NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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

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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 the 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.
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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.
TERMS, cash in advance.

Volume XVII.....No. 228.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SCIENCE MAGICIAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—SCIENCE MYSTIFICATES.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—THE TOODLES—THE MUMMY.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—HARVEST HOME—THE JACOBITE.

CASTLE GARDEN—UN MONSIEUR QUI SUIT LES FEMMES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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

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

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 17, 1852.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston to-morrow noon, for Halifax and Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at one and three o'clock this afternoon. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six pence.

The News.

Our pages are again literally overflowing with information from almost every portion of the inhabitable globe, the most interesting of which is the week's later advices from Europe, received by the arrival of the steamship Franklin, at this port, and the Canada, at Halifax. The most striking feature of the news brought by these vessels, is the announcement that the fishery dispute was beginning to create some sensation in England, in proof of which the funds had slightly receded. Nevertheless, the London *Times*, as will be seen by the extract from that paper, thinks that an undue importance has been given to the matter in this country, and that the whole affair is but little more than a scheme to create capital. By-the-way, there are intimations of a movement on the part of England and France to take Mexico under their protection, in order to check the further southern progress of the United States. What does all this mean? Look out! Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome, it is rumored, is coming out as minister to this country in place of M. Sartiges. The general features of the intelligence from the different governments possess considerable interest. Cotton had again slightly receded at Liverpool.

We publish to-day the particulars of the failure of Flores' expedition against the republic of Ecuador, in consequence of the revolt of his troops; and so far as this movement goes, or was intended to go, the whole thing has blown into the air. However, there is another movement against the government of Ecuador, which may yet involve this and the adjacent republics in considerable commotion and civil war, and that is the revolt of Gen. Elizalde, who, should he succeed, will overturn the existing government. Should this new movement also turn out a failure, then we may expect that the government of Ecuador, assisted by the republics of New Grenada and Venezuela, will attack Peru for the assistance she afforded Flores' expedition; but in all probability the attitude of Chili, and the friendly relations of that republic with Peru, will be sufficient obstacles to such a project. But, in any view of the matter, we may expect something interesting from the two republics before long.

Secretary Webster's opinion, upholding American vessels in taking guano from the Lobos Islands, appears to have aroused the indignation of the Peruvian government, and, as a consequence, orders have been given to reinforce the garrison on the islands. Now, as some dozen vessels sailed for the islands several weeks ago, and as Commodore McAuley, was ordered to protect them in taking guano, it is not improbable that, unless this order is speedily countermanded, the Peruvians will wake up some fine morning and find that their garrison and its contents have been knocked into the sea, by the long guns on board the frigate Raritan. This manure dispute really begins to assume an ominous and disagreeable appearance.

Our columns, this morning, contain late news from Chili, and the Society Islands. The accounts from the latter, are particularly interesting. Queen Pomare, it will be seen, has abdicated in favor of her three children. It is also thought that a matrimonial alliance will be effected between the Queen of Belobelo—the ex-queen's daughter—and Prince Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands.

Among the petitions presented in the United States Senate, yesterday, was one asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Hell Gate. It is hoped that Congress will treat this matter with proper attention, and lend its aid to the opening of this maritime thoroughfare to our city. True, private enterprise has of late done a great deal towards removing some of the most dangerous rocks in the channel, but much more efficient service can be rendered, if the government will furnish the necessary means, as it should beyond all question. After the disposition of considerable business of no particular importance, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary. Gen. Cass led off in a speech on the subject, in which he showed the incalculable importance of such a work. The debate which ensued will be found usually interesting.

It is pleasing to observe that our Congressmen have at last determined to do something towards securing safety to the lives of passengers on steam vessels. A bill for this purpose passed the Senate some time ago; but it did not go far enough—it was not strong enough—and but little or no attention was paid to it by the members of the House of Representatives, till after the awful destruction of the Henry Clay, by which so many human beings were hurried into another world, and so many hearth-stones were rendered desolate by the eternal absence of some one or more members of the family circle. Now, however, the House is fairly aroused to the importance of effectually preventing, if possible, any future accidents of that, or any other kind. A number of essential amendments have been made to the Senate bill, and the matter will come up for consideration on Thursday.

Several amendments were, yesterday, made in the House, to the bill granting land to the various States for the benefit of the indigent insane. This very praiseworthy measure appears to meet with almost universal approbation; and had it not been contrary to the rules, which require that no bill shall be read twice on the same day, without general consent, it would, no doubt, have passed yesterday. In the course of the day, a personal explanation took place between Messrs. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and Aiken, of South Carolina, with regard to the punishment of negroes in the latter State. The result was an amicable settlement of their dispute. The House was finally compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum—a sign that many of the members have become about as tired of this lengthy, do-little session, as the people are. They will close their labors two weeks from to-day.

Do not neglect to read the despatch from our Washington correspondent this morning. Among other matters it contains a very curious letter from a gentleman in Jerusalem, detailing transactions of a very mysterious character connected with the American Consulship.

On reference to another column, it will be seen that the friends of Secretary Webster are not only moving with determination in the South, but are also beginning to make themselves heard in the North. A large meeting was held in Boston last evening, at which a committee was appointed to call a convention for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket.

What is left of the Native American party is again on the *qui vive* in Philadelphia. The members of this party yesterday nominated Lewis C. Levin for Congress, and Benj. W. Miller for State Senator.

The canal question is again on the political carpet, and will evidently be one of the leading features in the coming State campaign, particularly in the Northern and Western counties. A desperate struggle is already going on in the democratic ranks in Erie county, between the contract and anti-contract men, where a delegate of the latter faction has been elected to the State convention. A democratic meeting at Buffalo, the other evening, resolved to favor the nomination of Geo. W. Clinton, who is opposed to the contracts, for Governor.

The election in North Carolina has resulted in the re-election of Governor Reid, the democratic candidate, by a majority of about six thousand votes. The democrats, it is now said, will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

One of our Washington correspondents states that Hon. E. A. Bradford, of La., has been nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court.

From Buffalo we have accounts of two horrible murders in that place. Three negroes entered the house of a Mr. Hartman, early yesterday morning, killed him, by striking his head with an iron bar, and also cut and mangled his life in so barbarous a manner that her life is despaired of. On Sunday, a man named Darrow beat his wife so cruelly that she died of her injuries during the night.

There appears to be no getting entirely rid of the cholera at Rochester. Fortunately, however, there are very few cases. The disease also still prevails to a very slight extent in Buffalo.

By telegraph we have accounts of one or two severe fires. Henderson's flour mill, near Carlisle, Pa., valued at $25,000, and the dye and store house of the Conway Company, in Massachusetts, worth about $20,000, were entirely consumed yesterday.

We are sorry to be called upon to record the demise of the widow of ex-President Taylor. She expired at East Pascagoula, La., last Saturday night.

Mr. C. A. Dana delivered a lecture on Socialism, at the North American Phalanx, New Jersey, on Sunday last. We give a report elsewhere, with a history of a day at that curious Fourierite settlement.

The weekly mortality bill, which we publish in another column, up to Saturday last, shows an increase of thirteen deaths, as compared with that for the week ended on Saturday the seventh. The various classes, sexes, and periods of life, exhibit an increase in a corresponding ratio, when contrasted alone with each other, for the two weeks. Thus, the class Boys shows an increase of eight, Girls eleven, and men four. Three hundred and ninety-five children, under ten years, died in the past week; which is an increase of seventeen infants over the number of the same class in the week which went before. There is a decrease in deaths from cholera infantum, and also from cholera morbus. Twelve deaths are reported as from cholera; but there is no further official announcement of its existence, nor is any dread felt in the localities where the deaths took place. The character of the fever and other diseases is not altered. We notice thirty-nine deaths from marasmus, a disease, or rather decay, which is produced in infants entirely by want of proper attention to cleanliness, foul or exhausted air, and improper or impure food.

The People and the Presidential Election.

The acute observer of passing events has a fine field for study in the present aspect and bearing of the Presidential campaign. He cannot fail to be struck with the absence of anything like popular enthusiasm, as respects the candidates themselves, the value of the prize in dispute, and the result of the contest. Violent efforts have been made by either party to create a popular *furor* in favor of one or other of the candidates; but they have been complete failures, or if any excitement was created in the popular mind, it was unsubstantial and as evanescent as the froth boiling and sparkling in a glass of champagne. The great whig party of the nation experimentalized, in behalf of their candidate, on fuss, feathers and military glory. The campaigns and battles in which he had distinguished himself, were rehearsed and fought over again, by puffy orators and excited politicians, and with a vast deal more bravery, too, than that which signalized the originals, if vaporing and braggadocio could be deemed good substitutes for that quality. The democratic party, on the other hand, paraded the excellencies of their political system and theory, while they exposed and inveighed against that of their antagonists, and put up their candidate on his two-fold merits, as a distinguished general and liberal statesman. Of course, every expedient that could be devised, calculated to get up a hurrah throughout the country, in favor of the rival generals, was resorted to; but all the attempts of the politicians to create a *furor* in the popular mind, in behalf of either of the candidates for the Presidency, has been a ridiculous failure. The sympathies and feelings of the people have not been awakened or brought into the controversy, either by rehearsals of the glorious deeds of "the greatest military genius of the age," as some of his admirers dub General Scott, or of the liberal policy which has distinguished General Pierce's political career in the Granite State, to say nothing of his military heroism. The great mass of the people throughout the Union have remained obstinately unmoved by the appeals of either party, and have evinced as much apathy and indifference as that with which sensible men treat the orations of Peter Funk auctioneers. And such appears to be more particularly the case in the States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which we were told were to be the great battle-fields of the campaign.

In this unpromising state of things, the partisan journals are almost stranded for want of materials on which to exercise their intellectual faculties, for the purpose of getting up an enthusiasm in support of their candidates, and so they have had to treat the whole matter in the light of a most serious joke. They had to take to ridiculing the pretensions of the opposite candidate; and it has since appeared, according to these oracles, that General Scott was too great a coward to fight a duel, and General Pierce was such a poltroon that he got a convenient fainting fit when the fight commenced, and ensconced himself behind a friendly wall,

Lest some erring blade or shot might fall.

In Washington, too, the same dearth of material was so severely felt that they had to descend to the ludicrous depth of discussing the amount of dollars and cents which each of the unfortunate candidates has received, in his life time, from the United States Treasury, in payment for his military services. Of course, this "new diggin'" will be explored *ad nauseam*, and we should not be surprised soon to see some sage representative moving the House for official returns of the number of boots, stockings, and pants, worn by these eminent characters since they emerged from the bib and tucker attire, or the number of shirts that have passed through the laundry on their account during the same period of time. A pamphlet, printed by Congress, containing a summary of these returns, would be very interesting, and make a valuable addendum to the history of their lives and exploits, as sold through the streets—two cents a copy.

The fact is, there never has been such a ludicrous, ridiculous, and uninteresting Presidential campaign in this country, since it ceased to be a British province, as the present one is, although the politicians have been straining every nerve to get up an excitement and enlist the popular feelings in the strife. They have been puffing and blowing in every direction, but all they can do they can't get up the steam; the people only laugh at them, and continue proof against all their attempts to bamboozle them. All the old experiments have been tried to arouse them from their indifference; but all to no purpose. A second edition of an old work won't take by any means, and the journals, the orators, the politicians, and the cliques at Washington, are condemned to see their ridiculous attempts derided and laughed at, because there is nothing novel or amusing in their style. The exciting shout of "Old Hickory," carried Gen. Jackson into the White House. Gen. Harrison was borne in on the hurrah of

"Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too,"

backed by the fun and enthusiasm got up by hard cider and log cabins. The Texas question made the Polk campaign a stirring one, and in the last Presidential election the expectation of the renewal of war was the winning card for Gen. Taylor. But the present campaign is horridly dull and stupid, and has nothing whatever to recommend it to a people fond of novelties and excitement. The attempt of renovating the military glory dodge, in favor of Gen. Scott, was an absolute failure, as attested by the Niagara exhibition; and, in fact, the nearest approach to enthusiasm that has been yet developed, was that manifested at the Tammany Hall ratification meeting. Wherever one travels through the country, in railroad cars, steamboats, or other conveyances, the last topic of conversation that people think of engaging in is that in reference to the coming election; and it is perfectly apparent that the subject is one in which the sligh est possible amount of interest is felt. Mackerel and guano possess infinitely more importance, and occupy a greater share of public attention, than Scott and Pierce; and since the present campaign has no amusing traits, or characteristics, to commend it, the people take no interest whatever in its progress or probable results.

Now, there is a lesson to be learned from all this. It is an extraordinary circumstance to witness such apathy and indifference manifested by any people in the important matter of electing a chief magistrate to preside over them, as we now see displayed in the United States. The reason of it is, that the great mass of the people have begun to recognise that, no matter how office holders, and place hunters, and rabid politicians, may strive to magnify the importance of elections, it is really of very little moment who gets the quadrennial lease of the White House, or what party is let loose among the spoils. They see that the country is rapidly progressing in wealth and greatness, and know that it matters little who is President, since his influence can neither retard nor quicken the onward march of this mighty nation. Within the last Presidential term, our commercial interests have attained a high degree of prosperity, and have extended their influence throughout the community. The wealth of California has flowed into our ports in an unceasing current, and has permeated all rank and conditions of life; and now, within the last year, another El Dorado has been discovered in the Pacific, and Australia will open up another great market to our trade and commerce, and give a still mightier impulse to our progress.

The increase in population has kept pace with our increase in wealth, despite of the anti-matrimonial doctrines of the Shaker communities, and our general morality has not much deteriorated by the tempting examples of the Fourrierite phalanxes. Fashionable life is still enjoyed and relished, notwithstanding the attempts made by the hotel keepers in the watering places, aided by their African auxiliaries, to drive people away, and in all portions of the country prosperity and happiness are enjoyed by the people. In this condition of things, it is not to be wondered at that no one loses a thought on the insignificant quarrels of parties or cares who will be the next President. The people leave that matter to be settled between the contending factions, and do not permit it to interfere with their own pursuits and pleasures. "Happy is the country that is in such a state."

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.—Communications on this melancholy subject are still being sent to us, from all parts of the country; some inquiring as to the responsibility of the owners of the vessel for the losses sustained by passengers; some execrating them for causing the death of parents, friends or relatives; some wanting to know whether there is a probability of the officers and owners being proceeded against, determinedly, by the public prosecutors; and another class, exposing and crying out against the continuance of the racing practice. We do not care to publish all these letters, but we subjoin two of them, which may be taken as specimens of all:—

PEORIA, Illinois, August 7, 1852.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—Do not think me intrusive for addressing you these few lines. Can you tell me, dear sir, what will be done for the sufferers of the Henry Clay? I had two sisters, a brother-in-law and two children, as well as a young lady, a dear friend, on board. I have just got the news that, after suffering the most dreadful pain, they made their escape by jumping overboard—the mother with one child, the father with the others; but the young lady, an orphan, in charge of my sister, is lost. They were on their way to this place to settle. The savings of years of hard toil is gone—and now, after working hard for years in Newburg, their health is ruined by being burned by the vain pride of a captain in racing his boat. A robber that stands on the highway, kills a man and robs his victim, is tried for murder and perhaps hung. But here is a villain who calls himself a captain and a gentleman—he stands on his deck, gives orders to fire up, get up more steam, when he knows the lives of his passengers are in danger. Good God! which of the two is the most guilty of murder and robbery. I would not, dear sir, trouble you with these remarks, but there are so many opinions about the owners of the boat being responsible to the passengers, I made bold to ask you—knowing, from your boldness of telling the truth in your independent journal, the HERALD, I might come to some knowledge on the matter. Respectfully yours,

ISAAC BUSHELL.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1852.

CAUTION.—I caution all persons travelling on the North river, not to take passage on the Francis Skiddy or the Alida—a most reckless race took place between them yesterday, equally as bad as the late disaster of the Clay, and might have been as destructive of life. For God's sake who is to stop this? A PASSENGER.

We do not believe that any efficient steps will be taken by the law officers to bring to exemplary punishment the authors of this calamity, nor to make restitution to the bereaved. We have no confidence whatever in the *quasi* proceedings instituted by the public prosecutors, and do not expect to see any penalty inflicted on the parties at all commensurate with the extent of their culpability. And the dangerous sport will be kept up with unflagging spirit on the Hudson race course, and will hardly suffer any diminution until public condemnation of the practice is manifested by a general desertion of that line of transit, or until the courts shall mete out condign punishment to the culprits of the Henry Clay. Then, and not before, may we expect to see a mitigation of the murderous custom.

A MORAL QUESTION.—How many of the conscientious country readers of the *New York Tribune* and *Albany Evening Journal*—readers, who have been taught to feel a horror of military heroism for the last twenty years—will now abandon the whig party, as a mere "blood and carnage" association, under the lead of fuss and feathers, and vote for Hale, humanity, Heaven, Kossuth, and cheap postages? Answer that, philosophy.

A SMALL POLITICAL QUESTION.—How much has the daily circulation of the *Tribune* fallen off since the nomination of General Scott? How many sensible people now begin to turn up their nose at a mere party paper, full of abuse and personalities?

THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—We are somewhat disappointed at the information we received from our reporter, that the fraternity did not manifest such a degree of charity and brotherly love towards the hordes of pilgrims who flocked down to that Medina, on Saturday evening, as we were led to expect. We were assured that they were a community, who, from the excess of their love to mankind, might cause the good Samaritan to blush, and make all other philanthropists—except, of course, their vice president, Mr. Greeley—hide their diminished heads. But, to our astonishment, we learn that when all the spare room in their hotel was assigned to those who had the fortune to arrive early in the day, the lingerers who did not reach it until night had to turn aside from that asylum, and seek food and shelter at a hostelry, some dozen miles distant, only consoled by the apology that owing to the HERALD's advertisement they were already inundated with guests, and were reluctantly forced to close their doors against any more. The girls did not vacate their rooms or camp out, after all, though many of the boys, who went down expecting comfort and pleasure, were, for that night, under the necessity of dispensing with a bed, and were very thankful to get anything for supper.

We see, therefore, that the Fourrierite retreat is not much of an improvement on Newport or Saratoga, except in the superior charms of its inmates, and the more moderate rate of its charges. It is just as hard, sometimes, to get a room, or share of a bed, or anything to eat, as it is in either of those watering places; but success once compensates for a dozen failures. It is difficult, now-a-days, to know where to go for enjoyment and comfort, and, perhaps, there is as good chance of finding these among the Shakers, at Lebanon, as with the fashionable classes at Saratoga and Newport, or the buxom Bloomers of the North American Phalanx.

POLITICAL LETTER WRITING.—Since the nominations of Generals Scott and Pierce, by the two Baltimore Conventions, a series of political letters have issued from the pens of these distinguished men, which are important as testing the mental capacity of each in the sublime art of letter-writing. General Scott has written only two letters—one before and one after the nomination—which were rather hasty in their character, and indefinite in their expressions, showing a sad want of mental arrangement. General Pierce has written three or four letters, all of them evincing the most consummate skill, combined with great taste, and a most uncommon good grace. These are the most recent mental efforts of these two great men; and although General Scott must be allowed to possess the highest character as a fighting man, we rather think that General Pierce has shown, in these small specimens, that he is a much more accurate writing and thinking man.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND GENERAL SCOTT.—An editor, although not a philosopher, thinks that General Scott will become a good President, on the grounds that he possesses the same administrative powers which have been accorded to the Duke of Wellington, who is also a military man. This is a very unfortunate reference for a friend of General Scott's to make. Accident made the Duke of Wellington Premier of England, and after a very short trial, he was forced to resign this high position purely for the reason that in point of mental power and intellectual capacity, he was unable to discharge the important duties of the high position in which his sovereign had placed him. Pure military men are the greatest bunglers at everything, except fighting.

ERRORS CORRECTED—IOWA DEMOCRATIC.—The staid *National Intelligencer* confesses that it had been deceived by the false telegraphic returns of the recent election in Iowa, which has gone for the democracy—not the whigs. Will the *Tribune* follow suit?

THE FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.—Newport and Saratoga are discussed in many of the newspapers, and the present management of these fashionable hotels are generally condemned.

Soups This Day.—Green Turtle, Faconee, Tomato, and Clam—ready at all hours.
P. M. BAYARD, Battery.
Daily lunch from half past 10 till 12 M.—Soups, Chowders, Pepper Pot, a la Philadelphia, Salamagundy, &c.

Second Edition of Poor Uncle Tom.—Music by A. Sedgwick, and sung by Wood's Minstrels, with unbounded applause—just published by WM. VANDERBEEK, 439 Broadway; also, "Katy Darling," with chorus. In press, the favorite song, "Good Old Hut at Home." Price 25 cents each—five copies mailed on receipt of one dollar.

Fishing Banks—Great Haul of Fish.—The passengers on board the Buffalo caught, yesterday, 6,000 sea bass and porgees. Fish were never known to be so plenty. This Boat runs every day. For hours of departure see advertisement.

A Blemish in the Fit of a Shirt, Bosom, Collar, or Wristband, is as offensive to the eye of taste as a rent in the coat. To avoid the possibility of such a disagreeable incident, have your shirts made to measure by the infallible rule introduced by AGATE, 256 Broadway.

Holme's Daguerreotype Rooms, No. 289 Broadway, and at Newport, R. I., opposite the Atlantic Hotel, where only the finest styles of pictures are taken, of all sizes and at all prices, from $30 to as low a price as any respectable people desire to pay. Call at HOLME'S.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes, taken at 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, and at 189 Broadway, are perfect transcripts of nature, and in their general outline are delicate as the tinted pencillings of veins upon a flower, and colored with such consummate art, that the timid blood seems to steal through the cheek
"Like something that is half afraid of light."

The Access to Root's Daguerreotype Rooms, 363 Broadway, is easy. They are on the second floor, spacious and airy, and centrally situated between the world of fashion and the world of business. ROOT'S pictures have taken a greater number of prize medals than any others in this country. Call and see if they do not deserve this distinction.

Clothing at Wholesale—Our Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for the Southern and Western trade, is ready for inspection. We respectfully invite Western and Southern merchants to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as it will well repay them—being manufactured in our well known style, and suited to all sections of the country. Prices uniform and low.
D. & J. DEVLIN, 33 and 35 John street.

Easy in his Boots.—If you see a Gentleman looking uncommonly smiling and pleasant this temperatyrisy weather, depend upon it he has on a pair of E. A. Brooks' handsome and easily-fitting boots or shoes. They are sold at 100 Fulton street, exceedingly low.

Great Bargains in Carpetings.—Peterson & HUMPHREY, 339 Broadway, corner White street, having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same as follows:—Rich Velvets, 12s.; Tapestries, 9s.; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

Singer's Sewing Machines are daily gaining in public favor, for the reason that they answer every purpose for which they are recommended—for sewing with neatness, elegance and dispatch. Principal office 258 Broadway, where they can be seen in operation.

Excelsior!—Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway.— The fall fashion for gentlemen's hats was introduced by Beebe & Co., on Saturday last, 14th inst.

Thomas McLaughlin — 293 Greenwich street, corner of Chambers street, manufactures beautiful shirts to Order, and keeps on hand, of his own manufacture, a large stock, fine and well made, so that he can furnish a set at the shortest notice, which will fit equal to those made to order. Collars, cravats, and under garments of all kinds.

The same principles of Geometry, by which the height, circumference, and diameter of the pyramids were ascertained, are employed by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, in gauging the proportions of the human form, and hence the mathematical accuracy with which his shirts fit all figures, lean and fat, short or tall.

Paris, July 29, 1852.—Hotel Meurice, Rue Rivoli.—James Gordon Bennett, Sir: Will you have the goodness to inform the ladies of New York and surrounding cities, through the medium of your valuable paper, that I am now, and have been for the past three weeks, in the Parisian Capital, making extensive preparations with a view of submitting to their notice a most charming collection of novelties in Autumnal and Winter Cloaks, and Mantillas. The increased dimensions of my premises (which, during my absence, are being considerably enlarged,) enable me also to add a fancy Fur Department to the Shawls and Cloaks, which will be stocked with a rare assemblage of the choicest Furs in Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Martin and other skins, manufactured in the most approved European shapes and styles. The Shawl Department will be found to contain every novelty that the various markets afford. I shall take an early opportunity of announcing, on my return to America, (which, I trust, will be on or about the 20th of August,) the day on which I shall be prepared to meet my usual exposition. I remain, sir, yours very respectfully,
GEORGE BULPIN,
Proprietor of the Paris Cloak and Shawl Emporium, 361 Broadway.

Cristadoro's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for coloring the hair or whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold, wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S wig and scalp establishment, No. 6 Astor House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the dye.

Lyon's Kathairon for the Hair, to Prevent its falling off and turning gray, and a most delightful article for toilet use. It is sold by all the principal druggists in the world. Price only 25 cents in large bottles. The rich, soft, glossy appearance given the hair, is truly pleasing. E. THOMAS LYON, 161 Broadway.

To the Public.—Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, a superlative Tonic Diuretic, Anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, especially recommended to all persons residing or travelling in the Southern and Western States, as a demonstrated preventive of those derangements of the stomach and bowels produced by the water of those regions. For sale by the principal Druggists in this city, and at the Depot, 339 West street, between Charles and Ames streets. L. M. WOLFE, Agent.

Mr. Editor:—Having had the honor to furnish one of our Metallic Burial Cases, for conveying the remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, from Washington to Kentucky, which article attracted a great deal of attention and elicited much approbation from the public; our old enemies the manufacturers of wood coffins, and those under their influence, feeling that public attention had been directed to the article so as to result in a more general use of Metallic Cases and consequently to the prejudice of their (wood coffin) interest, have made false and malicious statements, to create an impression that Mr. Clay's "Case" was defective and did not give satisfaction, &c. Among others, there appeared in the Tribune an article from their correspondent at Lexington, stating that the Case was a failure, and emitted offensive odor, &c., this statement emanated from an undertaker, and is alike unfounded with the statements that while the Case was at the City Hall, in this city, the odor was so offensive people could not go near it, notwithstanding while there it was constantly surrounded by a throng of visitors; from 50,000 to 100,000 persons having been near and about it. We do not expect these unscrupulous falsehoods will cease, but desire to correct the public mind concerning the same, and with that view, we annex below one of many certificates we have respecting the success and utility of the Case enclosing the remains of Mr. Clay.
W. M. RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1852.

MESSRS. W. M. RAYMOND & CO:—
GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of the committee of the Senate, which accompanied the remains of the Hon. Henry Clay to Kentucky, tender you their thanks for the highly finished Metallic Burial Case presented by you. The length of the journey, the greatness of the weather, and the agitation of railroad cars, put the Case to a severe test. It fulfilled the purposes for which it was designed in a manner so satisfactory, that it gives us pleasure to recommend Burial Cases of your manufacture to the favorable notice of the public. We take this opportunity to express our thanks to Messrs. Wood & Putnam, who had immediate charge of Mr. Clay on the journey, for their unremitting attentions to the painful duties assigned them. Very respectfully yours,
J. R. INDERWOOD, LEWIS CASS,
SAM HOUSTON, R. F. STOCKTON,
JAMES C. JONES, HAMILTON FISH,

Daguerreotypes by Brady.—The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large collection of the portraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at BRADY'S Gallery, 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.—Strangers are informed that the best place to get ornamental hair is at MEDHURST & BEARD'S, 27 Maiden lane, where they have on hand the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of wigs, half wigs, toupees, braids of long hair, ringlets, &c., which, for price and quality, are unequalled. Call and judge for yourselves, at 27 Maiden lane.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor's new style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet discovered for colouring the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied. The wonderful ease and certainty with which this favorite and old established Hair Dye performs its astonishing. It is for sale, or applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall-street. Copy the address.

Courand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Beware of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Courand's Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness &c. Pondre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier has become in great requisition, both with ladies and gentlemen. Its effects in cleansing the skin of the head, and removing therefrom all cutaneous affections, and in stimulating the growth of the hair, are truly marvelous. Manufactured and sold by CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House.

Whoever drinks unfiltered water should beware—Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., will be the inevitable result, for the water abounds with animalculæ, decayed vegetable matter, &c. Procure a filter; the best now in use is the porous glass filter. Price, one dollar, and fifty cents. Main depot, Gothic Hall, 316 Broadway.

Dr. Powell informs his patients that he has removed to 502 Broadway, where he will attend, as heretofore, to all diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Dr. Powell's "Treatise on the Eye," can be procured at his office. Also, Artificial Eyes, just imported, which will move and look like the natural eye.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SEE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—I REGRET TO LEARN that an impression has gone forth which must prove extremely prejudicial to me, to the effect that I took on myself the liberty of introducing the name of Thomas F. Meagher in my programme for Thursday evening, the 12th instant, at Metropolitan Hall. I beg most respectfully to state that this impression is wrong, as Mr. Meagher himself kindly consented that I should do so, but was unfortunately detained from making his appearance by some unforeseen event. I need not say how much I regret this, as well as the accident which prevented the entire exhibition of the panorama. The pecuniary loss I sustained on the occasion is far less painful to my feelings than that my patrons and friends should labor under such an erroneous impression, as well as meet with the disappointment. I also take this opportunity of returning my grateful thanks to Mr. Manahan, and the members of his band, who kindly volunteered their gratuitous services for the occasion.
J. P. NAGLE, 260 Mercer street.

CHILD TO ADOPT.—ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF adopting a fine healthy female child, of respectable parents, can do so by applying at 150 West Fifteenth street, where it can be seen.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL WILLIAM EUSTACE. When last heard of, was in Augusta City, Georgia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by an old Gentleman, at 123 West Twenty-eight street.

MESSRS. KARL FISCHER, ERNST GRILL, G. B. Ferelli, Franz Woerndle, A. Zhischmann, D. Gaudoli, H. Kilian, Dr. Kraitsir, F. Koresin, A. Freisinger, J. Steinbuhler, are invited to call at the office of the Austrian Consulate General, 7 Hanover street. Any information about the present residence of the above gentlemen will be thankfully received.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—IMPORTANT REquest.—Clothing manufacturers who may have had in their employ either of the following named German tailors:—Ernst Romaine, Gustavus Steveler, John Bower, Eckbert Smith, will confer a great favor by sending their address to "Clothing," Herald office.

TO BE ADOPTED—A VERY INTERESTING FEMALE child, four months old. Apply at 169 Twelfth street, on the top floor. No person need apply unless those who will take her as their own child. The mother has no objection to go with her, as nurse, for twelve months, if necessary.

WANTED INFORMATION—OF MARTIN KERAKIN, who left his house in Second avenue, near Fortieth street, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. He is a tinsmith by trade—fair hair, slightly pock-marked, and about thirty years of age; wore a blue shirt and black pants, striped. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, BRIDGET KERAKIN, Second avenue, near Fortieth street.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SCOTT, ENGRAVED ON steel, in stipple and mezzotint. Proof copies, 19 by 24, $1 each. Just published, by JOHN NEALE, 56 Carmine street, New York.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE, ENgraved on steel, in stipple and mezzotint. Proof copies, 19 by 24, $1 each, will be published Saturday next, August 21st, JOHN NEALE, 56 Carmine street, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND MERINOS.—THE subscribers have received some of their new silks, super full chintz, all wool, French de Laines, and almost every shade and quality of Lupin's best merinos, which they offer on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
TIFFANY & CUTTING, 321 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.—DEPOT OF MANUfactures.—Chantilly and Brussels Laces, Shawls, Scarfs, Mantillas, Berthes, Flounces, Sleeves, Veils, Handkerchiefs, &c. JULES DELCROIX, Agent, No. 716 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.

EXPRESS AGENCIES.

BERFORD & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS will be despatched on the U. S. Mail steamer Illinois, 20th inst., in charge of our own messenger, through to destination, connecting at Panama with the splendid fast running steamer Panama. Freight taken at the lowest rates, and we guarantee against detention, having resident agents at Aspinwall and Panama; our facilities for transporting freight are superior to any other Express Co. All goods must be put up water-proof, and not to exceed 5½ cubic feet, or 125 lbs. in weight. No charge for custom house dues. Shippers will please have their goods sent in early.
BERFORD & CO., 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

SPORTING.

BOAT RACE.—A GRAND RACE, BETWEEN THE fast sailing spritsail boats Reindeer and Greyhound, for a purse of $50, will take place from the foot of Nineteenth street, North river, this day, (Tuesday,) at two o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the firm of Engelmann & Brackel, has been dissolved, by mutual consent. Milwaukie, August 7, 1852. JOH. B. ENGELMANN.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR PURCHASER OF AN easy and profitable business, already established. A very small capital required. Apply at 176 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY, OR HOW TO WIN A Lover.—Professor Lawton, Boston, formerly of London, will send to any address, on receipt of one dollar, post paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. The process is simple, but so captivating that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy that detection is impossible. Address Professor Lawton, Boston, Mass. No letters taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

LIQUORS.

2,000 DOZEN ST. JULIAN AND ST. ESTEP