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From the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public, the proprietor is no containing thrity-three rooms, altogether disconnected from the main body of the pavilion. These rooms are intended for greatlemen only; they are of a comfortable size, light, and well ventilated, and superior in all respects to those generally denominated single rooms in the various watering places throughout the country.

The proprietor is now ready to treat with families or parties wishing to engage rooms for the season. Letters addressed to him at the City Hotel, Broadway, will receive immediate attention.

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L. WALSH & BROTHERS, French Boot Makers, No form attreet, New York, French Calf Boots of the latest fashion made to order for \$4.50, usually sold for \$6 and \$7; ince French Calf Boots \$3.50, usually \$3.5 Patent Leather Boots \$7, smally sold for \$10. Also, Congress Boots with patent springs. Gentlemen's gaiters, shoes and slippers constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice Repairing; &c., done in the store.

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YOUNG & JONES, 4 Ann street, are selling fine french calf boots at \$4.50, equal to any sold in this city for \$5 or \$7. Fine French boots at \$3.50, usually \$5. Best French patent leather boots \$7, equal to those usually \$6.0 at \$9 and \$10. A great assortment of shoes, gaiters and slipers always on hand, and made to order at short notice. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Mending, &c. done in the store. Please call and examine our stock.

m23 *0.**rc YOUNG & JONES, 4 Ann st., near Broadway.

the store. Please call and examine our stock.

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THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has or bands large assortment of L-dies', Misses' and Children's colored and black Gaiter Boots, Buskins, Slippers, Ties, &c.; Gestlemen's and Boy's sewed and pegged Boots of every description, all of which he will sell as low as such articles can be purchased at any store in the city.

N. B.—Ludice' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order in the beat manner at moderate prices. A call is respectfully solicited.

MRS. M. WILSON, 291 Grand street, respectfully solicited.

MRS. M. WILSON, 291 Grand street, respectfully that she has new on hand a large and very handsome assortment of Spring Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Mrs. Wilson's stock comprises an assortment of Spring Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Mrs. Wilson's stock comprises an assortment of the richest and most fashionable Hats, such as Chip, Grape, Rice, and Shirred, with a choice assortment of Straws, which she fasters herses' can be sold more reasonable than at any other establishment in the city. Country Milliners will do well to call before purchaging.

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Ten good Milliners wanted at the above establishment.

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near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN. (from Europe, pupil of Madame Dulchen, pianist to the Queen of England,) gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England,) gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England,) gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England,) gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England,) gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England, gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England, gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England, gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England, gives lessons in Panco for the Queen of England, gives lessons do. \$30.

Mrs. Macfaven has the pusilise of referring to Dr. Elliot, Dr. Hodges, George Loder, Laq., H. Meiggs, Eaq., and the Rev. Dr. Hodges, George Loder, Laq., H. Meiggs, Eaq., and the Rev. The Greatest Attraction Yet—26 Bull Furches, with from the most celebrated distribution. Gives Loco Jugging and the Control of the Pancol of the Importation, that they may make early application.

T. S.—In consequence of the limits of his old establishment. No.5 John street, he has rented Bramble Cottage, Blooming and the pancol of the Pancol

y application.

S.—In consequence of the limits of his old establishment.

John street, he has rented Bramble Cottage, Blooming,

near Burpham's Hotel, for that branch of his husiness not nested with birds, viz: Shetland and Fancy Ponies, King wifes Spaniels, Pointers, &c., and every variety of Fancs a neud, letters post paid will stall times meet with prompt ution from

A. GRIEVE, No. 5 John st.

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A. GRIEVE, No.5 John st.

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MENT is warranted to cure sors and ulcers of evemental to the sors and ulcers of eveing rheumatism, and all other pains. One or two dones is certain to relieve bilious choic, distribus, &c., as it is taken It
is perfectly delightful in its odor and flavor. It is universally
acknowledged to be the best family medicine ever offered to
the public. Frice 30 cents perbottle.

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Glaugow on the lat Sept.

Persons about to proceed to Scotland, or those wishing to
send for their friends, can make the necessary arrangement
with the subscribers, on reasonable terms, by making early
application to
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66 South st, 2d door below Burling slip.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WAR QUARTER.

Arrival of New York Companies at California.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. SCOTT,

[From the N. O. Picayune, June 22]

The James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed en the 16th inst.

We have the American Eegle of the 16th inst. The Eegle makes ne mention of any later arrival from the army above; but Capt. Wood reports that it was understood at Vera Cruz, before he left, that information had been received from Gen. Scott at Rio Frio, that there was a prospect of making peace with the new government as soon as it became settled; and that Cen. Scott confidently expected to send in less than two weeks the cheering news of peace to Vera Cruz.

It was supposed that Gen. Herrora was elected President beyond a doubt. So far Capt. Wood reports; but our letters from Vera Cruz do not confirm this news, and they represent, on the contrary, as mentioned above, that nothing had been received from Gen. Scott subsequent to the departure of the Gaiveston.

And furthermore, we have letters from Puebla to the 3d intt., when Gen. Scott was there, and scarcely time had elapsed for him to march to Rio Frio and enter into negotiations, and for the news to come back to Vera Crus. We are, therefore, at present, incredulous about this intelligence.

A large sum of money has been found in some se-

Crus. We are, therefore, at present, incredulous about this intelligence.

A large sum of money has been found in some secluded vault in the castle of San Juan de Utia. It is uncertain whether it belonged to the Mexican government or to some private individual.

The Eagle publishes a letter giving an account of a fire which occurred at Laguna on the 28th of May. Half a dozen houses were destroyed. The officers and men of the U.S. brig Vesuvius, with Lieut. Magruder at their head, rendered efficient service in extinguishing the fire.

a dozen houses were destroyed. The officers and men of the U. S. brig Veswins, with Liout Magruder at their head, rendered efficient service in extinguishing the fire.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

In a package of papers, &c., sent to us by Mr. Kendall from Puebla, we find fuller details of affairs going on in the city of Mexico, though still nothing later than the 29th of May.

Le Courrier Francais translates a powerful article from the Razonador. The greater part of it is written to show that the guerilla system will be a thousand times more disastrous to good Mexican citizens than to the armies of the United States; that the inevitable tendency of the system will be to leave the honest, well-disposed and thriving inhabitants at the mercy of law-less, needy desperadoes; and that such worthy inhabitants will inevitably apply to the Americans for protection, who are too asgacious not to grant it in full.

To prolong the war by a guerilla system, the writer deems, therefore, suicidal for Mexico. The only other practicable mode, he saws, is the fever an masse on the inhabitants, attacking the Yankees in front, in roar, and upon their fanks. Such a rising, if executed with spirit, vigor, and courage, he thinks would be successful, although the Americans might gain advantages in the outset.

Such a rising the editor fully approves of, and still advocates, but it will never take place, he says; not because it is impossible in itself, but because the Mexicans do not heartily desire it, and have no intention of making it. Such being the case, he calls upon his countrymen not to solicit a peace, but to listen to the overtures which may be made to them. He writes with great clearness and force, and had we room we would reproduce the article. Such appeals must tell powerfully in Mexico for peace. The people are unused to them.

The resignation which General Rincon tendered of his office, as second in command to General Bravo, had not been accepted by the government on the 19th uit. In the Courrier Francais we find an

gentleman high in the confidence and exteem of the chief actor, but whose name we are not permitted to mention.

After the batt'es of the 8th and 9th of May, when the Mexican army in their retrest had reached Linares, Gen. Arists summoned Generals Ampudia, Torrejon, Riquena, and Canaies to his quarters, and thus addressed them:—

"Gentlemen—I am about to resign the command of the Army of the North, and I have sent for you that you may know the reasons which have influenced me. They are simply these: I cannot command the army with honor to nyself or country, as long as it numbers so many cowards, with high commands, in its ranks. You, Ampudia, are a base coward; I trusted you with 3,000 of my best troops; you betrayed your trust, proved recreant to the interests of your country, and, terrorstricken, fled trembling and dismayed, without being within half a league of a hostile gun.

"You, Torrejon, have some reputation as a cavalry officer; God knows how or where you obtained it; I am only astonished that you should have the effrontery to pretend to command.

"You, Riquena, call yourself an artillery officer; you have been consistent through life, only in one thing, your cowardice; you are brave, like all gasconaders, when dangers are at a distance; but when the hour of battle arrives, you are either not to be found, or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious.

"And you, Canales, to be called General! what a satire! what bitter is your! identified."

battle arrives, you are either not te be found, or your terror renders your presence not only useless but injurious.

"And you, Canales, to be called General! what a satire! what bitter irony! General! faugh! a robber, a cowdriver, a vagabond skulker from rancho to rancho, a cowardly pauper, whose very presence is loathed by every honorable man, and whose claim to the title of General produces the most profound contempt. As for you, Col. Carasco; begone and wash your breeches, you dirty dog.

"Gentlemen, I am done with you; our connexion is at an end. Would that your connexion with our unfortunate country was also at as end."

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette, June 30]

We have been favored with the portsal of a letter, dat-d" Mazatian, May 3d," which was brought by some English gentlemen, who travelled over land to the Guif of Mexico, from the Pacific coast.

The United States ship independence, Com. Shubrick, had been blockading Mazatian for two or three months, and daring that period, had taken several prizes.

She was expected to maintain the blockade a month or two longer, and then sail for the Sandwich Islands, from whence she would return to Monterey in September.

The United States ships Cyane and Portsmouth, were

THE CHINUARIA TRADERS.
[From the St. Louis Republicus, June 22.]
A friesd now in this city has handed us a letter which he received yesterday from Saltillo. It is dated on the 22d of last month, and is from a trader to Chihuahus,

who left that city on the 28th of April, in Doniphan's command. He says that the traders, on hearing of the determination of Col. Doniphan to abandon Chihuahua, remonstrated against it, and that they were disappointed in not receiving orders from Gen. Taylor for him to remain, to protect the interests of those engaged in trade. The traders were allowed to exercise their own judgment, either to remain at Chihuahua, or to protect to Saitillo with Col Doniphan. Some of them concluded to remain in Chihuahua, as it was impossible for them to transport their goods to Saitillo. Those who remained ware Connoly, the two Giasgows McManus. Auli. Wethered. Douglass, and Archy Stevenson. Mr. Houck, Davy. Branham, and several others, left for Santa Fe—Samuel and William Magoffin, East, Ferguson, John Fristee, Messerry, Riddells, and some new traders went to Saitillo, having been forced to make heavy sacrifices to do so.

The traders remaining at Chihuahua sent down Felix Maceyra to Parral, to make some kind of a treaty with the Maxican authorities; but, at the time Colonel Doniphan isft, he had not returned. The writer fears that they have not fared well, as the people of Chihuahua were much arasperated against the troops, for offences which the writer specifies. James Magoffin was in Durango, still a prisoner, but allowed more liberty than was extended to him at Chihuahua. Many of the goods owned by James Magoffin had been taken to Saitillo, for his use. Mr. East will return to the United States; but the writer expects to remain with the army, so that he may return to Chihuahua when peace is restored.

CORRESPONDENCIA PARTICULAR, DEL DE GOBIERNO

БЕ СИПИСАНСА.
Сиписанса, de April 1, de 1847. and rivers, mountains and sand hills, a little party of adventurers from the "Army of the West" gained, what striven for, viz.: a hostile meeting with the Mexicans. On the 28th of February we opened the attack on their On the 28th of February we opened the attack on their troops by a galling fire from our artillery, and after a hot engagement of three hours gained a brilliant victory pilling many of them around their redoubts, and scattering the rest to the four winds. As I have given all the particulars to a paper for publication, and as you will see twenty different accounts of the battle, I will not trespass upon your time by recounting the events of the day to you. I worked hard to be in the fight, having walked all the way from Santa Fe to be able to gain a good look at "the elephant." and a good one I certainly had, as I was stationed at the first gun which opened upon them, and where the fire of the enemy was mainly directed. They thought to silence our battery, which was not more than half as strong as their's, but in this they were mistaken, for though verdant, we were as cool as regulars—taking aim as though shooting buffalo. Arrived in town we took up quarters in the State House. Amphitheatre, and other public buildings. Mesers. Rich & Fomeroy secured my services as clerk in their sutler establishment, where I now am engaged in adjusting their claims with the troops. Commissioners have been here from Parral, where the Gov has a temporary seat of government. They demanded that the cannon taken at Sacramento, (ten pieces,) be returned—an indemnity for losses sustained by said battle—a duty to be levied on the goods brought in our train, and that we evacuate the province of Chihuahus forthwith. Of course they returned as they came, and se matters stand with the government and our army. New resched here to-day of the e-stry of Generals Scott and Taylor into the city of Mexico and the disbandment of Santa Anna's forces. We heard a few days since of the defeat of the latter at Salkillo, and are prepared to believe the present news to be true, for certainly the Mexican government cannot much longer hold out against our every where victorious troops—distracted as she is by isternal dissensions—destitute of funds, and her m

war.

The Consul thought to keep the American treops out of a public building in Chihushua, which a party had been ordered to enter and examine. The officer in command told him that his orders were to enter it, and enter it he would. The Consul replied that if he did, it would be at the risk of incurring the hostility of his, the British, government, and he officially warned him of the fact.

The Missourian said that at the risk of incurring the hostility of the British Government or that of hell itself, the nouse should be opened. He ordered up a 24-pounder to blow it open; but before it arrived, some of the men had climbed up to the top of the building, down inside, and threw the doors open.

The Lieuteuant Colonel of the Regiment is Mr. Jackson, as brave a man as breatnes, but one who makes no pretensions to a knowledge of the science of war. In going into the battle of Saarsmento Lieut. Col. Michell, who had been detachedfrom Price's command on special duty, was present. "Look here, Mitchell," said the gallant Jackson. "you hold the same rank that I do. I know you can fight as well as I can, and I know you can order better. I resign you my command during battle, for I prefer going into the racks, and having a few cracks out of Nancy (his favorted couble-barreled gun) at those yellow boys on horseback yonder,"

Lieut. Col. Jackson would sceept of no refusal to this arrangement, and it was adopted. He soon tood down his man, and soon after—it is not known how many. When the battle was over, they were going among the wounded, when one of the men remarked—"Why, Colonel, this fellow here looks like that first fellow you ahot."

"Well, he does, that's a fact!" said Lieut. Col. Jackson. "I had afteen buckshot that time in Nancy and force and the second of the constant of the con

The reported murder of one of Barclay's company, and the scalping of the Mexican, mentioned in my last, are confirmed.

Old Rough and Ready and the Presidency.

[From the Cincinnati Signal, June 26.]

The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the editor, are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist, in reply to that communication, we have received the admirable and significant letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Six—I have the honorto acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I tha time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of publis policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discassion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done te all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connection, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall

The resignation which General Rincon tendered of his office, as second in command to General Bravo, had not been accepted by the government on the 29th uit. In the General France in the courter France we find an extract from the Solvite field to under the short of the Solvite field to under the So

The Loutenant Cotons of the Regiment is Mr. Jack.

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The point into the battle of Sacramento Lieut. Cot. Mitchell, who had been detached from Free's rommand on applied grant of the selection of t

would join there is a contemplated whach on a party of white num. Is assented to their requirement, and states that a few day a alterwish they succountered by ten in the state of the proposition of the property of the state of the proposition of the property of the state of the property of the property

would yield to it, a warm suppore and the present val.

We have said all on this subject, which the present developments of public spinion require. As other scenes unfold, we shall seek to chronicle them, with fair and independent comment. Meanwhile, we bide the movement of the waters, holding our columns and our ballot, to be disposed of according to our sense of duty, as emergencies of this and all other questions arise.

[From the Montreal Herald, June 28.]
We have little to record in the political world, beyond what will be found in our report of the proceedings in Parliament. Attempts have been made in both Houses, by her majesty's opposition, to throw her majesty's Canadian cabinet into a minority, but with equal want of success.

by her majesty's opposition, to throw her majesty's Canadian cabinat into a minority, but with equal want of success.

In connection with this subject, we may mention that the ministry have laid on the table of the House a translation of certain correspondence which passed between them and Mr. Caron, the late Speaker of the Legislative council, relative to the reconstruction of the ministry, so as to admit some gentlemen enjoying the confidence of the French Canadian population to the Excentive council. The course of the negotiations, judging from this correspondence, seems to have been this. Lord Elgis first addressed a memorandum to Mr. Caron, requesting his advice as to the best means of forming a coalition ministry, containing gentlemen who have the cenfidence of the French Canadians; saying that he desired no serifice of principle; but expressing his hope that personal and party differences would, if any such existed, give way to patriotism and the public good—
Upon this basis Mr. Caron entered upon the negotiation, and in order to be quite sure of his ground, he proposed several questions to the ministry, among which was this; Whether there was any person shom it would be no use to propose on his side. He was answered that there was no objection to any person. It was then all mand, and three from Lower Canada; the seventh place being the Provincial Secretaryship, occupied by Mr. Daly, to be filled up afterwards by the Governor General with the advice of the siz. This seems to have been understood as a bargain on both sides; but, suddenly. Mr. Caron is new formation of the ministry was based upon the rejection of personal or party dislikes, and still farther, as the seventh member of the cabinet was to be the cloice of the two opposency of the session, however, Nr. Caron has a bargain on both sides; but, suddenly. Mr. Caron is not personal or party dislikes, and still farther, as the seventh member of the session, however, Nr. Caron has a bargain on both sides; but, suddenly. Mr. Caron is not personal or p

stated that, in consenting to take office with the conservatives of Upper Canada. In fully expected to pave the way for the return to power of their opponents, the Upper Canada in literals, with whom the French had all along acted. So that, when he had got his majority of four in the council of seven, the first thing would have been to oust the colleagues with whom he professed to co-operate. Yet, though the declaration was made in the face of both Houses of Parliament, for the Assembly had adjourned, and moet of its members were below the bar of the Upper House—Mr Caron's friends still clamor about what they call the linsincerity of ministers.

Beyond these occurrences, little has been done of public interest in either brauch of the Legislature; but a great number of private bills have been introduced, and advanced one or miore stages.

The Inspector-General has given a brief outline of his financial scheme. He proposes to take advantage of the British Possessions Act, to discard all differential duties; to reduce several tonnage and other duties now levied upon vessels coming from sea to Montreal and Quebec, laying the charges which the produce is applicable to, upon the consolidated fund; to extend the facilities now granted to importers of all kinds of goods to pass them through our waters for re-shipment; and to reduce the toils on the canals to the lowest point to which they can be brought, consistently with a proper regard to the revenues of the Province. In another column will be found the particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the year 1845, cumpared with the year 1845. It is proposed in addition to these reforms, to reduce all duties on raw materials to the uniform rate of 1 per cent ad valorem; and though this was not mentioned by the inspector General—we are informed that measures are to be taken to reciprocate the intercolonial trade, free of all duties, which the Legislature of Nora Scotia, by a recent act, has proposed to the sister provinces.

Seven German vessels have arrived in the rive

sion, including the Hon. Sir A. McNab, speaker of the House of Assembly, were present.

Important from Montevideo.

[From the Philadelphia North American, June 30.]

By the bark Afton, Captain Bowman, at this port, we have received dates from Montevideo to May 9, which represent that hostilities still continue between the Banda Oriental and Buenes Ayean governments.—

Oribe's Head Quarters were within four miles of Montevideo, and akirmishing nightly was kept up between the two parties. The English and French feet, consisting of eight or ten vessels, enferced the blockade, and were two parties. The English and French feet, consisting of eight or ten vessels, enferced the blockade, and were the original to the season of the 26th April the Montevideans captured, about eight miles from the city 200 head of cattle belonging to Oribe, and a few days after Gen. O., by way of retains of the 26th April the Montevideans captured the enemy of a large number of horses. The minister appointed by the French government to arrange the difficulties between the beligerents, arrived at Montevideo an the 6th of May, and left for Buenos Ayres. A French completely paralyzed, and murders were of daily occurrence in the streets of Montevideo.

In commercial affairs but little was doing. Hider was usuable for the American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American market, were scarce and high. All kinds of provisions scarce and in active demand—There were but few American in the few few and the few on the night of the 5th, from Toulon, v

hours, and as she has not made her appearance here, it is possible she has passed on to Buenca Ayres.

The proposals to be offered General Rosas for the settlement of existing difficulties are said to be based upon the arrangement entered into by Mr. Hood, vis: the blockade to be raised forthwith—a general armistication of the province.

the Argentine troops to be withdrawn from this pro-vince.

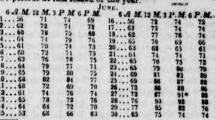
All foreigners to lay down their arms.

The ind-pendence of the Oriental Republic to be gua-rantied, and lastly, an untrammelled and free election for Fresident. Rumor says that the English and French governments will not consent to the election of either Rivers or Oribe, as they are considered the common dis-turbers.

City Intelligence.

The Weathers—The following table, taken at Delatour's, in Wall street, will show the range of the thermometer for the month of June, closing 6 o'clock, yesterday, which was agreeably cool. It will be perceived that the highest range stood at 92 degrees here at 3 o'clock. P. M. on the 29th inst. The highest point at which it stood in June, 1846, was 38 degrees, on the 19th of the month, showing a difference of four degrees between the two periods at this season of the year.

June.



. At 35 o'clock this day 92.

* At 3½ o'clock this day 92.

THE STREETS.—The condition of Broadway, and some of the leading thoroughfares at present is an insult to the citizens, and a rebuke to the "powers that be." We feel ashamed at the necessity for frequent animadversions upon the entire system as regards the keeping our streets, &c., in continual disorder and filth; but those who would uphold the conduct of the authorities in this matter should have a look at Boosdway, between the Rues pavement and the Astor House, on yesterday, on which was a pile of mud and filth to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, which was splashed upon the persons of those who were on the sidewalks, by the wheels of the omnibuses and the feet of the animals attached thereto, to the distance of some eight or ten feet off the streets. We observed a lady who had been superbly dressed having her magnificent shawl and dress completely splashed over with mud in the vicinity of the American Hetel, caused by the passing by of one of the omnibuses. A public meeting has been suggested, to the distance of the streets when the feet of the streets in the entire system should be promptly put an end to. We feel assured that such a meeting would have the desired effect.

Evilve Intelligence.

Highway Robbery.—Officer Collins and Constable Barber of the 6th ward, arrested yesterday afternoon a man by the name of William Jonea.on a charge of knocking down a man by the name of Andrew Kennedy, and stealing from his person, while on the Five Points, a purse containing \$30 in bank bills. \$5 of the money was recovered by the above officers. Justice Drinker locked him up for trial.

Charge of Constructive Larceny.—Officer Joseph arrested yesterday a young lawyer named H. P. Norton, on a charge of botaning a gold lever watch, valued at \$60, from Mr Joseph L. Smith, No. 202 Pearl street, by false and frauduent representations. It appears that Horton about the 22d of May last, applied to Mr. Smith for the lean of a watch, setting forth that he was going to Columbia county to visit his father, and not wishing to appear sbehind time, solicited the above loan—which was acceded to by Mr. Smith. But instead of Horton doing as he stated he would do, he immediately (the same day) pawned the watch for \$32, visited his father, and, after a short time, returned again to the city, and, being short of lunds, he procured of Mr. Simpson, 23 Chatham street (with whom the watch was pawned) \$10 more on the watch, making in all \$35. Mr. Smith applied several times to Horton in order to obtain the watch again, according to promise, upon his return to the city, and according to promise, upon his return to the city all instead of receiving the watch, he was put off with various falsehoods respecting the whereabouts of the property. These circumstances, together with other fasts, authorized Justice Drinker in holding him to bail on the charge. The same officer likewise arrested Horton on a charge of stealings dress coat, valued at \$20, the property of Mr. John Reed, residing at the Second Ward Hotel, Nassau street. The coat was recovered by the shove officer from the pawn shop of Goodman, in Centre street, corner of Dusne, where it had been pawned by Horton for \$5 on Monday last, the same day that it was said

tion is to be had before the magistrate, wherein Mr. Horton asserts that the whole matter can be satisfactorilly explained; thus doing away with the charge of larceny. Indicted for Trial.—The man by the name of Drury, who was arrested a few days ago by officer Stewart, of this city, has been indicted by the grand jury of Kings county, sitting at Astoria. On the following charges:—Two for perjury, one for constructive larceny, one for obtaining goods by false pretences, and one for arson.—He was held to bail in the sum of \$50,000, in default of which he was committed for trial.

Burglary.—The grocery store, occupied by George Lane, situated in the 11th ward, was entered last night, by burglars, and \$6 carried off from the store. The rescals must have been disturbed, for no other property was stolen.

Arrest on Suspicion.—Officers Bievin and Looker, of the 15th ward, arrested, last night, two fellows called Jacob Keddy and Bill West, on a charge of stealing from Elijah Fisher, No. 195 Green street. On frisking the secured at the station house, the officers found on the person of Keddy, two pocket-knives, one silver watch. No. 61.625, Mairet, maker, also scratched on the back, A. K. G., one small gold breast-pin in a paper box, apparently never been in use. An owner is wanted for the above articles. Justice Roome locked them up for trial.

Caught on the "Lift."—Officer Sears of the 8th ward, arrested on Tuesday afternoon, a black fellow called Joseph Henry alias Jesse Manning, whom the officer caught running from the dwelling house No. 22 McDougal street, occupied by Mr. Wm. Lawrence, where the rescal had stolen from the basement a metal pitcher, which he took to be silver; the thief was caught after a long chase, and Justice Roome locked him up for trial.

Charge of Rape.—A desperate and ugly looking Dutchman called John Gelar, was arrested yesterday afternoon by two officers of the 12th ward, Philips and Brady on a charge of seizing a young girl of about 14 years of age, in 73d street, near the 3d avenue, and dr