NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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

Terms, cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy—$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition, $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

Volume XIX.....No. 169.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—BARNEY, THE BARON—THE IRISH YANKEE—OUR GAL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NAIAD QUEEN—TIGER BOYS—KNOW NOTHINGS.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—BELLA—THE GREEN MONSTER.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—TOM CRINGLE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY—WHO SPEAKS FIRST—Evening, RAFFAELLE.

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

WOOD'S MINSTRELS HALL, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—BURLETTA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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

New York, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

To the Public.

The NEW YORK HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly *sixty thousand* sheets per day.

The Weekly editions—published on Saturday and Sunday—reach a circulation of nearly *seventy thousand* sheets per week.

The aggregate issue of the HERALD establishment is about *four hundred thousand* sheets per week, or over *twenty millions* of sheets per annum.

The News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special despatches from the national capital are very interesting—read them.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial from the New York Common Council against the repeal of the existing law relating to the assay office in this city was presented. The bill reorganizing the navy was taken up, and Mr. Mallory offered a substitute, which was adopted. We presume the substitute to be the bill reported to the House on Saturday, and which appeared in yesterday's HERALD. It passed a third reading, and will probably be put upon its passage to-day. Mr. Seward delivered his views on the Indigent Insane Land bill and the President's veto message. He bore down hard upon the Executive, pronouncing the message "desultory, illogical, and confused." The Senator paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the indefatigable Miss Dix, through whose perseverance this philanthropic measure passed both houses of Congress. A very full report of Mr. Seward's remarks is given under the appropriate head.

The House suffered a severe infliction yesterday, which was borne with heroic fortitude. We allude to the personal explanations of Messrs. Churchwell and Campbell, an account of which is given in the report of the proceedings. It requires the "glass eyes" that scurvy politicians are supposed to wear to discover the point of interest at issue in these windy wordy wars; and to such as happen to be possessed of the aforesaid metaphoric crystalline optical invention we commend an attentive study of the discussion. The subject of Mike Walsh's right to a seat in the House, which is disputed on the ground of ineligibility in not being a naturalized citizen of the United States, was again brought up. The Chairman of the Committee on Elections presented the papers of George W. Isaacs and others contesting the seat of Mr. Walsh, and denouncing that gentleman, which were read. Mr. Ewing, a member of the committee, explained the character of the testimony that had come before him relative to the matter, and also the conduct of the committee. The opposition was believed to have originated in resentment, and he deemed it unworthy a moment's serious attention. The committee was relieved from any further consideration of the subject. The report on the tariff modifications, and also a report from the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, were referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution changing the time for the meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November was adopted.

NEWS FROM EUROPE

Is hourly expected by the steamship Union. She left Havre on the 7th instant, and is, therefore, fully due at this port.

The pending war in Europe has brought to notice several terrific engines for demolishing line of battle ships and fortifications, and destroying entire armies of soldiers, but they are "nowhere" compared with the recent invention of a New Yorker whose memorial was presented yesterday to the Senate. He claims to be the inventor of a battering ram of such prodigious force that thirteen of them are capable of defending our entire coast, from the Passamaquoddy to the Rio Grande.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The General Sessions court room was crowded yesterday by spectators of the examination before Judge Beebe of the persons arrested on Sunday charged with disturbing the peace at the religious meeting in the Park. Nine of the prisoners were required to find bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to appear for trial in July, and two of them were discharged after a reprimand by the Court. The Judge cautioned all persons against creating rows on Sunday, and assured those present that if they disturbed the peace and quiet of the city they would be punished to the full extent of the law.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and transacted considerable routine business. A resolution that the captains of police enforce the ordinance in relation to throwing garbage, &c., in the streets, was adopted.

THE LAW COURTS.

The temporary injunction which restrained Mr. Glazier, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, from entering into contracts with certain parties for cleaning the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards has been dissolved by Judge Roosevelt, and that decision fully concurred in by Judge Clerke. We may now, perhaps, have clean streets, and all the present impurities of our city thoroughfares can be removed before they conduce to the spread of pestilence and contagion.

Judge Roosevelt also delivered a very interesting decision in a habeas corpus case relative to the custody of a boy, in which he remarks that the rural duties of milking cows and fetching water are more wholesome and less demoralizing than attending bar and cleaning tumblers in a city grog shop.

Several decisions were rendered in the general term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Day and Goodyear india rubber suit for infringement of patent, which has occupied the U. S. District Court for four or five weeks past, still "drags its slow length along," and is likely to be terminated within the next fortnight.

In the second part of the Common Pleas a divorce case between Mr. and Mrs. Walker, on the ground of adultery, was commenced yesterday. The trial will be continued to-day. We give a report of the case in another column.

LATER FORM HAVANA.

Our correspondence from Havana, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, informs us that a good deal of disappointment has been created amongst the people of Cuba by the President's proclamation against filibustering expeditions. It is evident from the general tone of these advices that the feeling of the population generally is strongly in favor of annexation, and that it would require but small encouragement and support from this country to convert that sentiment into an armed demonstration. The Cubans, however, have ceased to hope that the President and his Cabinet will endeavor to give effect to their wishes. It will require even stronger injury and provocation than we have as yet received, before the tame and meek spirited individuals who compose our present administration will be induced to vindicate the outraged dignity and interests of their country. It is unnecessary to add that the Spanish officials and their organ, the *Diario*, are pleased beyond measure with the proclamation.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

We have received from Caracas a copy of the journal of the debates in the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo. A law on the ownership of mines was then under the consideration of that body. One section of this law is worthy of notice. By it the Executive gives to the owner a perpetual right in his mine, allowing him to sell or otherwise dispose of it as he may think fit, and this can be done without the necessity of any previous authorization from the Executive. The law is a liberal, and will do doubt be a popular one.

The Old Native Americans and the New Party of the Know Nothings—Political Prospects.

Politicians of all parties, at this crisis, will read with peculiar interest the instructive historical chapter which we publish this morning, touching the rise, progress, and temporary successes of the late outside political organization known as the Native American party.

From the remains of this party, and from the ruins of its narrow platform, the new and secret political society called the Know Nothings, has suddenly risen into life, exhibiting such signs of unity, strength and vitality, as to alarm and disgust all the orthodox political hucksters, of both the whig and democratic parties, throughout the country. Anything, therefore, calculated to enlighten the inquiring mind in regard to the prospective strength and future movements of this mysterious fraternity of the Know Nothings, will doubtless be studied with all that care and deliberation to which the gravity of the subject is justly entitled. To this end, in connection with our chapter of facts and statistics, compiled from the political elections of the last twenty years, concerning the Native American faction, some passing observations upon the late developements respecting the Know Nothings, and upon the existing demoralization and disruption of the late national whig party, and the late overwhelming and united democratic party, may be useful. It is manifest that, from the scattered fragments of both these old, corrupt, effete and disjointed parties, the Know Nothings expect to organize a new party, capable of controlling the balance of power in all our future elections of any moment, and of effecting a complete revolution in the party politics of the country in the grand campaign of 1856. Let us consult, then, for a moment, the state of things which surrounds us, and the drift of passing events.

The first announcement to the public of the existence of this secret society of the Know Nothings was, we believe, on the occasion of the Ninth ward riot of last July, and the disclosure was made in the inquiry into the causes which led to that outbreak. Subsequently, some unexpected results in our November municipal elections, admonished all concerned that the Know Nothings were a regularly organized political association. Meantime, the inflammatory anti-Catholic harangues of Gavazzi; the visit of the Pope's Nuncio, Bedini, to our shores, and the scenes of disorder and violence which his presence excited in different parts of the country, resulted in establishing the full conviction in the public mind that hostility to the Catholic Church, and particularly to all alien born Catholics, was the great cardinal principle of this new political order of the Know Nothings. If further proof were wanting upon this point, the great procession on Broadway of the "Order of United Americans," on the 22d of February last, and the subsequent street preaching excitements, to say nothing of the Know Nothing organs recently established in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, have abundantly furnished the evidence required. The political objects of this mysterious party being thus satisfactorily ascertained, their secrets yet undisclosed are of but trifling importance. They are probably limited to the signs and cabalistic phrases of recognition established among themselves, for the purpose of excluding all uninitiated interlopers from their meetings, their plans, and political arrangements for our forthcoming and future elections.

That the Know Nothings are a united and deliberative political body is conclusively proved in the nice distinctions which mark the results of the late municipal elections in New Orleans, Washington, and Philadelphia. That they count upon larger, more decisive, and comprehensive victories than these late achievements, is evident from the vaunting and vainglorious exultations of their newspaper organs Their continued existence as a political body, and the extent of their successes, will materially depend upon the reconstruction of the dislocated factions and fragments of the late predominant factions of the Union. The Know Nothings have thus far been acting with the whigs, and the increase of the whig vote resulting from their co-operation betrays some accessions from the democratic side of the house. This may have resulted wholly from the unpopularity of the administration with the party which brought it into power; or partly from individual weariness with old party ties, or from anti-Catholic prejudices, or other limited and local causes. But the facts are, that while the administration has continued thus far to manage a refractory Congress, its whole influence has been thrown away upon the municipal elections of Washington and Philadelphia. The late results in these cities, though scarcely to be designated as whig victories, are undoubted democratic and administration defeats, and the Know Nothings are clearly responsible for the consequences.

Accordingly, there has been a lively "hue and cry" raised among the organs of the "terrified democracy"—for they are no longer unterrified, North or South. The Washington *Union* denounces this interpolation of the Know Nothings into our democratic politics with considerable alarm, and with much of patriotic detestation and abhorrence. Other democratic papers join in the echo, while the little administration free soil soft shell organ of this city stigmatizes the Irish Catholics as little better than a nest of besotted traitors, conspiring with the Jesuits and the Pope of Rome for the destruction of the liberties of the country. We have inquired of the Cabinet organ at Washington to know if these democratic assaults upon the Irish Catholics were "by authority;" but to this reasonable demand we have had no response. The Cabinet organ neither admits nor denies "the soft impeachment," from which we are left free to conclude that the policy of the administration is to hold fast to "our adopted citizens," through the Washington *Union*, and to curry favor with the Know Nothings through the agency of the *True National Democrat*. This is the old game of carrying water upon both shoulders, invariably resulting in the loss of both buckets when the trick is detected.

In the meantime, we find that the hard shells have been acting with remarkable caution, lest they give a mortal offence to the Know Nothings; while we understand it is the fixed purpose of the free soil soft shells, at the very next meeting of their sachems in Tammany Hall, to kick their little anti-Irish Catholic *Democrat* out of the wigwam, to declare war against the Know Nothings, and to reaffirm the undying devotion of Tammany Hall to the Nebraska bill, the doctrines of the constitution, its principles of civil and religious liberty, and the inalienable rights of "our adopted fellow-citizens." When this is done, the hard shells can no longer refrain from taking equally strong ground in behalf of our adopted citizens, for the hards, without pap or spoils, are not in a condition to sacrifice their Irish Catholic supporters. In a word, we may safely assume that, with or without the administration, and whether the democrats may continue cut up into sectional or local factions, or whether the bulk of them may be reunited into a new national and homogeneous party, they will repudiate the Know Nothings, North and South, and leave them perfectly free to seek for their political alliances elsewhere.

Most of the whig papers handle the Know Nothings very gingerly. The Seward organs are an exception. Greeley protests that he knows nothing about these very mysterious Know Nothings; but that he still knows enough to give them a wide margin and let them pass on. Their road and that of W. H. Seward lie in opposite directions. He has been too many years industriously hob-nobbing with Archbishop Hughes, he has been too earnestly engaged in all sorts of expedients to conciliate the Irish Catholics, to think, for a moment, of accepting the favors of the Know Nothings upon any terms. Oh, no! The fusion which Seward and his Northern free soil whig presses and leaders are after, is a fusion with all the Northern anti-slavery, socialistic, and infidel factions of the day, for a combined onslaught upon the South, and to the end of facilitating a violent disruption of the Union. Besides, the Seward party count too largely upon the anti-slavery prejudices of a large proportion of our European born electors, to sacrifice them for the doubtful forces of Native Americanism. We have, then, no prospect of a conjunction of the Know Nothings with the future Seward party of the North, which will probably include all the Northern whigs, upon the direct question of a restoration of the Missouri compromise and other anti-slavery measures.

What will the whigs of the South do? We have seen some intimations thrown out in Southern democratic journals that may, perhaps, unite their fortunes with the Know Nothings. On the contrary the whigs of the South are more likely, upon a broad liberal Union platform, apart from the administration, to unite their fortunes with the Southern democrats against the Holy Alliance of the Northern anti-slavery party. So that, neither North nor South, can we perceive any prospect of a junction of the Know Nothings and their contracted principles of political action, with any great controlling national or sectional party. The prospect is that the Know Nothings, like the Native American party, will hold the balance of power for a time in some of our principal cities. Their operations may extend to the larger towns of the interior; but we apprehend that, from the lack of materials in the rural districts, there is little danger of this Know Nothing Society forming any national organization capable of mischief. In the event of a loose and miscellaneous scrub race for the next Presidency, they may, with John M. Clayton as their candidate, poll a respectable scattering vote; but even this will depend upon the continuance of the present distractions and divisions among the discordant elements of the late whig and democratic parties.

There is some immediate importance to be attached to the Know Nothings in reference to our coming fall elections. Between whigs and democrats, hard shells and soft shells, Nebraska and anti-Nebraska men, Maine law men and lagerbier men, the Know Nothings may possibly succeed in the election of a large number of their favorites, selected from the various opposing factions. And thus it is impossible to tell whether the November elections will result in a Legislature prejudicial to the grog shops, or to Judge Douglas, or the Irish Catholics. Beyond this we suspect that the history of the late Native American faction will be substantially the history of the Know Nothings.

MEXICO AND THE TREATY.—The recent arrivals from Mexico have not been fruitful in news from that extinct republic and empire in embryo. In fact, at this season of the year, nothing of much importance ever transpires, when the people in the vast rural districts are busy with their crops. The rains, as well as the loss of men and provisions, caused Santa Anna to retreat from the South, thoroughly disgusted with his want of success. But as he had anticipated returning as a victor, his triumphal entry into the capital was prepared for him, and had to come off according to the programme, although he cut but a sorry figure in the performance as a conqueror, when he brought no spoils or prisoners, and left nearly all his army in the hands of the enemy. His rival, Gen. Alvarez, is also at this time without an army, for his followers have turned their swords into hoes, and are now busy in their cornfields. In other parts of Mexico the same state of things prevails, nor will it be broken till late in the autumn, when the harvests are gathered with which to feed an army at a time when no work in the fields is required.

Santa Anna has therefore a respite for a few months from revolutions, unless some are improvised in the cities. In the meantime, he can turn his attention to the Gadsden treaty and other measures, whereby he may hope to raise funds for the fall and winter campaigns. It does not appear that as yet he has rejected the treaty, nor even proposed an amendment, but a rumor has prevailed that he has suggested a modification, which, taken with the fact of the recent arrival of Senor Rafael at Washington as bearer of despatches from him, may indicate an intention of that nature. Senor Rafael is one of those ubiquitous characters, as well as universal geniuses, whom Santa Anna would delight to employ, if not to honor or enrich. The Senor is an editor of the monarchical paper in Mexico—half for the church, half for Santa Anna, and another half for himself, which latter portion is equal to the two former. He is also Mexican Consul here in New York, also contractor and empresario of steamboats on the lakes in the valley of Mexico, and ditto for the purchase of arms and officers in Spain for the supply of Emperor Antonio Primero's army in the magnanimous republic. As he sports a ribbon order at his button-hole, conceded to him by Isabella the Immaculate, he does a little foreign business on Spanish account, of which the ferocious filibusters may not as yet be informed. On the whole the Senor is a clever fellow, well posted in all that is going forward in the Spanish and Mexican empires, and ready to write, talk or act, in Spanish, French or English, with equal zeal and fluency for his mistress, Queen Isabella the Immaculate, or his master, Don Antonio the Victorious. As he has been nobly rewarded by the one with a ribbon, it is to be hoped he will be richly recompensed by the other with an autograph. He is an excellent representative from the Mexican kitchen cabinet; therefore we are rejoiced to find him exercising his appropriate functions at Washington, vice Senor Atocha, recalled.

Senor Rafael comes, of course, to give General Almonte the latest news from the Mexican palace and court circle, and also the finishing touches to the Gadsden treaty. There is no doubt he comes charged like a magnetic telegraph with important information to the Mexican Minister about the everlasting abortion, which, although it has had its brains knocked out by the Senate, will not die in the common course of nature. Now what is this information is the question. It is surely an amendment—only a little amendment—for a few more millions, which the United States would not feel, and Santa Anna would, most gratefully. In the meantime, General Gadsden will be well received in Mexico, courted, caressed, flattered, treated to brandy, and humbugged. The real negotiation will be at Washington, and we wish some of our correspondents in that virtuous city to apprise us of the result without delay. There is the point, and we know no place where metal is more attractive. But beware of Senor Rafael. You can get nothing out of him.

MR. BOCOCK'S NAVY BILL.—We published yesterday the bill lately introduced into the House of Representatives for the reorganization of the navy. Our readers will thus have had an opportunity for judgment upon the merits of the measure for themselves. At the present epoch, when our foreign relations may at any time involve us in the entanglements of the European imbroglio, to say nothing of the prospect of a war with Spain, nothing is more imperatively called for, from the exposure of our commerce and seaboard to foreign spoliations, than a well disciplined and efficient navy. This Mr. Bocock proposes to give us. It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the details of the bill. Next in importance to the provision for an increase of the seamen and marines to the number of three thousand men, is the increase of pay which it is proposed to give them, and without which none but very indifferent men could be raised. The creation of a new grade of "flag officers" is also appropriate to the re-organization of the service.

The object of having a grade of officers termed "flag officers," is with a view of distinguishing by law the commanders of squadrons—a distinction which is now dependent on courtesy—and because it gives them a higher rank, when meeting foreign fleets, than the title of Commodore would give them. This will put an end to a good deal of ill-feeling, which is now sometimes felt in such cases, by the similarity of the name of our highest grade of naval officers with the comparatively inferior rank which officers bearing the same title hold in other services. The reduction of the number of officers, so as to get rid of the drones, must be fully appreciated by any one who will take the trouble to look at the present navy register. More than half the officers are recorded as "waiting orders"—nearly three-fourths of the higher grades—whilst captains are recorded as having been last at sea twenty years ago. To break up this rotten system we have in the bill before us the establishment of a Board of Reform, a retired list; and in all cases materially reduced pay when on leave of absence. The declaration that promotion shall not depend upon date of commission exclusively is proper as far as it goes, but it should be worded in such a way as to make merit in all cases the sole test of promotion. In any of the professions of civil life a man depends upon his talents and industry for success. In this country there should be no attempt to build up an aristocracy, unless that of brains and merit. But, above all things, let us avoid an aristocracy of age and old fogyism. We have tried it in our navy, and its present condition is the legitimate result.

It is provided in the bill that there shall be an increase of seamen and marines to the amount of three thousand men, and inducements are held out for good conduct and re-enlistment, by means of meritorious discharges and the payment of wages during the interval between the discharge and re-enlistment. The regular pay of the seamen and petty officers is also increased. A provision is inserted by which the President will have the power to select from such boys as are employed in the navy, and receive good conduct certificates, not more than five annually, and commission them as midshipmen, to be educated at the Naval Academy,

We, of course, have only glanced at a few of the principal points of the measure, and refer the public to a perusal of the bill itself, which, notwithstanding its length, will no doubt command attention. We hope the measure will be pressed to a conclusion without delay. Public opinion is unanimous in condemnation of the present organization of the navy, and will hail with satisfaction any measure which will infuse into it some of the enterprise, spirit, and progress which have become the characteristic features of the American people. Let us have an efficient navy—expel the drones—hold out inducements to the meritorious—or the cry will soon prevail with irresistible force, abolish the effete institution altogether, break up the hulks, and let the merchant service provide its own police.

Political Intelligence.

Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., of Butler county, has been nominated by the whigs of the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for Congress.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention will meet at Montpelier on Wednesday next, 21st inst.

Hon. Augustus Drum has been re-nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana. The nomination was made by a direct vote of the party, resulting in a majority of 1,551 votes for Drum, over Judge Todd, the administration candidate.

The Fall River *Monitor* (whig) is in favor of the "breaking up of party lines, and the formation of a party anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery in character, for the purpose of checking the inroads of the slave power, repealing the fugitive slave law, and bringing back the nation to the true policy of its founders."

"KNOW NOTHINGS."—The *Banner of Liberty*, published at Libertytown, Frederick county, Md., says:—"We understand a society of this kind was organized in this place on Tuesday last. Of its principles, or anything further concerning it, we know nothing." This order appears to be very mysteriously working into every nook and corner, and carrying everything before it. We don't now what success attended them here."

City Intelligence.

CHOLERA.—There were two cases of cholera yesterday reported to the Almshouse, one being an aged Irish woman, who died in the early part of the day, at 103 Seventeenth street, and the other John Fitzgerald, who died at No. 6 Batavia street. The latter case was reported to the Almshouse Commissioner before death had taken place, by Dr. O'Donnell, who closed his report by saying "Fitzgerald has no one to take care of him, and it would be a great charity to remove him from the filth which now surrounds him." Orders for his removal and relief were immediately sent to the sick man, but he died before they could be of any avail. These were the only cases of yesterday.

EXCISE.—The Board gave the first day to the Twenty-first ward, yesterday. Alderman Mott and both the Councilmen were present during the entire day, and granted forty one licences. In the company of applicants were four temperance advocates, who much annoyed the commissioners in the discharge of their duties, by constantly raising objections, challenging applicants, &c. They did but little good to the temperance cause.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—The Post Office Department has entered into a contract with the Norwich and New London Steamboat Company to carry the mail six times a week on that route. The mails are now forwarded by the boats, and the new route has proved to be a very great accommodation to the public.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A conversational meeting of this society was held last night at their rooms, No. 600 Broadway, the appointed subject being "Fruits on Exhibition." There were present as large a company as usual, and upon the tables were displayed various kinds of fruits, strawberries, apples, &c., which all examined and discussed and commented upon till the hour of adjournment. The specimens on exhibition were very fine indeed.

Mr. WM. S. DIX, late of the United States legation at Quito, is to lecture at the Library Hall, Newark, N. J., on the War in the East and on the Andes, on the evenings of the 21st and 23d of this month. Mr. Dix delivers these lectures in compliance with a numerously signed requisition of the inhabitants of Newark. The interest excited by the subjects of which they treat, and the able manner in which they were handled before the Smithsonian Institute, having procured for him unsolicited, this compliment.

THE BIG CYLINDER.—The description came too late for publication in the HERALD.

PROJECT FOR A NATIONAL TRADES UNION.—Last evening a meeting of delegates from the trades societies, connected with the building line, was held in Spring Street Hall, to organize a "National Trades Union." About a dozen delegates were present, representing the plasterers, carpenters, stone cutters, plumbers, and bricklayers. Mr. Daniel Walford was called to the chair *pro tem.*, and the following officers were elected:—Daniel Walford, President; Richard Rutter, Vice-President; W. D. Gregg, Secretary; and H. T. Rexstraw, Treasurer. On motion, it was resolved that each society send $2 to pay expenses. The meeting then adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An accident occurred about two o'clock on Sunday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, near Rhinebeck. It appears that two freight trains laden with cattle, left Albany on Saturday night for this city, one a little ahead of the other. The first stopped near Rhinebeck, without giving notice to the other, which coming along at full speed broke into the hindermost cars, smashing its engine. Several cars were also destroyed, and a number of cattle killed; but fortunately none of the men were injured.

ACCIDENT.—Isaac May, a boy, whose parents reside at 170 Bowery, was on Sunday evening playing with a loaded pistol at 238 Rivington street, where he had gone to see some friends, when it was accidentally discharged, and the contents lodged in one of his legs. He was dangerously wounded, and sent immediately to the hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat critical condition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—You stated in the HERALD on Monday morning that I was clerk in the Chatham square Post Office. I am a letter carrier there, and that is all.

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Municipal Affairs.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MONDAY, June 19, 1854.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Petition of Jacob Dexheimer and others, for Croton water pipes in Tenth avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh street.

Of Jacob Harsen and others, for the opening of Eleventh avenue.

Of C. Bloodgood and others, for the regulation of Forty-seventh street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

Of James C. Rutherford, for remission of assessments.

Of Daniel McPherson and others, against the use of pier foot of Stanton street for dumping night soil.

Of John Smith and others, for the extension of Broome street through to Canal street.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to repair sidewalks south side of Hudson place.

To build culvert on Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

By Councilman CONOVER—That the Mayor be requested to direct the captains of police to strictly enforce the ordinance in relation to throwing coal ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets and gutters of the city. Adopted.

That the Street Commissioner be directed to answer forthwith the resolution adopted some time since in relation to resolution of contract in grading seventieth street, between Tenth avenue and the Hudson river. Adopted.

That a part of the old almshouse in the Park be torn down. Withdrawn.

By Councilman CONOVER—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be requested to report to this Board what lime he has bought, by whose authority, and if contracted for subsequent to advertisement, agreeable to the charter of 1853. Adopted.

The Board then went into committee of the whole on the various matters referred to that body.

About half-past eight o'clock the committee rose, and the Board adjourned almost immediately afterwards until Wednesday evening next.

Police Intelligence.

Grand Larceny.—George Twist was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing silver plate of the value of $250, the property of Mrs. Sophia Goodman, of 294 Sixth street. He was taken before Justice Stuart, by whom he was held for examination.

A Charge of Bigamy.—Susan Hubbard, a woman of a very swarthy hue of countenance, rather good looking, about thirty years of age, was yesterday arrested by officer Rue, of the lower police court, on a charge of having intermarried with Henry W. Smith, teacher of a public school in this city, her former husband being alive. She was taken before Justice Osborn, when it was deposed that on the 26th of April, 1853, she was married to Mr. Smith by a clergyman—her first husband, Cornelius L. Hubbard, being still alive—he having been seen within the last three months. Mrs. Smith states her first husband was a convict, and had been sent to the State prison for counterfeiting. She was committed by Justice Osborn for examination. Her bail was fixed at $8,000. The *on dit* is, that she has had six husbands, two of whom were black men.

Passing an Altered Bill.—Yesterday a young man named Henry Smith, of Buffalo, was arrested by officer O'Connor, of the Thirteenth ward, under the following circumstances:—Smith went into a gentleman's furnishing store in Grand street, kept by Mr. John Cromwell, and selected some hosiery, and tendered in payment a five dollar bill on the Bank of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Michigan. This bill Mr. Cromwell declined to take, telling Smith that he believed it to be spurious. He said he had no other money about him and left the store, and went to a porter house at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, where he called for a drink, and offered the same bill in payment. Mr. Cromwell suspecting that it was not in mistake the bill had been offered, followed him, and seeing him offer it at the bar, informed officer O'connor. He was taken before Justice Wood, when he pretended to be deaf, and said that in order to get his answer it would be necessary to write down the questions. He then said he had received the bill in change from a conductor on his way to this city from Buffalo. The bill, on examination, proved to be a good one dollar bill bunglingly altered into a five dollar bill. The man was then taken into a back room and searched, when seven dollars in good money was found in his wallet, and in his hat, secreted in the lining, another of the altered bills was found. He was held for examination by Justice Wood.

An Old Delinquent.—Henry Mollhoff, who was indicted by the Grand Jury at the last sessions, for grand larceny, and managed to escape from the custody of Sergeant Davis, of the Court of Sessions, was found again in his old haunts in the Seventeenth ward. He was, late on Monday evening, arrested by officers Lockwood and Mortimer, of the Seventeenth ward, on a charge of having snatched from the fob of Mr. George W. Meyer, who resides at 102 East Sixteenth street, a gold watch of the value of $35, and also a portemonnaie containing some valuable papers. The robbery was committed at Hoboken. On his arrest the portemonnaie and the papers were found in his possession. He was taken before Justice Wood, and committed to prison both on the charge made against him, and also upon the indictment for grand larceny pending in the Court of Sessions.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. E. Poeve, South Carolina; Hon. M. Lecon, Miss.; Hudson E. Bridge, President of the Pacific Railroad, Mobile; Colonel Nulog Johnson, San Francisco; Colonel J. Palmer, Florida, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count Pinalver (one of the most distinguished planters of Cuba) and suite, Havana; Hon. Wm. R. Smith and family, Alabama; Dr. Freipas and lady, Havana; Hon. C. C. Washburn, M. C., Wisconsin; Lieut. Tilfourd, U. S. Army; Blas Ozir and party, Cuba; Captain Erickson, British army, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

General H. Walbridge, Washington, D. C.; Professor C. A. Goodrich, New Haven; Col. Silas Seymour, Piermont; Capt. J. J. B. Wright, U. S. Army; Hon. H. M. Fuller, Wilkesbarre, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. Mr. Gwinn, U. S. Senator, California; M. S. Stetson and family, Mobile; H. E. Squier, South Carolina; Gov. Price, New Jersey; Judge Wilson, Chicago; Hon. J. M. Botts, Va., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Hon. L. M. Harris, Fredericksburg, Va.; Juan Gronardo, Bogota, N. G.; Alvin Adams (of the famous express line of Adams and Co.), Boston; Col. Richard De Freiber, S. C.; C. A. Gordon, U. S. Army, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, per steamship Crescent City—Capt A G Gray, lady, child and servant; Capt J W Brown, lady, two children and servant; J D Coffin, lady, two children and servant; Mrs J Secorest and child; A Prescott and lady, Miss Prescott, Miss Campton, Miss Hickman, Mrs Bryan A Kodir, Wm Halligan, Thos Hassan, L Mub, J Davis, B Rowan, John Rasolin, Mrs Deane, T Ass, Mrs Bonham, J F Arnold, lady, two children and servant; G Benxing, lady and two children, H Loveland, lady and two children; Mrs Elizabeth Hoare and daughter, Mrs G Garretson and servant, Dr John Pugh, Miss Esther Pugh, Miss J Guy, Miss Maesmyay, Mrs B H Sumner, two children and servant, Mrs J P Whitney and servant; Mrs Johnson, A Murphy, John Dana, C S Clarke and son, Miss A Dubois, F D Gott, John Wallace, G M Wells and lady; Philip R Pierce, N H Wells, J Prats, J Corbello, Miss C Laviolets, A Acosta, S Alvarez, Mrs C Poeas, A Henreques, Count Jose de Penalver, lady, child and two servants, and one hundred and thirty more.

From Montevideo, in bark Z D—J L Rogers, W C Hall, Capt G Fa lett.

From Key West, in schr Eliza Catharine—Mrs J Parker and four children, Mrs T Thorp, Mrs Stephenson.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at quarter to three o'clock this afternoon.

The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL...John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON.....Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Hartstein, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. It will contain Mr. Latham's speech in Congress on Cuba and the Rights of Neutrals.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 20, 38, 21, 46, 27, 42, 17, 50, 51, 58, 16, 17, 68, 47.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers Nos. 1, 7, and Nos. 1, 8, 28, 36, 72, 80.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 458, 470, 495, 567, 413, 506, 524, 319, 579, 580, 585.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 796, 1070, 1071, 1062, 850, 851, 823, 519, 60, 811, 912, 913, 707, 915, 908. Part II.—The causes will be called in Part I.

SUPERIOR COURT—(two branches).—Nos. 954, 953, 962, 1377, 211, 189, 1098, 1130, 1145, 82, 31, 803, 1148, 1152, 1160, 1162, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 678, 107, 137, 557, 862, 1093, 1113, 710, 779, 819, 793, 5, 908, 287, 130, 180, 585, 980, 2, 154, 930, 790, 385, 382, 682, 20, 237, 940, 686, 998, 206, 727, 686, 781, 850, 469, 1094, 744, 508, 524, 474, 978, 896, 354, 468, 1025, 726.

Don't leave for the Country without first securing portraits of yourself and family at ROOT'S World's Fair premium gallery, 363 Broadway. Perfect stereoscopes, crayons, &c., taken in any weather.

Anson's Daguerreotypes.—Large Size for 50 cents, colored, and in a nice case lined with velvet, twice as large as others are making, for fifty cents, and equal to those that is charged $2 for elsewhere. Remember ANSON'S, 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Reese & Co., No. 289 Broadway offer their splendid works of the daguerreotype art to the people for 25 cents, as usual, without regard to the delusive reports of removal and rivalry of any kind. Enough said. Give us a call, reader. Good morning, Professors Reese and Holmes.

Meade Brothers' Daguerreotypes for June—This month is one of the most favorable in the year for the production of daguerreotypes. Our splendid saloons are cool and airy, and filled with gems of art, calculated to interest and instruct both old and young. Galleries free. Pictures in every style known in the art taken daily. Artists and importers, 233 Broadway, three doors above the Astor House.

Twenty-five Cent Daguerreotypes.—Rees & Co., 385 Broadway, (formerly 289,) is the original and only company by that name in this city. We hope the public will not be humbugged by imitators with names similar to our own, as we have no connection with any other concern.

Cameo-Daguerreotypes, by Chas. H. Wil-LIAMSON. Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fulton street, opposite Clinton.

Genin's Summer Hat.—Straws not only show which way the wind blows, but indicate the state of the thermometer. The quicksilver has now reached straw hat point, and gentlemen who desire to keep their heads cool are invited to examine the light ventilating fabrics of every description at Genin's establishment. The variety in straw and grass hats and sombreros is infinite, and the diversity of new shapes, adapted to all tastes, affords a wide field for choice. The prices will be found exceedingly moderate. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wide Awake is Knox.—Knox's tiles appear to take—Fairy hats and the "wide awake." His Rocky Mountain beavers too, are generally pronounced "a few," and the stock of hats