THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Frigate Sabine and Commissioner Bowlin—List of Officers Attached to the Expedition.

The United States frigate Sabine took her departure on Saturday morning at ten o'clock from her moorings in the North river, and was towed down to the lower bay by the steamtug Huntress, when, the wind being very light and dead ahead, she came to anchor off the Southwest Spit for the night.

The Huntress took off from the barge office at the Battery to the ship a very private and distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Mrs. Judge Bowlin and her friends, Hon. Mr. Beddinger, ex-Minister to Spain, and other dignitaries, who accompanied the Sabine down the bay to her anchorage ground.

As the frigate passed the Quarantine ground she was saluted by the artillery of the military encampment, which was returned by the frigate with thirteen guns, and with colors flying, and the band playing a spirited national air, she proceeded down the bay in gallant style in charge of Mr. John Roberts, pilot. The company was delighted by the exercise of the crew in trimming the yards, and occasionally setting the after sails of the ship when required by the pilot, which gave full and satisfactory assurance of how things would be done when, with three topsails shected home, she should be made to "heel it" by the breeze. She has a fine picked crew of young able sailors, among whom was seen occasionally, however, a regular old fashioned salt of the "Jack Bunsby" school. It is remarkable that this ship goes to sea without any midshipmen, who are always considered the safety guard of a vessel at sea. This is the fault, we believe, of the regulations of the service limiting the number of midshipmen, which should be remedied at once. What few midshipmen we have are at the naval school, or on foreign stations, but the number is entirely too small for the efficiency of the service.

At three o'clock the company sat down to a magnificent dinner, at which Commodore Shubrick presided, and Captain Adams did the honors of the foot of the table. The dinner was really a splendid display, and did honor and credit to the culinary department of the ship, which was a sufficient evidence that the officers intend to "live as they ought to live" during the voyage, whether they "die clever fellows" in the Parana river or not. The band played some most inspiring airs during the dinner, and wine, wit and sentiment flowed freely. Among the good things that were said, an American officer, who had lately been employed in foreign service, remarked to Commodore Shubrick that "we sailors all knew what a running bowline (a knot like a slipnoose) was, and he had only to say to the landsmen present, that howsoever often the necessity for their use might be demanded on board, yet he would guarantee, if the result of the expedition came to a fight on shore, there would be found no running Bowlins on land." A filibuster drank a toast to the gallant officers present and the noble ship Sabine, relating that the ship was named by John Q. Adams, after the river in Texas, which was then the dividing line between the United States and Mexico, in the south; and that the frigate St. Lawrence was named after the river dividing the United States and Canada, in the north. He hoped that "the ship, like her namesake, might prove the settlement of the boundary line of all our difficulties with Paraguay, ending with the annexation of the valley of the La Platta."

On the ship coming to anchor the company departed on board the steamer, and as she left the noble ship three hearty cheers were given by the gentlemen.

The rigging of the Sabine was then manned by the crew, who returned the cheers with loud huzzas, which made even old Neptune himself raise his head above the waters in the shape of a large whale, which came close to the ship, spouting in fine style, as if in response to our cheers, and as an omen of the success of the expedition. The monster was some forty feet in length, and frequently showed himself. A wag on board observed that it was ominous that Lopez would either "cave in" or catch a "whaling"—a prediction which is sure to be verified. The cheers were responded to from the steamer and again by the crew of the ship, and handkerchiefs were waved until the distance left but the dim outline of the beautiful ship, nearly hull down on the horizon.

It was a charming day, and the party returned in the evening, delighted with the trip and the pleasant entertainment, which will serve to many hereafter as a most delightful reminiscence.

Just at the moment of the departure of the Sabine Commissioner Bowlin received important despatches from Washington, in the shape of additional instructions from the Department of State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE, AT SEA, Oct. 17, 1858.

Our gallant frigate weighed anchor, as you will probably have already noticed, yesterday morning at twelve o'clock. Slowly, in obedience to the stroke of the Huntress, she turned her head in the direction of the Narrows and stood down the bay. In passing Quarantine the Seventy-first regiment saluted the Commodore's flag with thirteen guns, to which the same number was returned by the Sabine.

The excitement of hoisting the anchor and getting under way had quite subsided, when a man, affected by delirium tremens, jumped overboard, and as usual upon occasions of such surprise, gathered the crew around the mainmast. The fellow was picked up by a schooner, and when retaken by one of the officers of the ship, was found in an attitude of prayer.

At five o'clock we anchored off the Southwest Spit, about a mile from the Susquehanna, which, with housed topmasts and a soiled appearance, looked shabby enough. The Sabbath dawned upon us with a sky beautifully serene and a temperature as mild as the sunny land to which we are bound, but the little wind remaining to us had gone around to the southeast and left the vessel still at anchor. It seemed, however, to relent towards midday, and at half past twelve the Sabine's sails were spread to the wind for the first time. We have now just crossed the bar, and the pilot is being discharged. All are well and in good spirits; a fair wind sets upon our quarter and all things are propitious. For the present adieu. When we shall hail the waters of La Plata, then

List ye landsmen—list to me.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Annexed is a list of the names of the officers of the vessels composing the Paraguay expedition:—

FRIGATE SABIEN.

Flag officer—Wm. B. Shubrick, commanding Brazil squadron and Paraguay expedition.
Captain—Henry A. Adams, commanding Sabine.
Commander—Thos. Jefferson Page, Captain of the fleet.
Commander—Percival Drayton, ordnance officer.
Lieutenants—M. Woodhull, executive officer; Chas. S. McDonough, Geo. P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh (flag), Wm. Gibson, R. F. R. Lewis, L. H. Newman, W. P. McCann.
Fleet Surgeon—James M. Greene.
Purser—John F. Steele.
Captain Marines—Robert Tansnill.
First Lieutenant of Marines—Chas. A. Henderson.
Second Lieutenant of Marines—Thos. S. Wilson.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—James F. Harrison.
Assistant Surgeon—J. C. Bertolette.
Chaplain, Rev—John Clarke.
Commodore's Secretary—Thos. Jefferson Page, Jr.
Captain's Clerks—L. M. Goldsborough, Jr., John Page.
Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk.
Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—James M. Cooker.
Carpenter—Wm. D. Jenkins.
Sailmaker—John Jones.
Master's Mates—Valentine H. Voorheese, Danl. Dunsmore, Chas. W. Lawrence, John C. Robinson, Wm. G. Seche, James E. Towers.

STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

Captain—John Faunce.
Lieutenants—A. D. Stanford, D. C. Constable, J. W. Wilson, Bushrod W. Frobel.
Surgeon—Angelo Tousi.
Purser's Clerk, in charge—Edward Willard.
Captain's Clerk—Vincent P. Travers.
Chief Engineer—J. R. Dryburgh.
Assistants—Walter Scott, Charles G. Dale, J. P. Webster, Azail Meeker, Robert A. Habersham.
Orderly Sergeant—George W. Robbins.
Acting Boatswain—Joseph Lockman.
Acting Gunner—Thomas Cole.
Carpenter's Mate—Isaac Main.

STEAMER ATLANTA.

Commander—D. R. Ridgeley.
Lieutenants—John Downs, J. R. Eggleston.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—John M. Brown.
Second Assistant Engineers—Thomas S. Jones, Wm. S. Thompson, and Edward B. Latch.

STEAMER M. W. CHAPIN.

Lieutenant Commanding—Wm. Ronckendorff.
Lieutenants—James E. Jouett, John Walters, J. W. Dunnington.
Acting Master—A. F. Crossman.
Second Assistant Engineer—Ten Eyck Biles.
Third Assistant Engineers—George D. Lining, E. L. Dick.
Armament, one nine inch gun.

STEAMER MEMPHIS.

Commander—John B. Marchand.
Lieutenants—Charles W. Hays, Augustus Pendergrast.
Assistant Surgeon—Edwin B. Denby.
Second Assistant Engineers—William Roberts, Geo. W. Riley, and Jackson McIlhwell.

STEAMER MEMPHIS.

Commander—John B. Marchand.
Lieutenants—Charles W. Hayes, A. Pendergast, D. F. Stanton.
Purser—C. C. Jackson.
Assistant Surgeon—E. R. Denby.
Second Assistant Engineer—Wm. Roberts.
Third Assistant Engineers—O. J. McElmell, Thos. Crouin, George H. Riley.
Armament, two nine inch guns.

STEAMER CALEDONIA.

Commander—Augustus L. Case.
Lieutenants—Wm. A. Webb, N. H. Vanzandt, Henry Wilson, Edward P. McCrea.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Washington Sherman.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. S. Albert.
Third Assistant Engineers—G. F. Kutz, Z. K. Rind, F. J. Lovering.
Armament, two nine inch guns.

STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR.

Commander—A. M. Pennock.
Lieutenants—J. Wilkinson, J. H. Rochelle, B. E. Hand, James A. Greer.
Assistant Surgeon—John Vansant.
First Assistant Engineer—A. Herson.
Third Assistant Engineers—L. Campbell, D. H. Lackey R. A. Copeland
Armament, two nine inch guns.

STEAMER WESTERNPORT.

Commander—Thomas T. Hunter.
Lieutenants—T. S. Phelps, J. Young, A. E. Benham, Charles H. Cushman.
Purser—James K. Harwood.
Second Assistant Engineer—M. P. Jordan.
Third Assistant Engineers—George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, Wilson K. Purse.
Armament, two nine inch guns.

STEAMER FULTON.

Lieutenant Commanding—John J. Almy.
Lieutenants—Miles K. Warrington, J. B. Stewart, Robert Selden, M. C. Campbell.
Purser—R. H. Clark.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—H. O. Mayo.
First Assistant Engineer—Harman Newell.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. A. Grier.
Third Assistant Engineers—N. F. Burron, J. B. Houston, J. De Kraft.
Armament, four nine inch guns.

STEAMER WATER WITCH.

Lieutenant Commanding—Robert B. Pegram.
Lieutenants—A. Barbot, D. A. Forrest, E. T. Spedden, F. H. Baker.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Charles F. Fahs.
First Assistant Engineer—N. C. Wheeler.
Second Assistant Engineer—R. N. McCleery.
Third Assistant Engineers—R. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chassain, C. A. Shipley.
Armament, one nine inch gun.

STEAMER ATLANTA.

Commander—Daniel B. Ridgely.
Lieutenants—John Downes, George H. Bien, J. R. Eggleston, H. M. Garland.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. M. Browne.
Second Assistant Engineer—Thos. J. Jones.
Third Assistant Engineers—W. S. Thompson, E. B. Latch W. H. Glading.
Armament, two nine inch guns.

SLOOP OF WAR PREBLE.

Commander—Thornton A. Jenkins.
Lieutenants—A. Bryan, Robert D. Miner, K. Randolph Breese.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. Y. Taylor.
Purser—Wm. N. J. Kelley.
Second Lieutenant Marines—H. L. Ingraham.
Acting Boatswain—H. P. Grace.
Acting Gunner—Joseph Swift.
Carpenter—J. G. Myers.
Sailmaker—D. C. Brayton.
Armament, ten thirty-two pounders and one nine inch gun.

STORE SHIP SUPPLY.

Lieutenant Commanding—Fabius Stanly.
Lieutenants—A. Read, John Kell, I. D. Blake, J. H. Gillis.
Purser—George W. Clarke.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—P. J. Horwitz.
Armament, four guns.

STORE SHIP RELEASE.

Lieutenant Commanding—Wm. A. Parker.
Lieutenants—T. S. Fillebrown, J. G. Maxwell.
Midshipman—G. S. Perkins.
Armament, one gun.

The squadron at present on the coast of Brazil consists of the following vessels, viz:—

FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.

Flag Officer—French Forrest.
Captain—J. B. Hull.
Lieutenants—P. J. Murphy, J. H. Parker, H. C. Blake, N. P. Buckner, J. G. Walker, W. H. Dana, E. C. Potter.
Fleet Surgeon—S. Barrington.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—George Peck.
Assistant Surgeon—F. L. Galt.
Purser—C. W. Abbot.
Chaplain—M. R. Talbot.
Major of Marines—J. G. Reynolds.
Second Lieutenant Marines—A. W. Stark.
Midshipmen—R. L. Phyfran, R. R. Wallace, W. E. Evans, W. S. Shyrock.
Boatswain—Wm. Smith.
Gunner—Asa Curtis.
Carpenter—N. F. Laighton.
Sailmaker—George Thomas.
Armament, fifty guns.

SLOOP FALMOUTH.

Commander—E. Farrand.
Lieutenants—Edward W. Rogers, W. W. Pollock, G. R. Franklin, George Brown, W. A. Kirkland.
Surgeon—J. J. Abernethy.
Assistant Surgeon—W. M. Page.
Second Lieutenant Marines—C. A. Hebb.
Boatswain—E. B. Bell.
Gunner—F. Cunningham.
Carpenter—John Stimpson.
Sailmaker—John Wadsworth.
Armament, twenty guns.

BRIG PERRY.

Lieutenant Commanding—R. L. Tilghman.
Lieutenants—W. T. Truxton, J. J. Cornwell, E. C. Grafton.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—N. B. Greenhow.
Midshipmen—T. K. Porter, W. N. Allen,
Armament, six guns and one nine inch.

BRIG BAINBRIDGE.

Lieutenant Commanding—Francis B. Renshaw.
Lieutenants—Geo. A. Stevens, S. S. Bassett.
Acting Master—A. Hopkins.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—E. Wysham.
Armament, six guns and one nine inch.

From the above it appears that the Brazil squadron and the Paraguay fleet, which will be used, should necessity require it, in the demonstration on Paraguay, comprise seventeen vessels, carrying in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thirty-two pounders and twenty-five nine inch guns, besides other armament for bombarding forts, &c. The number of men, besides officers, &c, has not been definitely ascertained, but will probably amount to about two thousand nine hundred.

Petition from Richmond County.

We have received a copy of the following petition:—

TO GOVERNOR JOHN A. KING:—

The humble petition of the citizens of Southfield, Richmond county, doth represent—

That your petitioners have seen with jealousy the favor shown by your Excellency to the citizens of the town of Castleton, in stationing militia regiments among them; that your petitioners are credibly informed and do verily believe that said regiments are a source of great gain to said town of Castleton, and that the venders of lager beer, whiskey, brandy and schnapps, likewise the tailors, likewise the bootmakers, likewise the doctors and apothecaries of said town, are greatly enriched by the presence of said militia, and consider their presence the next best thing to the removal of the hospitals; that your petitioners beg to assure your Excellency that they are, in the language of your Excellency's proclamation, quite as great reprobates as the men of Castleton, and need military watching quite as badly.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will order one or two regiments of the State militia to be quartered on the town of Southfield without delay.

JOHN FIREBRAND.
BILL TORCH,
JIM MATCH,
BOB LUCIFER,
DICK PHOSPHORUS,
TOM CAMPHENE,
And a thousand others.

Similar petitions are, we understand, about to be forwarded from Richmond and Westfield.

APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PAEZ.—THANKS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA TO THE AUTHORITIES.—The Venezulean Commissioners who have been charged with the duty of inviting General Paez to return to his country will wait on the city authorities to-day, to officially thank them for the welcome given to that distinguished soldier and statesman when he arrived amongst us. The provisional government of Venezuela has directed that a like expression of its gratitude be presented to the executive and people at large of the United States.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MADAME MORA.

Maria de los Angeles Mora, a lady well known to the Cuban residents of this city, died yesterday at her residence No. 124 East Thirteenth street, aged eighty years. Her husband lived to his 110th year, and their wedded life extended to over fifty years. Madame Mora was from Havana, and her family is one of the most influential on the island. On the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., her remains will be taken from her late residence to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Prince street, where the usual religious ceremonies will be gone through with, and the body deposited in a vault until such time as her friends can remove it to Cuba.

The Central Park—Progress of the Work.

The last appropriation of $300,000 for the work on the Central park having been exhausted, with the exception of about $80,000, which, with the present force employed, would not last the Commissioners longer than till December, an application for $300,000 more was made at a recent meeting of the Common Council, and the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on Thursday, reported in favor of an additional issue to that amount.

The number of workmen on the park has been lately increased, so that there are employed now 2,700 men. The face of the park is assuming a progressive aspect, and promises to afford some enjoyment to our citizens before long. Already quite a number of carriages and equestrians are daily to be seen on the grounds. About four miles of the drives are graded, and in pretty good order for use. The promenade has so far approached completion that in a very few weeks it will be available. The first large shade tree, transplanted from near Sing Sing, arrived on the park a few days ago, and was planted yesterday, at the opening of the promenade. Out of the hundred fine elms required for this part of the park eighty have already been selected in Westchester county, and will be transplanted as rapidly as possible. In addition to the promenade and drives, several miles of meandering walks radiating through the lower park are already finished and gravelled. The construction of three bridges, according to plans adopted by the Commissioners, have been commenced. These bridges will be very handsome structures. They are designed for the purpose of carrying the drives across the rides at different points where the natural features of the ground invite such constructions. They are of narrow span, being only twenty-five feet across, with an elevation of eleven or twelve feet. They will be built of solid masonry, fronted with Nova Scotia stone, of a dark drab color, and red brick. The playground, fourteen acres in extent, near Eighth avenue, is now as level as a billiard table, and presents a very fine appearance; it is manured and ready for sodding, and will most probably be sufficiently firm and in condition to receive base ball and cricket clubs next summer. The skating ground, which covers nineteen acres, is nearly ready for filling, the dam only remaining to be completed, and Mr. Olmstead is of opinion that it will be open for skaters by Christmas, if we have any frost before that time—a consummation devoutly to be wished. A large portion of grounds are ready to receive shrubs, several thousand of which will be at once put in, reserving certain kinds for a more favorable season. If the Corporation does not bestir itself the park will be in an available condition before the approaches to it are fit for use. At present there is not a good road to it in any direction. Fifth and Eighth avenues are in a disgraceful state. Fifty-ninth street should be made ten feet wider at least. The streets entering the park from Fifth avenue should be graded at once, so as to enable visitors to enter it from that approach. The contract for grading Fifth avenue has been given out, and the Street Commissioner should see that the work is commenced and pushed on without delay. We believe a contract for grading Eighth avenue has been taken long ago; but nothing has been done there. If the contractor does not at once commence the work, it should be given to some one else to do.

On visiting the Central Park on Thursday we were gratified to observe the substantial and most important parts of the work in so advanced a state. There is time enough for the ornamental portion; but if we have the drives, promenades and some miles of walks ready for use by next summer, it will be a great satisfaction to the public. But there should be more men employed. In a couple of months from this time a good portion of the work will have to be suspended, owing to the frost, and the Commissioners should make the most of the intervening time. We hope they will use the money at their disposal to increase the number of hands while the weather permits, and we hope the Common Council will assist them.

The discipline on the park seems to be very perfect; the rules and regulations for all hands are strict, and the Architect-in-Chief assures us that they are very satisfactorily observed. Orders are to a great extent conveyed by means of bell and flag signals from the bell tower on Vista rock. The following extract from the "Order" will convey an idea of the system:—

The bell will be tapped five times five minutes before roll call.
The bell will be rung for roll call five minutes before work time.
The bell will cease ringing and the Corporation flag will be displayed on the flagstaff at the commencement of work time.
The flag will be struck and the bell rung when work is to be suspended.
The bell will be rung one minute and the flag set for resuming work.
The bell will be tapped five times five minutes before stopping work for the day.
The bell will be rung and the flag hauled down at the end of work time for the day.

BLASTING SIGNAL.—The bell will be tolled for one minute, and at the end of a minute from the time of commencing to toll the bell, a red flag will be displayed as a signal to commence blasting. No fuse is to be fired before the red flag is to be seen at the masthead, or after it leaves it.

FOUL WEATHER SIGNAL.—A square blue flag, set close under the Corporation flag (to be looked for in bad weather), will signify "Continue work or quit work, at the discretion of foremen;" (direct orders from General Foremen will be at all times regarded, whatever the signals.)

A blue pennant means "General Foremen will come to the Seventy-ninth street office after work time."

Two blue pennants mean, "Foremen will assemble at the Arsenal after quitting work."

The Corporation flag set under the blue pennants means, "All hands assemble at the Arsenal."

The United States flag means, "Holiday."

Signals set on a second and shorter flagstaff are for the police only.

The roll of each gang of workmen is called by the foremen morning and evening. The subjoined is the order for this part of the discipline:—

At the taps of the bells before work, the men, carts and teams of each gang will come into a line, cartmen and teamsters standing each at the collar of his horse. At the first stroke of the bell for roll call, the foreman of each gang will begin to call the roll; he will stand facing the men he calls, and the assistant foremen will stand at his side; he will call each name distinctly, and each man, when his name is called, will advance two steps and answer. The assistant foreman will look the man in the face, and say aloud, "Right!"

When a name is called and no man answers, the assistant will repeat the name, and say aloud, "Absent!"

No man is to be allowed full time who is not present in the line when his name is called.

At the taps before quitting work, the assistant foremen will take charge of the work and bring it to a proper finish, complete the loading of carts or barrows which are partially loaded, and send them to the dump, send tools to the chest, and arrange barrows in line, bottom up. The foreman will go to his tool-cart or chest and receive the tools as they are sent from the work by the assistant foreman. When everything is arranged in proper order, the men and carts present will fall into line, as above directed, and, after the bell has commenced ringing, but never before, the roll will be called deliberately, as in the morning.

There is a force of twenty-four policemen regularly stationed in the park, who perform duty night and day, and in addition forty foremen are sworn in as special policemen to assist in any emergency. It might be expected that where so large a number of men are congregated on one work, so many of whom are necessarily employed on recommendation of Aldermen, Councilmen and other politicians, that some influences would be brought to bear on the workmen, for political purposes, particularly preceding an election. Rumors to that effect having reached the Architect-in-Chief, he caused a circular to be printed, and ordered it to be read by the foremen to the gangs once every month, informing them that their duties and obligations to the park left them entirely free to act as they pleased in all other matters, and warning them against deception. "Every man," says this circular, "should distinctly understand that he is employed solely to work on the park for his regular wages, and for no other consideration whatever. Nothing but his labor, compliance with the rules of the park, and a civil behavior to all engaged on it, can be required of him. It is entirely contrary to the intention of employing men on the park that any influence of any sort should be brought to bear upon their political opinions or actions. Officers and foremen on the park will, therefore, abstain from talking with the men upon political topics, and are distinctly forbidden to solicit their votes for any person or measure, on any pretence whatever. Men are requested to inform the Architect-in-Chief if they are ever told that it is their duty to vote one way or another because they are employed on the park, or that it is necessary for them to vote one way or another in order to be kept at work on the park." This course of Mr. Olmstead is very commendable, and will serve to relieve the Central park "institution," to some extent, from suspicion of being employed for partisan purposes.

Naval Intelligence.

LETTER BAG FOR BUENOS AYRES AND PARAGUAY.—The United States storeship Release, Lieutenant Commanding William A. Parker, will sail in a few days for Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. A letter bag will be kept open at the Lyceum at the Navy Yard for the reception of letters and packages

Police Intelligence.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP—SEIZURE OF $12,000 IN BOGUS BILLS—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Some weeks ago the Deputy Superintendent of Police received information that there existed in this city or its immediate neighborhood a den of expert and daring counterfeiters, where bogus money of all descriptions was manufactured on an extensive scale. Immediate steps were taken to ferret out the gang, and in the prosecution of the task a number of experienced detectives were employed night and day. But little success attended the efforts of the officers until within a few days past, when fortunately a couple of notorious counterfeiters were "spotted" (to use a professional phrase) and followed to their residence at Mott Haven, Westchester county. The police watched the premises closely, and after duly reconnoitering the establishment they returned to New York fully convinced that they had discovered the whereabouts of the gang they were in search of. On Friday evening Sergeant Lefferts and officer McDougal paid another visit to Mott Haven for the purpose of watching the movements of the suspected parties. They found the house already referred to empty, but secreting themselves in an adjoining dwelling they patiently awaited the return of the occupants. About 10 o'clock two men entered the house, and soon afterwards they were observed to retire for the night. The police then hastened to New York for assistance, and on arriving at the headquarters in Broome street, a number of other detectives were detailed to work up the case. The *posse* proceeded to Mott Haven without delay, arriving there about one o'clock in the morning. The house was immediately surrounded, and at a signal the rear door was burst open, and three of the police entered the house. In one of the upper rooms they found two men named Leonard Barker, alias James C. Watson, and James Jones, who were promptly handcuffed and taken into custody. The police then searched the premises, and in a short while succeeded in finding about $12,000 worth of counterfeit "tens" on the Ogdensburg Bank, N. Y., besides a number of other counterfeit bills, some dies, plates, presses, chemicals and paper, used for bank note purposes. In fact, they found a complete set of counterfeiting apparatus and contrivances for changing the denominations of genuine bills from ones to threes, fives, tens, &c. In a closet was found a copy of a bank note safeguard, describing the bills of every bank in the United States; also a handbook containing a facsimile of the signatures of the presidents and cashiers, of the various banks in each State. A quantity of burned paper was found in one of the grates, which on examination proved to be the remains of a number of imperfect counterfeits, which had been committed to the flames as worthless. Among other things seized by the police was a lot of counterfeit Turkish money, which no doubt formed a part of that discovered in Duane street last week. How those piastre bills came into the possession of the prisoners remain a mystery. On being questioned relative to this and other matters, they refused to give any information relating thereto. Yesterday the accused were brought before Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where after undergoing a brief examination, they were committed to prison for a further hearing. The arrest of the prisoners was a fortunate thing for storekeepers and others, for in a few days the entire city would have been flooded with the spurious money seized. It is thought that a large amount of the counterfeit money in question was intended to be sent to Canada, for the purpose of being passed upon the respective admirers of Morissey and the Benicia Boy, on the occasion of the approaching prize fight. The bills bear date March, 1858, and purport to be of a new issue. As a specimen of art the counterfeit exceeds anything of the kind ever produced.

The following is a fac simile of this counterfeit:—

THE OGDENSBURG BANK
Will pay ten dollars on demand to the bearer. 10
Vignette—shipping, wharves and warehouses. Steamer and two brigs in the distance.
No. 1,694. OGDENSBURG, March 4, 1858. X
JAS. AVERILL, Pres.
C. A. BURNHAM, Cash'r.

The general getting up of the bill is excellent. So good is the engraving that nine persons out of ten would be apt to declare the bill a genuine one. The forgery of the Register's name is well done. The paper is not so fine as that generally used for banking purposes, but nevertheless it would be apt to deceive most persons. It is of a light pink color and of the ordinary thickness. The vignette is very pretty. It represents a scene at Ogdensburg, easily recognized by any person acquainted with that city.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.

Counterfeit $20 bills on the Peoples Bank of this city were put in circulation on Saturday night, with pretty tolerable success. The police became aware of the existence of the gang in good time, or else much injury might have been done storekeepers. The Fourteenth precinct police arrested a man named James Thompson on the charge of attempting to pass one of the counterfeits at the store of Wise & Co., No. 88 Bowery. Charles A. Stodwick, a German segar maker, aged 33 years, was arrested by the Ninth precinct police, on a similar charge. The prisoner went into the store of Edward Warren, No. 40 Eighth avenue, and attempted to pass one of the above mentioned counterfeits. On being told that the bill was spurious he secreted it in some manner and tried to escape. The bill could not be found, notwithstanding strict search was made for the same. In the Sixth ward efforts were made to pass the bills, but the police soon put a stop to the operations of the counterfeiters by arresting two of the gang. In the Nineteenth ward a number of the bills were passed, and before the police could get upon the track of the counterfeiters, the latter escaped. This counterfeit is a dangerous one, and would be likely to deceive even experienced judges of money. It is a remarkable good imitation of the genuine, and no doubt cost the counterfeiters considerable to get it up. The following is a fac simile of one of the bills recovered by the police:—

20 Vignette. 20
Comptroller's stamp and registry. THE PEOPLE'S BANK Will pay twenty dollars on demand to the bearer. Portrait of Daniel Webster. Pretty well done.
Vignette. NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.
C. F. HUNTER, Pres.
W. LEAKE, Cash.

As soon as the existence of the counterfeits was known at the office of the General Superintendent of Police, word was telegraphed to all the different stations, and the police were cautioned to keep a bright look out for the rogues. The result was that some half dozen arrests were made in the Sixth, Fourteenth, Ninth and Seventeenth precincts, which had a tendency to compel the gang to suspend operations at rather an earlier hour than they expected. No clue has yet been obtained as to the headquarters of this gang, but it is supposed they reside in the upper part of the city.

The daguerreotype of the prisoner Barker, alias Watson, is on exhibition at the thieves' gallery, but his companion and confederate, Mr. Jones, has yet to enjoy that honor. The police are now endeavoring to ferret out the accomplices of the prisoners and those persons who have been in the habit of purchasing the spurious money. For years past the attempts of the police to reach the manufacturers of counterfeit money in this city have proved failures. The officers never imagined that the manufacturing business was carried on in the suburbs, and that those employed in the distribution of the bills were residents of another county. Their searches never extended outside of New York or Brooklyn, consequently they were completely at fault. The discovery of the counterfeiting establishment at Mott Haven, and the Italian bandits at Yorkville, shows that thieves are fond of living in retired and respectable neighborhoods and that their haunts are not confined to Church street and the Five Points. We have heard of no arrests for passing any of the above counterfeits. Whether there has been any of the spurious money circulated or not time alone can determine. It is the opinion of the police, however, that none have been issued.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—On Saturday night, 16th inst., officers Welsh and O'Brien arrested four men named John McCann alias Hutchins, James Smith alias Leonard, John Lowrey, recently from the State prison, and Charles Myers, on suspicion of being about to rob a vessel in the North river. They were brought ashore and locked up in the First ward station house. The above men are known to be notorious river thieves. Their baggage will be taken to-morrow and placed in the rogues gallery.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.—Last evening officers Hurdet and Stevens, of Harbor Police boat No. 3, boarded the ship Faith Rose, which arrived during the day, and arrested a colored man named Lewis T. Smith, on a charge of stabbing the captain. He was taken to the First ward station house and locked up.

Kings County Politics.

The American and Republican County Conventions reassemble to-day, with the view of adopting a union ticket in accordance with the programme arranged by the Conference Committees of both parties. The American Convention, after having nominated a straight ticket, adjourned at the call of the chair. The action of the Congressional Conference Committees since has induced the chairman to call the convention together. The candidate for County Clerk promptly declined, as soon as he ascertained the basis of the union, already partly consummated, by which the candidate for that office is left with the republicans. An effort will also be made to give one of the County Coroners to the same party, and something or to be done for Williamsburg, the republicans having heretofore overlooked the claims of that section of the city.

The republicans of the Third district have nominated General H. P. Dayton for the Assembly.

The Americans of the First Assembly district have nominated Abraham W. H. Van Sieklen.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Diplomatic Relations between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay—Reception of the British Plenipotentiary by President Lopez—Deficiency in the Buenos Ayres Revenue—The New Budget—Trade and Money Exchanges—Political Troubles in Montevideo—Imports—Theatricals.

By the arrival of the bark Homer, Captain Plummer, from Buenos Ayres, at this port, we have news from South America, dated at Montevideo on the 3d, and at Buenos Ayres on the 7th of August.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Buenos Ayres *Times* of the 7th of August contains the following news summary. The following are the principal items of the new budget of government:—Ministry of Government, $19,283,098; Ministry of Foreign Affairs $1,563,640; Ministry of Finance, $20,204,333; Ministry of War and Marine, $49,897,576. Total—$90,888,647. The Ways and Means amount to $85,100,000, including duties on imports, $55,000,000, and exports, $10,000,000.

On the 5th of August the budget was presented to the General Assembly by the Minister of Finance. It shows a deficit of about five and a half millions.

Two applications have been lately made to the government for the establishment of anonymous societies in this city—one a fire and life insurance company, entitled *El porvenir de las Familias*, the other the *Compania de Molinos a Vapor*—and the authorization has in both cases been refused by the executive, upon the plea that the constitution of such societies deprives the public of the security of a personal responsibility, upon which they can fall back in cases of emergency.

The new project for lowering to one-half the rates of postage on inland letters, will be very generally approved of.

The Colon theatre was on Sunday pretty well attended, and the performance gave great satisfaction. "Un Cuarto de Hora" was an amusing comedy, well delineated; "Las Gracias de Gedeon" also was well rendered, and excited continuous laughter in the audience. Jover, as usual, was comically simple, and his description of the Spartans at Thermopylæ, who walked about naked with their hands in their pockets, was certainly not far from the sublime.

At the Victoria, on Tuesday, the farewell of Madame Dacles was a very poor affair. The attendance was very scanty, and the applause which greeted the popular actress as she appeared alone to read her "Despedida," was very languidly bestowed.

A dame of colossal dimensions as regards width was the other day the cause of a serious accident to an unfortunate priest, who in endeavoring to escape extinction in the enormous mass of crinoline, fell off a sidewalk into the roadway, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the lady herself that he managed to regain his footing.

The week has been signalized by one of those unaccountable fluctuations in the money market, which baffle the calculations of our most experienced financialists; doubloons which commenced the week at 366, were sold on Wednesday at 355, and may now be quoted at 359, with a tendency to rise. This circumstance has exerted a very depressing effect upon those articles of country produce which are generally disposed of in currency, buyers for export either holding back or demanding a corresponding fall in price, to which holders refuse to submit; but in dry hides, which are bought in *plata*, the transactions have been on a very large scale, especially in classes suitable for the American market, of which 20,000 have been taken up for export to the States. In German hides also something has been doing, and about 5,000 have changed hands at quotations. In both classes nearly all the transactions have been in provincials. Little has been done in the Plazas, the supplies received being limited by the state of the roads and the season.

Exchange on England 63 sh: 6 and 64 sh: or 2d. 1-16 p. dollar cy: France, 79 a 80 francs: United States, nominal. The Bank receives currency at 7½ p. c. per annum; do. specie at 6 p. c. per annum; advances specie at 7½ p. c. per annum; advances currency at 9 p. c. per annum; average market rate of interest, 1¼ p. c. per month.

AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY.

[From the Buenos Ayres Times, July 31.]

Under date of 17th instant a despatch has been published from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the government of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging receipt of two notes of the 26, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, relative to the suppression of the Buenos Ayrean Consulate at Asuncion.

The note from the Minister stated that the appointment of a commission for granting *papeletas* of Paraguayan citizenship was made at the request of several Paraguayan citizens; but the petition was not published on account of its containing sundry recriminations upon the government of this republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by order of the President of the republic, claims the publication of this document, or a formal declaration that such recriminations do not exist in it. The suppression of the document in question is not considered as any proof of the friendship of the Buenos Ayrean government to that of this republic.

Don Manuel Pedro de la Peña, whose letters on Paraguay and its ruler have occupied so much attention in the *Times*, has been condemned in default, by the Tribunals, to the punishment of death.

On the 31st ult. D. W. Christie, Esq., H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, was officially received by the President. He left in the Salto de Guayra and is now at the Parana.

By the Salto de Guayra, arrived on the 28th from Asuncion, we have advice that the British screw steamer Little Polly was run down nine hours after leaving Asuncion, by the Paraguayan steamer Tacuari. The shock was so severe that she sank almost instantaneously. The entire crew and the passengers were fortunately on deck and were all saved.

MONTEVIDEO.

[From the Buenos Ayres Times, August 7.]

We have dates from Montevideo to the 3d inst.

Rumors of political disturbance were again in circulation. A detachment had been sent to the Sierra de Minas, and it was said that a skirmish had taken place, in which Giul, the commander of the detachment, had been wounded. Colonel Brigido Silveira was reported to have entered the territory from Brazil, but nothing certain was known.

An anonymous pamphlet had appeared, bearing the title Felix Orsini.

IMPORTS IN JULY.—Salt—1,440 fanegas sold at 8½ and 9 reals, silver. Coal—3,552 tons, chiefly importers' account. Lumber—192,000 feet, sold at 38½ pats. per mill. Freights show a slight improvement, but business continued rather dull. Last charter concluded at ten shillings, and 5 per cent., bones and bone ash for the United Kingdom.

The American acrobats were representing in conjunction with the operatic company at Solis's theatre, astonishing and delighting the Orientals by their wonderful feats of strength and agility.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

[From the Buenos Ayres Times, August 7.]

Beyond the passing of the law of differential duties by the Senate, as announced in our last issue, very little of importance had occurred.

Don Adolfo Carranza had entered into a contract with the government for the establishment of a line of carts, for the conveyance of goods and produce, between Catamarca and Santa Fé.

The Italian Lyric Company, who had been performing in Rosario, had arrived at the Parana, and had made their *debut* in "Ernani," giving great satisfaction.

From the 5th to the 22d of July fifteen foreign vessels from sea had entered the port of Rosario. The flour