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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CASINO GARDEN—SARDANAPALUS. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—DICK, THE NEWSBOY—IRELAND AS IT IS.

BOULEVARD THEATRE, BOULEVARD—LOVE, THE FORT ROYAL—LOVE'S QUEARLES. FLORES, Broadway—WOODCUTTERS—GREEN MONKEYS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE FIGHT ROYAL—LOVE, THE FORT ROYAL—LOVE'S QUEARLES.

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FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Sunday, June 25, 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 twenty 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.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

According to the report of the City Inspector the whole number of deaths for the week ending June 24 was 437—an increase of 12 on the week previous.

Of the total number 234 were under ten years of age, and 65 inmates of the public institutions. There were of apoplexy, 11 cases; cholera, 45; cholera infantum, 15; cholera morbus, 8; congestive diseases, 13; consumption, 51; bronchitis, 5; marasmus, 12; inflammation of the lungs, 16; ditto of bowels, 4; ditto of brain, 13; dysentery, 5; diarrhoea, 11; dropsy in the head, 14; and smallpox, 5. Of deaths by causes other than diseases the following are enumerated:—Suicide, 1; drowned, 7; murdered, 1; fracture, 1; scalded, 1; old age, 2; casualties by falls, 4. There were two fatal cases of sun stroke.

Of diseases incidental to children of a tender age we find 44 cases of convulsions; 10 of croup; 6 of scarlet fever; 6 of measles, and 5 of hooping cough. There were 7 premature births, and 23 cases of still-born. 271 were natives of the United States; 113 of Ireland; and 53 of Germany.

It will be seen that the number of deaths by cholera the past week is twelve less than the previous week, an exhibit in the highest degree gratifying. The following notice has been issued by the authorities:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1854.

The Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, in view of the possibility that the cholera may become an epidemic, have taken possession of the building No. 105, Franklin street, and are prepared to receive patients. This step is deemed proper as a precautionary measure, although we are happy to state that the decrease in the number of cases this week is a favorable omen, and the disease is confined to a locality.

JACOB A. WETZEL, Mayor.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Pres't Board of Councilmen.

NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't Board of Aldermen.

HENRY F. BARTLETT, M.D., Health Officer.

W. B. BECKWITH, M.D., Resident Physician.

JED MILLER, M.D., Health Commissioner.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

Commissioners of Health.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

We publish in our columns this morning some additional news from Australia, which will be found interesting. We may mention here, as evidence of the increasing interest attached to American affairs in the colony, that the Melbourne Morning Herald of March 27 published the Message of President Pierce to Congress in full, occupying thereby two entire pages of the paper. The editor also gives a political classification of the members of each branch of the legislature, observing:—"It will, of course, be interesting to our American readers to understand the state of parties in the legislature at the departure of the mail."

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the steamship Illinois we have later news from the British West India islands. The papers are dated to the 12th of the present month. The record of domestic occurrences is without interest, but we have compiled a very sad summary of the appearance and progress of cholera in St. Anne's, St. Thomas, Vere, Clarendon, and almost every rural parish in the island of Jamaica. There were also some cases of the disease in Kingston. In the local journals we find very distinct allusion to the state of relations now existing between this country and Spain, whilst the question of the annexation of Cuba is treated of in some very serious and decidedly hostile editorials. We give a short but interesting account of the island of Grand Cayman.

FROM BARBADOES, DOMINICA, ST. LUCIA, and BRITISH GUIANA, our advices contain the most authentic information regarding the commercial, agricultural, and sanitary prospects of the inhabitants.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Illinois arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing over five hundred passengers and nearly a million dollars in dust on freight. We give elsewhere some additional news from California and the South Pacific, which will be found exceedingly interesting.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Atlantic left Liverpool on the 14th inst. for this port. Her arrival, therefore, is hourly expected. She may bring important intelligence as to the fate of Silistria, the point to which all eyes are now directed. We publish elsewhere some interesting news from various parts of Europe, to which the attention of our readers is invited.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the morning hour was occupied in the consideration of private bills, fourteen of which were passed, including that from the Senate to reimburse the city of New York the expenses incurred in behalf of the first regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war. The appropriation bill was brought up in committee, and a lengthy discussion arose on an amendment making an appropriation for the works to supply the District with water, but before taking the question the House adjourned.

ON THE INSIDE PAGES.

May be found interesting letters from Brownsville (Texas), Baltimore, and Cape May; Slavery in the South and Crime in the North; Theatrical Notices; Commercial and Financial Intelligence; advertisements, and a vast quantity of other matter to which we have not room to refer more particularly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday was St. John's Day, and the Free Masons celebrated it at different points on a grand scale. At Auburn, delegations were present from all sections of the States and Canada.

Advices from Texas to the 16th inst. have been received. As no mention is made of further Indian hostilities, we conclude the savages have ceased to time their bloody predations.

The Ten Millions of the Gadsden Treaty—Five Days to Congress.

Five day grace still remain to Congress for their acceptance of the Gadsden treaty. In this interval they fail to vote at least seven of the ten millions, we presume that the treaty falls to the ground. The caption of the treaty is as follows:—

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, CONCERNING THE CITY OF MEXICO, DECEMBER 30, 1853. And the following is the third article:—

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary lines shall be surveyed, marked, and established.

And the limitation of the ninth article is expressed in the following terms:—

ARTICLE IX. This treaty shall be ratified, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

The date of the signature is the 30th of December. The seven millions are to be paid "immediately" upon the exchange of ratifications, which exchange must be within "the exact period of six months," or sooner if possible, from the date of its signature. From the 30th of December—the day of the signing the treaty—to the 30th June, we have "the exact period of six months;" so that from this day—the twenty-fifth—Congress have but five days remaining for the privilege of yea or nay to the exchange of the ratifications.

There is no express stipulation that the treaty shall be "null and void" in the event of a failure to pay "immediately" upon the exchange of ratifications, but the alternative is distinctly implied in the "exact period of six months." The very term "exact," signifies a day beyond which it will be too late to exchange the ratifications or to pay over the money. To be sure, Santa Anna will not stick upon the trifle of a day or two, or even a week or two, beyond the prescribed limitation. The danger is among those hair-splitting members of Congress, who, in the event of the appropriation being held back beyond the thirtieth of June, may insist upon the strict construction of the law.

"This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut"—this explains the alacrity of Mr. Houston, Chairman on Ways and Means, in reporting the necessary appropriation bill; and this is the key to the apparent anxiety of the administration, and to the rumor that, as a last resort, the seven millions "immediately," and the contingent three millions, are to be tacked on to the general appropriation bill—that miscellaneous baggage car, in which, falling of a regular passage, so much of the plunder of the stockjobbers, speculators, and spoliators is stowed away.

Nor are we at all surprised to be informed from Washington, that the appropriations will be carried within the time appointed. The administration have decreed it—who they resist will be excommunicated—he who asks to look behind the record will be marked; and even Benton is powerless before a majority of the House, under the previous question. The whip and spur of the administration, and not the merits of the treaty, are relied upon to carry these ten millions for the relief of Santa Anna and his associate stockjobbers and speculators, immediately through.

Still, from a sense of duty to the public, to the ends of public justice, and public morality, and from a proper regard to a discriminating economy in the appropriations of the public money, we admonish the members of the House of their responsibility to the people in this business. What are the equivalents we receive for these ten millions of dollars? The salvage of a desert—without timber, mainly without living water, for half the year without rain, and without population, or any prospect of population, except the wandering Apaches. We undertake to say that a tract of country of more frightful sterility and desolation cannot be found, of corresponding geographical dimensions, on the continent of North America. As far as we know, from the accounts of official explorations and reliable travellers, this Gadsden treaty country is, in its topography, geology, soil and climate, almost precisely the same as "the howling wilderness" in which the children of Israel were detained for forty years, as a punishment for their sins, being subsisted in the meantime, by the miraculous interpositions of the Almighty. But no manna falls in the Gadsden country, and the flocks of quails among those volcanic mountains and sands, are "like angels' visits, few and far between."

In this connection, the coolness of the high contracting parties to this treaty—the statesmanlike gravity with which they discuss "the grant of land within the territory ceded"—is the very perfection of diplomatic humbuggery. It would be funny, exceedingly funny, if it were not too expensive and too brazen for a joke. Upon a par with the "lands" acquired is the concession of the navigation of the Gulf of California, the geographical position of which renders it utterly useless to us, and the foreign trade of which is about equal to that of the Great Salt Lake in Utah. The release from the Apaches amounts to nothing. With or without the treaty, we are bound to protect our frontier settlers and emigrants; and the best that we obtain on this point is the guardianship of an increased number of bloodthirsty Apaches within our own jurisdiction.

The disputed Mesilla valley, which we acquire, has been shown by our late Boundary Commissioner to contain nothing more than a Mexican settlement of some eighteen hundred souls, dependent upon the Rio Grande for the irrigation of their scanty fields, and inhabiting a district which, from the limited supplies of the river, can never be worth disputing about. These people, from the testimony of Mr. Bartlett, were driven over to Mesilla by floating "Texas head rights;" and with the annexation of Mesilla they will probably evacuate it to escape those "head rights" again, and leave the district as desolate as they found it in 1850. The acquisition of the Mesilla valley, therefore, is another humbug in the general schedule of these Gadsden treaty impositions. Nothing more—nothing less.

The treaty, as modified, cuts us off, to a great extent, from Cooke's wagon route, which, as a route for a railroad to the Pacific, was unquestionably a leading object of the original boundary line agreed upon by Gen. Gadsden. What influences actuated the Senate in straightening this elbow, so as to throw the curve of Cooke's trail back into Mexico, we know not; but it was perhaps from the jealousies of the advocates of a more northerly line that the railroad feature was stricken out of the treaty. At all events, if the several explorations ordered at the last Congress shall result in determining the extreme southern route as the most feasible for the Pacific Railroad, from the absence of lofty

mountain ranges, the right of way will remain to be acquired from Mexico perhaps at the expense of another "immediate" appropriation of ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

The privileges conceded in the Tehuantepec plankroad or railroad—as we take them—are all "mer. leather and prunella." It is a Mexican work, to which we agree to pay tribute; whereas, by an adhesion to the Garay contract, transferred to an American company, we might have obtained, and with the rejection of this treaty, may yet obtain, the complete business jurisdiction and profits of the railroad, at least to the extent of the Panama or Nicaragua company. What trading and commissioning have led to this Tehuantepec arrangement of the Gadsden treaty are still a mystery to the public. The managers of the Cabinet organ, and certain members of the kitchen Cabinet, have been reported as holding a considerable Tehuantepec interest in the treaty; but that, too, is among the mysteries of this curious, mysterious, and suspicious convention.

Col. Benton has arraigned the treaty, on the higher constitutional grounds of an invasion of the privileges of the House. We leave this issue between him and the House to settle. What we maintain is, that the treaty does not begin to pay expenses, that the equivalents to us for the ten millions of dollars are all moonshine, and impositions upon the presumed ignorance and credulity of Congress, and that the bargain was largely managed by outside speculators and stockjobbers. We further maintain that it calls for a rigid investigation by the House, that all the facts, circumstances, and parties concerned in the plot should be disclosed, and that neither the real interests of Mexico, nor the interests of the United States, would suffer from its rejection. Twenty millions for the Navy, at this crisis, would be better than ten millions to Santa Anna with ten times the territory which is involved in the Gadsden treaty.

Whether the supplies are voted "immediately" or otherwise, the country has the right to demand the whole catalogue of the spoils—American, English and Mexican—concerned in this immoderate treaty. Generosity to Santa Anna is one thing, but a collusion with rapacious stockjobbers and speculators is another thing. The rejection of this treaty will doubtless result in something a good deal better, at half price, without infringing upon a proper sense of magnanimity for a feeble neighbor. There is no danger of war in postponing for a few months longer the establishment of a despotism in Mexico.

THE HERALD, THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE IRISH.

We regret to find that considerable anxiety is felt in the Know Nothing committees and the Irish societies with regard to the position of this journal in their quarrel. On the one side, most plausible reasons are given by an organ of the former to show why we are bound to stand by our adopted citizens; and on the other, a journal devoted to Irish interests rates us soundly for our supposed native proclivities. We are sorry that these doctory bodies have nothing better to do than to trouble themselves about us; and our sorrow is increased by the conviction that for the present both sides had better continue to know nothing about our opinions. When the interests of the State require us to take sides with either, we shall do it in such a way as to leave no doubt on the minds of the most thickheaded as to our course; till then, we are content to be assailed by the two suitors for our favor. As they have done us the honor to court us, however, we will give them one piece of advice. No cause in the world ever was helped by thick sticks or paving stones. Every man who is knocked down by the Irish, augments the popular prejudice against the race; and every fresh expression of illiberal opinion that comes from the Know Nothings alienates from them the sympathies of honest right minded men. There are two or three leading points of difference between the two rival factions. It is the constitutional right of every American to dislike his neighbor, if he chooses. He may take a spite against Irish, or Germans, or his own countrymen, and gratify that spite by refusing to vote for any individual of that race, by abusing them and refusing to associate with them. This line of conduct involves no breach of any municipal law, and the utmost price it costs is loss of respect among thinking men. That price, however, must be paid. The foreigner, on the other hand, who conducts himself in an orderly peaceable way, loses no respect among sane men in consequence of his foreign birth; and so long, therefore, as the Irish and Germans obey the laws and act as good citizens, they stand in as good a position as their assailants, the Know Nothings. That position may be lost by a general habit of disobeying the laws, and a course of bad citizenship.

DEATHS OF NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Those who, some weeks ago, used to predict that "the very next mail" would bring accounts of the storming of Helsingfors, or a tremendous battle on the Danube, or at least a decisive movement on the part of Russia or Austria, must by this time have grown tolerably disheartened. So tame a war the world never saw before. Here we have had Sir Charles Napier—the fire eater—who stopped the whole fleet after setting sail to signal the shore for "more chloroform"—for two months in the Baltic, in sight of the enemy's shores, and the most gallant exploits of the cruise and Hecla against a petty fort, and the capture of a few merchantmen. In the Black Sea, which has been swept for the same or a longer period by the allied fleets, an immaterial attack on Odessa has been the only event. Sevastopol has never been molested, the Russian fleet has been allowed to enjoy repose, and the allied admirals have done little more than survey the coast. Nor have the land forces presented any contrast to this inertia policy. Marches from Gallipoli to Scutari, from Scutari to Silistria have been much canvassed in the papers; but had it not been for Omer Pacha and his Turks, people might have begun to believe the war was a farce. In point of fact, both Great Britain and France have enjoyed so long a peace that neither of the two is as yet fairly aroused to the war pitch, and in consequence the military movements are progressing at a most sluggish pace. We must probably ascribe to the wretched arrangements for the conveyance of the British troops to the East, and for their comfort there, the recent appointment of an English Minister of War; but if no other reasons had pointed out the necessity of this step, the want of vigor displayed by the military and naval commanders would have rendered it imperative. Those who still desire

see some decisive blow struck will probably regret that Lord Palmiston was not chosen instead of the Duke of Newcastle.

AMERICAN FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE.

The statistics of the flour trade in the United States forms a curious study. From the earliest organization of the government it has formed a leading staple of trade. It has, at various periods, largely fluctuated in price, influenced mainly by the average yield of crops, and the condition of foreign nations. Prior to the year 1800, and at a time when the agricultural supplies were derived exclusively from the Atlantic States, or from districts east of the Allegheny mountains, prices ruled higher than they have ever been since. Thus, taking the following years, we find the highest and lowest prices ruled as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Highest Price, Lowest Price. Rows include 1798-1807.

During the foregoing years, the revolution prevailed in France and there was a general war in Europe, which, combined with the limited amount of territory devoted to wheat culture, sustained prices at higher rates than they have ever ruled since. It was at this time that farmers on Long Island, in Dutchess, Herkimer, and contiguous counties, grew rich. In this prosperity the farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia largely participated. Those vast and fertile regions in the valley of the Mississippi were then a wilderness, and did not compete in the production of breadstuffs with the Atlantic States. The opening and cultivation of the rich lands at the West, combined with improvements in agricultural machines and methods of cultivation, together with the means of transportation, have tended to cheapen the price of flour and grain, and not only to bring them in successful competition with the produce of the exhausted lands of the Atlantic States, but with all other parts of the world. At this very moment we are feeding western Europe, plunged as she is into a war with a grain-growing country, without causing flour to advance to the prices it bore fifty-eight years ago.

And we cannot well expect ever again, under any ordinary contingencies, to see flour and grain as high as they have been. Indeed, the rapid settlement of the rich Western lands, combined with the use of reaping and thrashing machines, which enables one man to grow as much wheat as four or five men could formerly, will, we expect, for the future, tend to make prices rule much lower. The result must ultimately lead to our gaining the markets of Europe for breadstuffs, as we now have them for our cotton. In other words, we must continue to do what we are now engaged in doing—that is, to feed and clothe the rest of the world. A nation which clothes and feeds all other countries, with ordinary prudence, cannot fail of becoming rich and powerful. All that the people of the United States require to reach a position in the affairs of nations never before attained, is the indissoluble and amicable union of the States at home, and peaceful commercial relations with those without.

We find that, owing to the limited field of cultivation, the prices of flour did not materially decline during the years of the embargo, or of the late war with England, as the following statement will show:—

Table with 3 columns: Years of the embargo, Highest Price, Lowest Price. Rows include 1808-1815.

From 1815 to 1835 were years of peace, and no external circumstances occurred calculated to enhance prices. The highest average prices were obtained in 1823, when they stood at \$7 75, and again in 1829, when they reached \$8. The lowest points reached were in 1830, when the average price was \$5; 1829, \$5 25, and in 1825, \$5 37. In this period the first great channel of transportation was opened to the West, viz: the Erie canal. The Genesee valley commenced sending its rich stores to market, and the great West made a strong beginning in that trade which has since attained such a vast magnitude, and is yet in its infancy.

These changes were soon visibly impressed on ruling prices, as we have seen from the average figures compared with former years. Farms on Long Island and on the Hudson river for the first time realized the strength of a competition from which they have never recovered, and which the opening of new channels of trade to the West has only tended to render permanent.

Cheap bread and cheap clothing with fair health and free institutions, are by far the most powerful elements of national prosperity. The unprecedented growth of New York and other cities, and indeed of the whole country, bear the strongest testimony to the truth of these statements.

The fault is, that, like a fast growing youth, our country in its rapid strides has occasionally overshot itself; but like the animal system, by a little abstinence, dieting, and rest, it has again gathered new energy, rose to renewed exertions, and again gone "ahead" faster than ever.

Thus, from overtrading, the abuse of the credit system, and the neglect of agricultural pursuits, and indifferent harvests, instead of being exporters of wheat, we were compelled in 1836-'37-'38 to import from Europe about five millions of bushels of wheat, at \$1 60 to \$2 per bushel. The variations in the highest and lowest prices of flour and grain, during the following years of inflation and speculation, may be seen from the following statement:—

Table with 3 columns: Flour, Highest Price, Lowest Price. Rows include 1836-1838.

With the revulsion of that period, a reaction of prices ensued. They no doubt received great additional inflation from the large amount of paper money put afloat, with the prevailing spirit of speculation. It was an extraordinary spectacle to see a country so rich in agricultural resources, an importer of breadstuffs at such enormous prices.

GENESEE FLOUR IN NEW YORK.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Highest Price, Lowest Price. Rows include 1839-1854.

During the above period, under the influence of a Canadian drawback bill, or bonding transit bill, Canadian wheat and flour to a large extent reached New York and were exported in bond, in competition with American produce. At one time the present year, when State flour reached the high price of \$9 a \$9 25, Canadian flour to a considerable extent was taken out of bond for home consumption. In other words, it was imported for home use. Under the influence of a reciprocity treaty, and the rapid extension made in the cultivation of wheat in Upper Canada, comparing favorably with the progress making in our Western States, it is likely that the supplies of Canadian flour and grain in this market will in the future be greatly increased.

Thus we see that notwithstanding short crops in France and England, and the closing of the Russian grain ports, combined with the great increase in the specie or gold circulation of the country from the proceeds of California mines, prices have not reached those hitherto borne at other favorable periods. Since the year 1796, flour has never reached in this market \$16 per barrel, and probably never will again. All these facts go to prove the great and rapidly increasing productive power of the valley of the Mississippi. The great yield in that prolific part of the world has not only operated upon the value of grain lands on the Atlantic sea-board, but also upon the value of lands in the valley of the Genesee, in New York, in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and the interior wheat districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, where they may be considered stationary in value, and still the work must go on, probably, for one or two half centuries to come.

To judge of the rapid annual increase in the amount of breadstuffs in the United States, we give the following tables, taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Patents, for a period of nine years, or from 1840 to 1849, inclusive:—

Table with 3 columns: Wheat, Corn, Rye. Rows include 1840-1849.

Thus showing that the increase in the production of breadstuffs doubles in from twelve to fifteen years, while the population only doubles once in about twenty-four years, proving that every year the excess of increased production outstrips the increase of population, giving assurances that every year (barring accidental circumstances) the surplus yield for exportation will increase. This must go on until it is checked by a glut of available foreign and domestic markets for its consumption. The same remarks apply to the production of provisions, cotton, &c.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AT THE BATTERY.

The improvements now in progress of execution at the Battery, although encroachments upon the Bay, will render that park, for such we shall then be entitled to designate it, one of the best situated and most agreeable promenades in the world. Exposed as it is on almost every side to the refreshing breezes that are wafted over the broad surface of the bay, and enjoying in its abundant foliage the advantage of protection from the scorching rays of the summer sun, we know no spot that can at all be compared to it. And yet this charming retreat is abandoned by all our would-be fashionable for the exposed sites and stunted vegetation of the upper squares and promenades, the Battery being left to the enjoyment of those whose judgment and taste are unfettered by the arbitrary dictates of conventional folly.

One of the most delightful characteristics of French and German society is the freedom with which all classes mingle together in public, without trenching upon the prejudices or privileges of each other. In their public gardens and promenades we find high and low enjoying in common, and without the fear of the aristocratic losing caste, those gifts which the Dispenser of all good intended should be shared by man alike. It is, in truth, only pretentious vulgarity that apprehends being confounded with what it is pleased to designate the "common herd." The really well bred are those who have the largest amount of indulgence for the defects of others. It is to these misplaced aristocratic pretensions that is mainly to be attributed the discredit into which the Battery has fallen, although other causes have no doubt contributed to it.

The contiguity of Greenwich street, for instance, which from a first class quarter has sunk into a sort of a German settlement, if that term can be properly applied to a floating population of emigrants, has very much detracted from those features which formerly rendered the Battery such a favorite place of resort. The latter has become a sort of lounging place for the denizens of that hot and over-crowded locality, and as necessarily among the thousands who follow each other in rapid succession from the old country, there are some who are vicious and depraved, it is not infrequently the scene of outrages, which have given it an equivocal reputation. Had the police but properly discharged their duty, and put in force the regulations by which the public gardens and promenades of other great cities are kept free from the possibility of the occurrence of offences against public safety and morals, the objections urged against the Battery would never have been heard of. They are, however, part of the benefits that we owe to that precious system of city government which has been too busily occupied in looking after its own interests to protect those of the community.

Now that the enlargement of the Battery is about to add to its attractions, and impart to it, as it were, a new character, it is worthy of consideration whether the objections to which we have alluded cannot be removed, and the promenade itself rendered, as it once was, one of the principal features of our city. With regard to the difficulty suggested by the neighborhood of Greenwich street, we do not think that it will long be suffered to continue in its present state. The necessity of opening great lateral thoroughfares for the relief of Broadway is daily forcing itself upon the public mind, and one of the first movements in this direction will be to

widen the former street down to the Battery and thus obtain the necessary space for magnificent stores and warehouses that are crowding down from Broadway to the North river. This will have the effect of altering whole character of the neighborhood, and extension of the railroad tracks to the Battery will enhance the advantages of these improvements by rendering the latter more easily accessible from the upper parts of the town.

But it will require other temptations, these to attract the so-called fashionable world from their favorite haunts in the arid and desolates in which they have entrenched themselves, and to induce them to give their leisure to the benefit of the delicious and refreshing breezes that may be inhaled on the Battery. To effect this they must, in the first place, assure that their safety and delicate susceptibilities will be guaranteed by efficient police regulations; and in the second we must retrace the park itself the great feature of attraction in New York. We would do this not out of very great love or consideration for the pleasure of our fastidious aristocracy, but a desire to break through and confound the absurd lines of social demarcation that we and vanity endeavor to set up. It is obvious that one of the most effective means of accomplishing it is to increase the facilities and documents for frequent intercourse in public. It is to this, perhaps, more than any other cause, that is to be attributed the really republican spirit which, in spite of accidental obstructions, such as that presented by this present regime, is fast conducting the French enjoyment of republican institutions.

To render the Battery what we should desire to see it, one of the great lungs and places of amusement of New York, we must make Champs Elysée in miniature, by bringing aid of its natural advantages all the resources of art. Of Castle Garden we would not imitate its architectural form admirably suited to a circus, like that of Franconi, where, as well as evening performances would attract all classes of the population. The erection in the centre of the park of one or two magnificent saloons, from the balconies of which first rate orchestras would contribute to the enjoyment of those without as those within, would in themselves constitute irresistible features of attraction. Such portions of the grounds as would be required for promenades, might be enclosed and laid out in ornamental parterres filled with choice plants and flowers. Public baths, on a vast and commodious scale, rivaling in convenience and splendor the Roman establishments, should also form part of the plan. With such accessories contributing to the enjoyment, comfort and health of all classes of our city population, and guarded to them by an efficient police, we soon restore the Battery to greater popularity than ever, and render it one of the finest and most agreeable promenades in the world.

MORE PROSPECTS OF DIRT.—We see by a report in the papers that the dirt cartmen have organized themselves into an association for their corporate protection, with a view to obtain better pay for carting. Hadn't they better adopt a different plan, turn their hands and their horses to something else? Without present corporation and municipal departments, we should think their vociferous cry would be in vain. At the rate the business of carting dirt is diminishing they will demand an increase of pay; but a coming when no dirt at all will be carted, of what use will a strike then be? Let them make up their minds to cart bales and boxes and leave dirt and other fixtures where they are.

MANRICK AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The remainder of retsek's articles have arrived in the steamer Union Havre, and he is making preparations for his series grand operas at Castle Garden. The season will probably commence next Thursday evening.

The Rights of Nourished.

THE AMERICAN S.M. MINOROTA BOARDED AT SEA BY ENGLISH STEAMERS.—Captain Allen, of the ship Minerva, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, reports the following:—May 25, lat. 53.00 long. 10.00, boarded by the R. M. steamship Gladiator, who demanded the ship's papers for examination. Capt. Allen, the officer, by what authority he boarded his ship demanded his papers. The officer refused to give any satisfactory answer.

The following is the report of Capt. Allen:—"At 11 A. M. May 25, lat. 53.00, saw H. B. M. steamship diator, which fired two guns for us to heave to, steamer then ran near us and sent a boat on board, ordered the ship to be hoisted immediately; also demanded the ship's papers. Capt. Allen inquired of officer in charge of the boat by what authority he demanded them. The officer's reply was by the order of his government, and stated to Capt. A. that it was unpleasant duty for him, but it was imperative. Papers were produced and examined, and after an hour's delay, we were allowed to proceed. We are followed by the first division of the British fleet, the machinery is at present at Wilmington, but she had not the ship been hoisted to, after firing the two shots would have been fired to compel her."

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC, Captain Nye, sailed at 2 yesterday for Liverpool, with 207 passengers. \$430,891 in specie.

LAUNCH OF THE MEXICAN WAR STEAMER.—The steamer Santa Anna, built for the Mexican government was launched at ten o'clock yesterday morning, from a Westerville & Co.'s Houston street yard. She is a new steamer, and has most of her machinery board when she entered the water, and immediately afterwards towed around to the Farron Iron Works to receive the balance of her machinery. Her propeller will be worked by two oscillating engines, with six inch cylinders; length of stroke thirty-three inch. She is a live oak vessel, substantially built, and pier for fourteen guns. Her length on deck is 165 feet, breadth of beam 27 feet, with 12 feet depth of hold. She registers 500 tons. She will leave in two or three weeks for Mexico, under command of Captain W. Hunt. Her consort, the General Turbulde, of the same dimensions, will be launched by Messrs. W. in a few days.

THE OSBERT.—This steamship has been purchased by Messrs. Storey & Linton, and will be employed in the Boston trade, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will be under the command of Captain Fontaine. She is now receiving repairs. Her machinery is at present at Wilmington, but she will be ready to resume operations in three or four weeks. Phil. paper.

A CLIFFER SHIP BUILDING AT KEY WEST.—Messrs. Brown & Curry, of Key West, have of the sidewalk in front of their building, and he is still there. The shanties have now become