen, Cincinnati; Louis Fanuin, France; Mrs Russel, NYork, Mr C B Chalmers, do; Otti Roesler, do; F Sch