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Volume XVIII, No. 101

Advertisements this evening.

Castle Garden, Don Giovanni.

Opera House, The Two Widows.

Madison Avenue, The Two Widows.

exhibition at the Crystal Palace, among which will be found an exceedingly interesting description of the arms from the Tower of London. We take this opportunity of requesting all who may henceforward favor us with communications on this exhibition, or other matters, to write only on one side of the paper by doing so they will relieve our printers from much trouble, inconvenience and delay.

By reference to the inside pages the reader will find a report of the reception and speech of General Quitman at Red Hook, the place of his nativity, on Monday last; Account of the exciting contest between Flora Temple and Tacony, over the Union Course last Tuesday; Additional Particulars relative to the Frightful Catastrophe at Niagara; Proceedings of the Board of Education; Coroner's Inquests, &c.

The brilliant orator of Hungary had the habit, whilst addressing immense audiences in this country, to brandish before them a huge sword, with the solemn and emphatic oath that when it should again be drawn in the cause of his country it should be sheathed only in victory or blood. From the deep obscurity into which he had fallen he now re-appears upon the stage of action, not indeed with sword in hand, but flourishing a goose quill, and cursing, if not swearing, is still his occupation. But he makes a sorry figure. His recently published correspondence has been read with pain by many of his former friends and admirers—by many who clung to the hope that he was not a mere man of talk. They go far, very far, to confirm the common sense estimate placed upon him by the New York Herald, and to let him down from the false height which he occupied in the opinion of some.

Kossuth is an eloquent declaimer. The crowds who have been dazzled by his words, even when he spoke in a language not his own, will testify to that. He is a scholar, for his frequent addresses have been characterized by learning as well as by eloquence. He has the imagination of the poet. If victory soared upon the wings of fancy, if words could be successfully marshalled in array against men, Hungary had long since triumphed. But the talkers of our revolutionary times, the orators of those days, were men who backed up great words with great deeds. They could fight as well as speak; and what is more, they understood how to carry on a war against terrible odds with that transcendent skill which, in spite of every advantage against them, insured success. It is in the comprehensive utilitarianism, the practical talent for planning and arranging all the branches of a complex scheme, in which different agencies are to be employed, in such a manner as to attain an object difficult of accomplishment—it is in this, so essential to the character of a great leader that Kossuth appears to be signally wanting. He is ambitious, he is probably industrious, not lacking in a certain kind of energy; but he is a creature of sudden impulses, visionary, a dreamer. It is no true service to the cause of human liberty to rank him where he does not belong. He has exhibited a want of practical judgment, of clear common sense, of a knowledge of the real world and of human nature, which would doom to disappoint ment hereafter, as it has done in times past, great hopes placed upon him.

In December, 1851, Kossuth landed upon our shores, having been brought here with his numerous suite in a national ship and at the expense of our government. He was received with such an outburst of welcome as never greeted a foreigner's arrival in this country before. Here he was magnificently entertained as the guest of the city, so was he by many other cities, and he enjoyed a sort of triumphal march through the country. Invitations from all quarters—warm, cordial, flattering—poured in upon him. A keen, shrewd, calculating man, might have seen in the general and loud exclamations which greeted him the evidence of a friendly feeling strong enough and deep enough to render him invaluable aid and assistance if appealed to at a proper time and in a proper manner; and such a man would have known how to avail himself of it. The people of the United States are republicans; they sympathize fervently with all republican movements elsewhere. We have no doubt that when Kossuth was here, if he could have shown any definite plan offering a fair and rational prospect for obtaining the liberation of his country, he could have procured millions of dollars to be hazarded in the Hungarian cause. Thousands of young men would have willingly gone home with him to help fight the battles of his country if he could have shown them any way to get there and a decent chance to conquer. But Kossuth did no such thing. He demanded at once "material aid," but so far as he shadowed forth the grounds on which he based his hopes of being able to use it successfully in establishing the independence of his country, he failed to convince the great majority of the people that those hopes rested upon any substantial basis. This was the reason he did not get more money. People who wished Hungary free, who, if she were manfully engaged in the struggle in her own behalf, would have willingly given money to aid her, thought his funds quite as safe and quite as well in their own keeping until the occasion for their employment should arise. Yet gold flowed pretty freely into the coffers of Kossuth while he was in this country, and he ought to have perceived that the national feeling of the United States waited only for a suitable opening to help in bearing him and his people to victory and freedom.

But what do we now behold him doing?—all that lies in his power to sever the great bond of sympathy which bound us to him. He sits down deliberately to libel and blacken the country which stretched out her arm to bring him from a foreign prison, and clasped him warmly to her breast, as if he had been one of her own chosen and cherished sons. He upon whom we lavished, not crosses only, but gold, and that, too, when there was no definite prospect of his being able to use it except for his own personal advantage, is now taunting us as a race of profit-takers. Smarting under the surveillance which England, with all her boasted love of liberty and law, places over his movements he occupies his time in sneering at us and taunting us with what he esteems our faults.

Assuredly Kossuth has no reason to complain of us. Is he not, indeed, now feeling upon our bounty? This utilitarian, money-making spirit, which he so much censures, is all that enabled us to pay ten dollars a night to hear him lecture, and to give him money to buy old markets to be stacked away to rust. In deed, we are in the habit of regarding this spirit as healthful and useful, and worthy of encouragement.

"Not for a train attendant." which Kossuth had—even in our republican land

of simple habits—not to employ, as he did, a man who, while publicly pleading their poverty, stood bedizened with gold, to usher republican visitors, with a sort of imperial pomp, into his august presence—but

"For the glorious privilege Of being independent." Kossuth is dreadfully disappointed at Gen. Pierce's mal-administration of our government. He speaks as if he had been elected school-master to the President, and goes minutely into detail to tell what things he has left undone which he ought to have done. The fact that our newly-appointed ministers are not yet abroad, he says—is a negligence surpassing imagination—"a degradation of national dignity bordering upon ridicule, if not upon the contempt of and from the civilized world."

What can be done? Alas! alas! that we have come to this! Had we but a Kossuth amongst us always such things would never happen! We might possibly, then, shine in the lustre—borrowed, it is true—of his own unequalled success! Kossuth in this correspondence has committed another grand mistake. He has encountered a treason worse than George's; he has betrayed himself! The orator, the warrior, the statesman, has descended to petty fault finding and impudent dictatorial comments upon affairs which the people of this country think that they have the right to manage in their own way. We have our national weaknesses, and might be flattered too far; but if Kossuth hopes by his imperious jeers to taunt us into his support, he might as well spend his breath in whistling against the north wind.

Finally, the penitile and whining tone of Kossuth's last letter, and the inconstancy of purpose which it discovers would disgrace a school-boy. He has concluded that the prospect of accomplishing the good which he had hoped to by his letters is dim and gloomy, and he wishes to be released from his engagement. What! then, Chief of Hungary! is this the spirit with which you led your countrymen, and hope again to lead them, before the deadly and raking fire of a furious foe? Was it in some such hour of weakness that you resigned the office whose title you still wear? Is there no more steadfastness of purpose, no more manly courage in your heart than this would indicate?

"Men should be made of sterner stuff." We are sorry to see the pen of Kossuth employed in idle complaints against the first republic on the face of the earth and in compositions manifesting a degree of weakness which can gratify none but his enemies. If he has no better employment for his time his country has little to hope for at his hands.

OLD FOEGYISM IN THE NAVY—SIX MILES AN HOUR.—With all the remodeling, and with all the new boilers and new engines that have been put under the management of the old fogies of the Navy Department, into the steamer Princeton, it appears they have not been able to obtain a greater speed for the ship than the astounding maximum of six miles an hour! Yet Commodore Shubrick, it seems thinks the Princeton will do for the fishing banks; from which we may infer that there is no steamer of the service conveniently at hand capable of doing better things. But the Princeton is not the only case of vast expenses and troublesome modifications to no purpose among our naval steamships. Excepting the Mississippi, which is an old stager, there is not perhaps a single steamer in the navy that has not cost three, four, or five times the amount of money necessary in private hands to build a far superior vessel out-and-out. Is there a first class steamer in our navy, even in the matter of speed? Not one.

This business will be a proper subject for a sifting investigation by the next Congress. In the meantime, what is Mr. Dobbin about? Is he, too, an old foggy, or how? With Europe trembling upon the verge of a continental war, and with the possibility before us of a struggle at no distant day for the freedom of the Gulf of Mexico and the balance of power in North America, can it be that Mr. Dobbin is an old foggy, folding his hands and quietly consenting that a naval steamer shall be tolerated at six miles an hour? We have entertained the most flattering anticipations of "retrenchment and reform" from Mr. Dobbin. We have been induced to think that he would prove, upon a pinch to be a man of progress, if not a real "fast man." But if he is persuaded much longer to permit a steamer of the United States to stand in commission at six miles an hour we shall be compelled to classify Mr. Dobbin among the old fogies and old granules of the Navy Department. Six miles an hour! With such resources of rosin pitch, tar and turpentine, as there are in North Carolina, the thing is intolerable. Will the Secretary of the Navy be good enough to wake up? Six miles an hour! Positively shocking.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW LAID OVER.—TIGHT FIGHT—FEN AHEAD.—And so the Assembly yesterday decided against the Maine liquor law fifty-four to fifty-six. Tight fit. Just escaped, and that's all. What next? The question goes before the people. The Temperance Alliance including the Women's Rights Associations, would rally as one man to the rescue—women and all. It will be made the ruling shibboleth in the November Legislative election. It will make some ugly holes in the calculations of both the old parties. It will make the approaching canvass spicy, interesting, graphic and funny. Candidates will have to toe the mark on the question of liquor or no liquor. Root beer and ginger pop will command a premium. Distilleries will suffer a decline. Swill milk will accordingly rise in value as it diminishes in quantity. Temperance orators will command a premium. Look out for the original six Washingtonians. The Maine Law is to be erected in this city and all over the State as the platform of a new political party. By act of the Legislature the fight has been adjourned to the stump. To your tents O Israel!

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—From the highly indignant "crisis" which have been passing and re-passing for several days before Mr. John B. Swift, Lucius Robinson, Geo. W. Blunt, Edmund Blunt, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and others, through the columns of our brilliant contemporary, touching the election of officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, we can come to no other conclusion than this—that the official organization and the regular meeting of that benevolent association are as loosely connected as they are indifferently attended by those interested. From all that the parties partying, have given in evidence, their intestine quarrels do not rank a whit higher than those among the wine-workers of Tammany Hall, only the "mutuals" have not yet fallen upon the demagogic plan of settling their disputes by duelling and righting. What may be the end of this Mutual Life Insurance controversy we cannot de-

termine, nor how far it will benefit the concern, nor where the res justa exactly lies. The case appears to stand in the ratio of six for one to half a dozen for the other. The public ought to look into it.

Corporation Advertising—A Trio of Diablers, cited N. newspapers.

We do not often comment upon the course which our contemporaries think fit to pursue. Newspaper polemics seldom result in eliciting truth; abuse of individuals too frequently takes the place of argument, and the reckless taste for personalities which custom has fostered among his readers. The bulk of the public are doubtless convinced by this time that each paper will consult its own interest and satisfy its supporters by pursuing its course independently of its neighbors, and by observing towards the latter the same scrupulous silence which high-minded men of business in other callings practice towards their competitors. But however well-founded the rule, it admits, like all others, of certain exceptions; and it is one of these exceptional cases which induces us to transgress it to-day.

It is within the memory of all our readers that among those journals which have visited the Common Council of New York with the most marked severity the Evening Post, the Express and the Commercial Advertiser have stood pre-eminent. Language rarely used in the warmest political debate has been repeatedly employed by these papers to cover the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen with shame and infamy. Epithets hardly known in respectable circles have been freely hurled, in their columns, at the heads of these luckless officials. That they have excelled in grossness of tone and vulgarity of diction by some among their allies we cannot undertake to deny; but where "Billingsgate" is the rule coarseness is no evidence of peculiar malevolence. So far as the usual course of papers enables us to elicit from their language the animus which inspires them, we feel safe in asserting that by no journal has the Common Council of New York been pursued with more acrimony and more uncompromising rancor than the three we have mentioned.

Shortly previous to the commencement of these diatribes the Evening Post, the Express, and the Commercial Advertiser, which were in the habit of publishing the corporation advertisements, petitioned for an increase of compensation for the service. Their petition ran as follows:—

TO THE HON. THE COMMON COUNCIL:—The undersigned, publishers of the several newspapers employed by the Corporation to publish its proceedings, ordinances, &c., respectfully represent to your honorable body:—That the compensation now allowed for the services rendered by the subscribers falls far short, not only of a fair compensation, but of the actual expenses incurred in doing the work. When the present contract was entered upon the sum then allowed barely indemnified us for our actual outlay. At the present time the service rendered is many times greater than it was then, and the compensation is not increased in the same ratio. We humbly ask that, from and after this date, an annual sum more proportionate to the expenses incurred be allowed them.

W. C. BAYARD & CO., Proprietors of the Evening Post, Express, & Commercial Advertiser. The committee of the Common Council to whom the petition was referred drew up the following report:—The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the annexed petition, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and deem it inexpedient to recommend their adoption. Firstly, because before and at the time the selection of corporation newspapers was made there was no complaint by the petitioners that the compensation was inadequate to the services rendered. Secondly, because they have propositions of newspapers of a large circulation as those of the petitioners, to do the corporation printing at the same rate now paid them, viz., one thousand dollars per annum. Thirdly, because the Common Council has employed almost double the number of newspapers hitherto employed, which has greatly increased the expenses of corporation printing, and consequently the enormous taxes now imposed upon the city they do not feel disposed to recommend any unnecessary increase.

At the time the selection was made your committee was disposed to continue petitioners' papers in the employment of the corporation, as they had long been employed by the corporation to do their printing, and as they were still the only papers which considered the corporation employ, notwithstanding the newspapers were of limited circulation, which has long been a subject of complaint by our citizens. This induced the committee on a former occasion to recommend an increase of the compensation to the petitioners, and among which was the New York Herald, (which recommendation received the unanimous approbation of the two Boards and the sanction of the Mayor,) at three thousand dollars per annum; because its daily circulation among all classes of our citizens was nearly forty thousand, while the circulation of its contemporaries was only from three to five thousand. And here it may be proper to state, that at the time they recommended the present corporation newspapers they ascertained as near as they could that the Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post and Morning Express, did not exceed four or five thousand each, while the daily Herald was nearly fifty thousand. Thus, admitting the circulation of the three above named newspapers to have been five thousand each, the aggregate circulation of the Commercial Post and Express, (each receiving one thousand dollars per annum, for corporation printing,) would have been only twenty thousand, while the Herald has nearly four thousand subscribers, or about twenty-five thousand per day more than the Commercial Post and Express altogether. Thus in paying the Herald three thousand dollars per annum your committee did the petitioners no injustice.

Finally, the committee, in selecting the Herald, adopted the policy of our national Congress, which selects newspapers throughout the country for post office advertisements, remunerating them according to their circulation and public utility.

This report was never formally presented, as the petitioners, having been made aware of its tenor, very properly withdrew their petitions. The above draft is however, authentic.

We have no intention of questioning the justice of many of the attacks of the discomited journalists on the Common Council; and nothing is further from our mind than a design to undertake the defence of the corporation of New York. Our readers—and we trust we may be permitted without impropriety to call them the people of this country—will do us the justice to say that we exposed and condemned the enormities which have brought our city government into contempt with at least as much force and candor as any of our contemporaries. They will bear us out in the assertion, that while others were striving, under a cloak of integrity, to defeat the reform measures the support of the Herald never wavered and our voice was never wanting when a word from hence could assist their success. That we did, in defence of the norms of angry subscribers, refuse to join in the hue and cry against individual Aldermen, and finally persisted in regarding popularity as secondary to truth we are ready to acknowledge; but we fearlessly appeal to our past course to exculpate us from any charge of undue indulgence towards the Common Council, if our present remarks should give rise to such an imputation.

What we now desire to impress upon the public is the danger of allowing themselves to be led away by writers whose zeal for the public good may very possibly be but a cloak for private spite. We do not say that the Express and the Post had no thought of the municipal

corruption which existed when they attacked the Aldermen; but we cannot help believing that the facts disclosed in the documents published above had some share in whetting their civic ardor. It may be that the Commercial Advertiser was prompted by the purest zeal for the welfare of the city in laboring the Common Council; but we shrewdly suspect that, like Juno, the highly respectable and ancient female who presides over the destinies of that journal had a vivid recollection of the "Spreta injuria forma." At all events, no injury can be done by stating the facts. We may seem, in truth, to be thrusting our own affairs before the public in publishing the report of the Committee of the Common Council; but the story is quite a tale of bygone days, and those who know the figure which the circulation of the Herald has now reached will readily acquit us of any wish to boast of having "nearly forty thousand subscribers."

PEACE OR WAR—VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—In his speech at the Metropolitan banquet, Gen. Davis, the Secretary of War, said:—

Then, my friends, I can say that I most cordially rejoice in the manifestations around me, which seem to indicate an increase of the fraternity of nations. For such must be the chief aim of another war, from every quarter of the civilized globe to compare with each other what each has been doing for the advancement of science, what each has contributed to the increased comfort of man. These are contributions to the bond of peace which will hold together as one brotherhood, and lead them to make this earth what it was designed to be—the home of man in his blessed estate. [Applause]

This is good beautiful, affectionate, coming as it does from the chief of the War Department. But at Newark, he was pleased to put in this important qualification. There was a time when our little constellation shed its beacon light over a small space; that little constellation, however, has continued to shine on, star after star has been added, and now, wherever man raises his hand the brightness of its effulgence may be seen. But my friends, I am neither a propagandist, nor am I prepared to allow the wars of other nations to interfere with our prosperity. Though peace is our policy, and I trust our destiny, there are greater evils than war; and among those greater evils than war is allowing our flag to become so dim that he who appeals to it for protection, and proclaims himself an American citizen, shall be derided and pronounced as a pirate. [Tremendous applause]

This looks to us like a gentle rebuke of Mr. Fillmore for quietly permitting the massacre of those fifty Americans at Havana, the unfortunate companions of the unlucky Lopez. But the allusion puzzles us to determine exactly the position of the War Secretary. General Cushing is openly for annexation and progress, war or no war. We have tried it, and he thinks we ought to keep it up all the time. But there is General Davis? Looking to the Gulf of Mexico, is he for peace or for war? We should like to know.

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF NEW YORK PROPERTY.—According to the Comptroller's annual report of July 19, the total value of the real and personal estate in the city and county of New York for the year 1852, was \$351,766,795 73, and for 1853 it was \$413,632,932 94, showing an increase in round numbers of sixty-two million, upon an aggregate of three hundred and fifty-two million, in a single year, equal to seventeen per cent. If the assessment were made upon the income from the real estate of the lower half of the city the aggregate amount would probably be increased not less than one hundred and fifty million of dollars, such is the disparity between the official estimates and the actual rents. In the upper section of the city the Comptroller's report more nearly approximates the actual present value of real estate, where the estimates are nearer the standard of actual rents and prices. Upon the whole, the present aggregate for the city and county, in real estate, upon the actual basis of rents and prices, somewhat inflated to be sure, would swell the Comptroller's sum total pretty well up to six hundred million. But the worst is yet to come.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND HOME PROTECTION.—The high tariff philosophers of the Tribune stick to their idle dream of protection with unflinching tenacity, though the facts and the fates are all arrayed against them. They have seized hold of the Crystal Palace as the medium from which the policy of home protection is to be impressed upon the country and upon Congress as the true policy of the government. But we are afraid it will not do. We remember that in 1846 Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, and other high tariff champions, got up a national exhibition of American manufactures at Washington, for the purpose of saving the protective character of the bill of 1842; but lo and behold! the bill of '46 was passed immediately after; because the members had seen enough to convince them that our manufacturing interests no longer needed protection in the shape of bounties extorted from the mass of the people. We apprehend that such will be the result of this exhibition. A single glance at our home manufactured articles in the Crystal Palace suffices for this conclusion. The tariff of '46 has done well, is doing well, and will live a little longer.

Talk on 'Change.—There was some less animation in broad-stuffs and in Liverpool freight yesterday than the day before, as merchants were waiting the receipt of private letters due by the Europe. Common brands of State flour sold at 12 1/2 cts, and in small lots, at 12 1/2 cts, per barrel decline. Wheat, of prime quality, was firm. Corn was also firm for that in sound-shipping order. Pork was also firm. The sales of cotton yesterday reached 1200 bales, and on the day before 4,000 bales, part on speculation. The market closed steady.

Handsome samples of new Canada white wheat were exhibited on 'Change by Messrs. Thos. Rigby & Co., which was held at 140 cts.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to all the incorporated companies &c., in the United States, as a re-reminder of the United States Senate, dated April 1853. A copy of the circular, addressed to an incorporated company of this city, was exhibited to us on 'Change yesterday. The resolution was to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to prepare, so far as practicable, and furnish the same to the Senate, at the close of each of the next session of Congress, a report of the amount of each of the above description of bonds and stocks.

The Secretary says he is obliged to you if you will communicate to his department. The authorized amount of capital stock of your company, the amount of all paid in and the amount, so well as can be ascertained, held by foreigners, residing beyond the bounds of the United States, on the 30th June 1853.

The whole amount of bonds, if any, issued by your company, and the particular amount, so well as can be ascertained, held by foreigners, residing beyond the bounds of the United States, on the 30th June 1853. As the report requires the report to be presented at the commencement of the next session of Congress, your attention is requested, as early as you can, to make it convenient, will confer an obligation on his department.

The information sought, if fully and accurately obtained, would no doubt prove highly interesting. But with regard to many descriptions of stocks and particularly of bonds, it would be difficult to tell where they were owned. The only bonds, for instance, he could say with any certainty, would be those of the United States, and of the City of New York.

Supersedeas in the Office, Crystal Palace, New York, July 19, 1853.—Exhibitor of a new invention, which he had patented, and which he had actually completed, and which he had offered to license to the proprietors of the Crystal Palace, J. M. WATKINS, Secretary of the Crystal Palace, New York, July 19, 1853.

would be the price of the license for payment. Were registers kept, or transcriptions of the bonds, with the fact stated whether the holder was a citizen of the United States or merely an agent for others or persons residing abroad, the record would at once give the information sought. As far as the distribution of bonds of any kind were concerned the amount held abroad was guesswork. As regards stocks, accounts of which were kept in transfer books to ascertain the locality of stockholders was more practicable. The amount of bonds held abroad could to a great extent be more readily ascertained in London than in New York. Mr. Peabody and Baring Brothers would be very good authority. It would be well to have such an enquiry in which securities were held designated separately.

This country however, was now in a position to carry safely a much larger amount of domestic securities than it had ever done before. We learn on good authority that the one million stock in the Merchants' Exchange was held by Americans and chiefly by New Yorkers.

Unless the usual appropriations were made for the charitable institutions of the city the sooner the Legislature adjourned the better, for all concerned. Gratulation however, was expressed at the final passage of the Pacific Railroad charter.

MINCHIN'S NEW UNIVERSAL ATLAS.—A most valuable addition to the public domain, and one of the most beautiful and complete ever published, by Thomas G. Minchin, of Philadelphia, of "Minchin's Universal Atlas." This edition comprises all the more recently organized territories of the United States, carefully mapped out, and the subdivision into counties in all the older States. It also traces the newly discovered rivers and lakes in the interior of Africa and elsewhere. In fact all the information a-mentioned up to this period, in reference to the geography of any portion of the globe, has been carefully inserted as to make the "Atlas" complete and perfect. It is composed of seventy-five sheets, containing no less than one hundred and twenty-two finely colored maps, plates and sections. Almost every map is accompanied with the most correct and valuable political and topographical statistics of the United States, comprising the census of 1851 corrected to counties—recounted and other results and distances, and much other information of importance. Some of the principal cities of the Union—New York, Philadelphia, &c.—have a sheet devoted to themselves, with a reference to all the squares, theatres, churches, markets, and other public buildings. To the minor cities sections of the sheets are appropriated. The work altogether is creditable alike to its compilers and publishers, and is invaluable wherever critical correctness in respect to countries is a matter of importance.

THE WEATHER.—During the last few days we have been refreshed by comparatively cool weather, which has been very acceptable to us who are out of doors. The city was on Monday, July 19, 1853, a fine day, with a light breeze from the west, and a temperature of 70° at three different hours of the day from which the average temperature may be calculated—

9 A. M. 70°  
3 P. M. 70°  
9 P. M. 70°  
The wind during the whole of the day, was