NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Friday, September 24, 1847.

Mr. Bennett's Return from Europe.

We have been requested by Mr. Bennett to say, that in consequence of a sudden and dangerous attack of illness in his family on the morning of the departure of the steamship Britannia, he was forced to forego coming in that vessel, and has decided upon remaining abroad till the 5th of October, when he will return, if possible, in the steamship that will leave Liverpool on that day.

The Weekly Herald.

The *Weekly Herald* will be ready to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and will be as replete with interesting matter as any sheet we ever issued.

It will contain a full synopsis of the English news received by the steamship Britannia; reports of the foreign markets; letter from abroad, by Mr. Bennett. It will also contain the latest news from the seat of war which we may receive by express or otherwise, and the latest general, political and miscellaneous news from all parts of the United States.

To afford the public facilities for correctly understanding the details of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, we shall publish in the *Weekly Herald* a plan of the battle-fields, taken from a sketch of the ground made by Lieut. Beauregard, of the corps of engineers, for the New Orleans *Picayune*, and will republish the engraving of the approaches to the city of Mexico.

This will be an excellent paper to keep for future reference.

News from Mexico.

We may now expect to receive at every moment some highly important intelligence from Tacubaya, and, perhaps, from the city of Mexico. It may be of a peace, it may be of another terrible battle. The very uncertainty of the thing makes the public the more anxious for the next news.

The Postal Arrangements between the United States and Great Britain—Reciprocity in all Things.

Great efforts have been made by the governments of these two countries, from time to time, to bring about more liberal systems for the regulation of their commercial intercourse than have heretofore existed, and considerable progress has been made in reducing the restrictions in the tariffs of duties levied upon the manufactures and products of one admitted into the ports of the other. Different motives have actuated the two governments in their efforts to arrive at these results, although the aim has been the same. We have progressed more rapidly in the reduction of our tariff than Great Britain has; and the average duty upon our importations from that country, ranges many per cent below their's. In arriving at this result, we have had an eye solely to revenue, and the economy of our government has enabled us to bring the average down to a very low point.

The government of England still continues many injurious restrictions upon our commerce, and notwithstanding the liberality exhibited in relation to some articles, there is very little prospect of any more favorable arrangement being made in relation to others. A greater variety of sources of income are required by the government of Great Britain, in consequence of the immense machinery at work, and expenditures annually made for its support, than we require, and we cannot, therefore, expect so many concessions, as have been made on our part. In consequence of this vast difference in the financial position of the two governments, there is a corresponding difference in their ability to reduce their sources of revenue. We give the English government credit for every successful effort it makes to bring about free trade, and to remove restrictions from commercial intercourse with other nations, but it frequently exhibits a mean, contemptible spirit in relation to other matters, in which other countries have an interest, that is sufficient to offset all its liberality, relative to measures affecting commercial affairs. The most recent exhibition of this kind is in relation to its foreign postal arrangements.

It is well known in this country, that upon the arrival of the American mail steamship Washington at Southampton, in the month of June last, with a mail for Great Britain on board, the Postmaster General of England levied a postage on each letter, of not only the internal rate from the port to its place of destination, but an additional charge equal to that made upon letters transported in their own mail steamers; or in other words, twenty-four cents were charged upon every letter received by the Washington, besides the internal postage, which, with the charge of twenty-four cents made by our government, in addition to our internal postage, doubled the postage on letters by the Washington, compared with that charged by the English mail steamers. Now, it is equally well known that the object in enforcing such an outrageous, mean, contemptible measure as that, was nothing else than to destroy, if possible, our foreign mail arrangements, and compel our government to abandon its contracts and leave the monopoly in the hands of the government of England. The British ministry know very well that in building lines of mail steamers, we are increasing our steam navy; for every steamship built for our foreign mail service, must be a war steamer to be appropriated to the use of the government in the event of war. In breaking down our foreign mail service, they check very materially the increase in this arm of our naval marine, and this is a very important matter, so far as England is concerned. She looks with a jaundiced and jealous eye upon all our movements, and the increase of our naval or commercial marine, is gall and wormwood to her. She sees the rapid progress we are making in all the elements of power and greatness, with many misgivings; and there is a deep and bitter hatred towards us, which will frequently break forth and show itself, in spite of all the efforts to smother it, and every opportunity is made available to place obstacles in our way, and prevent the full and rapid development of our institutions. This is particularly demonstrated in the course pursued by the British government in relation to our mail steamships.

As soon as their policy relative to this matter became known, the Post Office agent of our government, and the American Minister in London, made such representations to the British government, as required an immediate investigation of the complaints. The reply to this remonstrance was impudent and insulting in the highest degree, and the result has been that communications upon the subject have probably ceased, and the most unfortunate state of things will, we fear, grow out of the affair. This is a game that two can play at, and if the Postmaster General of England, who, it is said, acts independent of the government in this matter, but who, we believe, acts in accordance with the views of the ministry, thinks that we will tamely submit to his decision, conveyed in such an insulting shape, he and those he represents will soon find themselves grossly mistaken. We have one end of the rope in our hands, and a turn will be given to it that will bring something up all standing.

The very measures the British government have taken to control this affair, will deprive them of it much quicker than they imagine. We have made two foreign mail contracts, and as we seldom undertake any thing of this kind but what we ultimately succeed in, all the opposition of the British empire cannot prevent us from fulfilling those contracts to the letter. The British government can, of course, enforce the payment of any charge it may choose to make upon letters received in the ports of the United Kingdom from this country by our steamships; we can do the same, and there is very little doubt but that we shall act as speedily and as summarily upon this question, as the circumstances of the case require. Congress convenes in about sixty days, and the first movement of that body will be the regulation of our foreign mail service.

We learn that an agent of the British Post Office Department came out by the Britannia, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangement for the transportation of the mails arriving at this port by the line of English steamers about being established between this port and Liverpool, to Canada, and it would be well for the Post Master General of the United States, to place all the restrictions upon the mail matter received by these steamers, and also by those arriving at Boston, as will correspond with those placed upon mail matter entering British ports in American steamers. The Canada mails have, for some time past, been transported through the States in bulk; it is time to put a stop to this. We have already rendered too much good to England for the evil she has heaped upon us. Forbearance is no longer a virtue, and it is full time to throw aside all those feelings which have heretofore actuated us in our intercourse with England, and do to her as she does unto us. A movement is springing up that will steadily and rapidly increase, until it makes some of the absurd and rotten institutions of Great Britain tremble to their foundations, and crumble others in the dust.

The Departure of the Steamship Washington—Ocean Steam Navigation.

The American steamship Washington, having undergone extensive alterations within and without, for the purpose of increasing her speed, and enabling her to rank as one of the fastest vessels afloat, left this port yesterday on her second voyage to Southampton and Bremen. She left her dock in the North River at five minutes past one o'clock—fired two guns, and proceeded towards the Quarantine, with a full head of steam. She looked as fresh and as handsome as she did when she was launched; indeed much more so, as several who witnessed her departure observed.

When she got abreast of the Battery, it was remarked by several nautical men of experience, in our hearing, that she had two much cargo on board, and consequently was too deep in the water. This may retard her speed somewhat; but notwithstanding her apparent great depth in the water, she proceeded down the bay at a very good rate.

The following are the names of the passengers:—

THE PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

W. C. Redmond,	N. York.	London,	New York.
E. D. Macomber,	do	J Hunt,	do
F. C. Gottlieb,	do	G. Dozenbach,	Germany.
E. Bernheimer,	do	W H. Meade,	Albany.
A. Fay,	do	C Peters,	do
C. Lawson,	do	S. Barker,	New York.
W. L. Hammond,	do	W. Beebe,	do
W. H. Raines.	do	H. E Clark,	do
J. T. Henry, & lady,	do	E. V Ashton,	Boston.
Mrs. Newmann,	do	J. Wilson,	New York.
Miss C. Runge,	Germany.	J. D. Bechtel,	Germany.
Mr M'Call, lady & son,	N Y.	Dr. Roemer,	Berlin
H. Froerichs,	Germany.	Mrs. Niese,	Germany.
A. Wiegmann,	do	Mr. Boruck,	New York.
A Cook,	W. Indies.	Mr. Sim,	do
J. Randal, bearer of despatches to U. S. Legation,			

While we were watching the departure of the Washington, we observed the United States steamer Legare sailing up and down the bay—now heading up the North River, and then going towards Staten Island. Finally, we saw her follow the Washington, and on making enquiries as to the object of her excursion, and observing a numerous company of gentlemen on board, we ascertained that the excursion was for the purpose of testing an apparatus for providing the boiler with a continuous supply of distilled water, which was invented by, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Erricsson, and which was put up on board that vessel by the direction of the Treasury Department. A number of professional persons, at the head of whom was Mr. Charles H. Haswell, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, were on board, to examine and report on the practicability of the apparatus; and in case of its being successful, to recommend a similar contrivance being put up in each United States steamer.

If this experiment be successful, it will be of the highest importance in marine steam navigation. We shall watch the report of the committee of examination, and publish it in the *Herald* as soon as we obtain it.

Steam Ship Britannia.—The pumps of the Britannia have been constantly at work since her arrival, in order to keep her free.

She will be taken upon the dock in the course of this morning, and repaired with despatch; painting and other preparations are going on rapidly, so that her time of departure may not be delayed beyond her regular day.

She is to return to Boston, and sail thence for Halifax and Liverpool.

In a paragraph yesterday, speaking of the Britannia in connection with our dry docks, we should have said that the greatest length of vessel that can be taken upon the docks, is 190 feet. The sectional dock being the only one capable of raising a vessel over that length.

Arrival of the Auxiliary Steamship Sarah Sands.—This vessel, under the command of Capt. Thompson, arrived at this port on Wednesday night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d inst., making the passage in a few hours over nineteen days. She brought a large number of passengers. Captain T., has already decided to leave on the 6th of October, on his return.

Sporting Intelligence.

Harlem Park Course—Pacing.—An interesting pacing contest will come off this afternoon, at the Harlem Park Course, between r. g. Roanoke and r. g. Village Boy, mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle. With the exception of the invincible J. K. Polk, probably there is not a nag in this vicinity, at the present time, that can beat either of the above named the race they go to-day. Undoubtedly, there will be a large attendance to witness this affair, their great performances on the 5th of July last, being fresh in the minds of all who were present on that occasion.

Americans in Russia.

Stockholm, August 19, 1847.

To the Editor of the Union, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit you, for your paper, if you please, the following, which I know will be gratifying to you—one of my old friends.

With high considerations of respect, I remain, very truly, your most obedient servant,

SILAS E. BURROWS.

(copy.)

St. Petersburg, July, 23—Aug. 5.

"I have the honor of returning to you the five original letters which you were so kind as to leave with me, and the contents of which I lost no time in placing in the hands of the Emperor. His majesty has taken notice of these documents with much interest, and he has done justice to the zeal which you have shown in the affair of the Kensington, and likewise the good feelings which have never ceased to actuate you towards Russia and his august person.

I hasten to add, that the Emperor, in charging me to tender to you the praise due to your noble conduct, has reserved to himself the pleasure of transmitting to you a flattering token of the high philanthropy which he feels towards you.

I felicitate myself in being honored as the organ of transmitting to you the high decisions of my august master, and profit of this occasion to offer to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

NESSELRODE."

Mail Failure.

The mail which left this city on Monday afternoon, and was due in Baltimore on Tuesday morning, did not arrive until the afternoon.

The magnetic telegraph, with House's improvement, is now in full operation between this city and Cincinnati. Messages are received and forwarded with perfect ease. This improvement is of much importance, and greatly calculated to facilitate the transmission of news and messages of every description. The characters are quite large, made by the telegraph itself, in apparently printed letters, and with the utmost rapidity. There can, indeed, be no mistake with regard to advices forwarded by this plan. The results are truly wonderful.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 23d inst.*

AFFAIRS OF LA PLATA.

VERY LATE DESPATCHES TO THE NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

The fast sailing ship Star Republic, Capt. Elwell, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Montevideo. She made the passage in forty-one days, and has placed us in possession of twenty-six days' later intelligence from that quarter.

We have received our special despatches, files of the Buenos Ayres *Packet*, and the *Commercio del Plata*, to the latest date; also several important documents relative to the affairs of La Plata.

Annexed are the communications from our correspondents:—

Buenos Ayres, 2d August, 1847.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:—

As my last letter to you, dated early last month, was sent off in haste, I did not keep a copy, and therefore do not recollect the precise point at which the English and French ministers, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, had arrived in their great work of settling and pacificating the affairs of La Plata. I believe, however, I told you they had just come to the conclusion they could do nothing with Gov. Rosas—that they had discovered they could neither coax nor frighten him into a surrender of the independent rights of his country, and that they had, or were about, embarking for Montevideo to try the virtue of their diplomatic skill on Gen. Oribe and the "anomalous" government in that city. I think I told you, too, that previous to their departure, Mr. Harris, our charge, had addressed them a very able and temperately written letter containing a protest against a longer continuance of their so called blockade. This letter, as well as their replies, you doubtless will have seen in the papers of this place or Montevideo.

The noble representatives of the "peace-making" governments, arrived at Montevideo about the 6th ult.—They immediately opened a correspondence with Gen. Oribe, who as you know, is besieging the city; they visited him in his camp, and finally, after considerable discussion, came to an agreement with him for an armistice to last six months. The terms were—"Both belligerents to keep their respective positions." "The city of Montevideo to be provided with cattle through the care of Gen. Oribe, who obliges himself to deliver to the authorities of the city, one thousand five hundred head of cattle per month, at prime cost, on a day fixed upon by the British, French and Oriental commissioners." (John Bull and these South Americans never forget the beef.) "The blockades established on both sides of the Plata by the naval forces of France and England, to be raised."

This agreement was made between Lord Howden, Count Walewski, and Gen Oribe, the latter signing as General, and not as President, to avoid the vexed question of title to the Presidency of the Oriental Republic.

Count Walewski, in a private and confidential note, communicated this agreement to the government inside of Montevideo, and asked if an armistice, founded on such basis, would be agreeable to it. "The Minister of Foreign Affairs" gave a negative reply. Mark his reasons! If the blockades be raised, and the country remain as at present, in possession of Gen Oribe, all business will be diverted from Montevideo to the Busea, and other ports in the Banda Oriental, and to Buenos Ayres; and Montevideo, government and all, must starve and fall—maugre the fifteen hundred head of cattle monthly. This is the exact substance, though not the wording of the reply.

I have often told you that the blockading operation in this river had been carried on for the benefit of the Montevidean government, and the loan jobbers there, to the prejudice of the whole world beside, and here we have a direct admission of the fact by the party interested. This reply placed the ministers in a new dilemma—their *protégé* had become refractory and disobedient. What was to be done next? Lord Howden, for his part, determined to cut the knot he could not untie. He saw his government had been acting an unjust, unworthy, and disgraceful part, and like a high minded soldier, as he is, he determined to back out of the scrape, and wash his hands of the whole matter. He immediately addressed the following letter to Sir Thomas Herbert, Commodore of the British naval forces on this station:—

"Montevideo, July 15, 1847.

"Sir: In my instructions from Lord Palmerston, March 22d, 1847, it is said—'You can, if needful, give to the arrangement the character of simple military conventions, involving no idea of a recognition of rights, but simply containing the admission of an existing fact—that certain persons are at the head of certain bodies of troops.'

"Acting according to the spirit of this permission, and anxious to avoid the dreadful expenditure of human life, cruelly and unprofitably consumed in a war such as this, when, though the daily conflicts be inconclusive and inglorious, the sum total of deaths at the end of the month is very considerable, I proposed to consent with my colleague, Count Walewski, a fair and honorable armistice to the government of Montevideo, and to Gen Oribe, who was to furnish, at the lowest price of first cost fifteen hundred head of cattle per month.

"Gen. Oribe accepted this armistice, not only with the condition imposed, but in a manner by which the title he assumes of legal President should not be presented in signature, so as to incapacitate the plenipotentiaries of England and France affixing their names to the document.

"The government of Montevideo has refused this armistice, which I do not hesitate to say, was advantageous to its interest, as it is without money, without credit, and without native troops. As I consider, finally, that the Orientals of Montevideo are not at this moment free agents, but entirely controlled by a foreign garrison; and secondly, that the blockade having lost its original character of a coercive measure against Gen. Rosas, has become exclusively a mode of supplying with money, partly the government of Montevideo, and partly certain foreign individuals, to the continued detriment of the extensive and valuable commerce of England in these waters I hereby request you, sir, to raise the blockade of both sides of the river Plate, and to take the measures necessary for ceasing all further intervention in these waters

"After acting together for so long a time, allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you sincerely, for the uniform kind and effective assistance I have received from you on every occasion, for the furtherance of her Majesty's service, during the protracted and difficult negociation. I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) "Howden."

I transcribe this letter, entire, to show that England has at least one diplomatic representative, capable of seeing that his government has been in error, and with sufficient magnanimity frankly to acknowledge the fact, and also to show how very similar are the opinions here expressed by his lordship, to those contained in my former letters to you, on the affairs of La Plata.

The reception of information of this act of Lord Howden, excited high hopes to the poor natives here, who have been kept in war the last four or five years, by the intervention of the European "peace makers." But, these hopes were of short duration. The English withdrew their forces, and took off their part of the blockade, but the French continue their's. A French charge and consul-general recently arrived at Montevideo, named A Devoize, issued a queer sort of notice the 23d ult., saying that doubts having been expressed as to the course the French would pursue, he conceived it his duty to give notice, that they would continue the blockade "as heretofore" on both sides of the river. He says, "the previous notices from the Consulate-General of France in Montevideo, under dates of 1st of August and 23d September, (1845, I suppose, he means) have suffered no alteration as far as regards the action of the French squadron," &c. This means, simply, that a blockade will be continued to compel all commerce with the river Plate to pay export and import duties in Montevideo. This at first we conjectured, and now we know, because there is but one small vessel stationed off this port, and the small craft to and from Montevideo, are permitted to pass in the night, and often by day, without molestation.

That this blockade has been illegal from the first, I feel confident, but that it is so now, there can be no shadow of doubt. The notices to which this Mr Devoize refers, were of a joint blockade by England and France; that blockade has been discontinued by one of the parties. Of course, France ought to begin *de novo*. But waiving this, and only considering the manner of enforcing the blockade—no admiralty court in the world, having any regard to international rights, could condemn a prize taken by the blockaders. This is generally believed, but no merchant is willing to run the risk of having his vessel captured, and then awaiting the slow action of a court for redress. How much longer will neutral nations suffer their commercial rights and interests to be thus trampled under foot, for the purpose of sustaining such a government and such a set, as Lord Howden describes these in Montevideo? We have only two vessels of war on this whole station—the Columbia and Bainbridge, and they have not been in the river for the last four or five months. Perhaps it is best they should remain at Rio, as the number is too small to contend with the French force here, and it would be difficult for a high minded American officer to see our commercial interests sacrificed without resenting it. We will soon know what England herself will say of the doings of her recent colleague—her co-partner in the "peace making" business.

Lord Howden's course gave mortal offence to the Montevideans and some of the English merchants there. One of the latter wrote him an insolent letter, enclosing his certificate of citizenship, and saying that for twenty years in these countries, he had enjoyed the proud satisfaction of feeling secure as a British subject, but he could no longer degrade himself by asking protection of such men as a Whitlock, a Manderville, or a Howden, &c. &c. His Lordship (in the heat of the moment, I presume) replied by note, dated

"H. M. S. Raleigh, 16th July, 1847.

I have read an impertinent letter signed Henry Sparks. This is to give notice to him, that if at any time, he should pretend to commit the slightest insolence to me personally, I will horsewhip instantly."

(Signed) "Howden."

A beautiful finale to England's "peace making" operations! A few days after this occurrence, his Lordship was about going ashore, to take leave of the government, when the English Consul signalized him, saying that Count Walewski and the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent their compliments to him, and requested that he would not disembark, as some evil disposed persons had threatened his life, and he might be in personal danger. He did not go that day, but has been several times ashore since. It is understood he embarked for Rio de Janeiro last week, and that Count Walewski is to follow him to-day. We must now wait patiently for another six months for other orders from England and France, or for new "peace-making" plenipos. I think Queen Vic. and Louis Philippe had best come over themselves and have a little chat with Lona Manuelita and Gov Rosas. They have tried their "Sirs," their Counts, their Lords and Peers of the realm: *Quien sabe*, if there would not be more virtue in a good strong dose of royalty itself. Yours, &c.

A Citizen of the U. States.

Montevideo, Aug. 11, 1847.

To the Editor New York Herald—

I wrote you a few days since, per bark Creole, via Baltimore, stating that the English and French ministers had been unable to make any arrangements with Rosas, and had been obliged to leave, and for a few days there was much excitement here and in Buenos Ayres. The first thing the English merchants of this city did upon the arrival of the honorable Lord Howden, was to call a meeting, and send a committee to pay their respects to his lordship, at the same time asking his protection; but his lordship informed the committee that he could not receive them nor their petition, as his mission in the river was ended. This conduct exasperated them much, for if his mission was ended, he could, in the first place, have received them, and then politely informed them of his position; but, as it was, they pocketed the insult as well as they could, hoping that he would soon leave, and give room for one more worthy to represent their government; but what was their surprise, when they learned that he had opened a correspondence with Gen. Oribe. After a few days he presented to this government the fruit of his labors for their sanction, which was, viz., that Gen. Oribe should agree to an amnesty of six months, furnishing the city with 1,500 head of cattle at a reasonable price per month; the English and French, on their part, raising the blockade of all the ports on both sides of the river, which would leave Montevideo besieged, and as bad as blockaded. This government, as a matter of course, concluding they might as well be killed as to starve to death, therefore refused the amnesty, upon which his lordship gave orders to Commodore Herbert to raise the blockade, and cease all hostilities, and left for Rio Janeiro without any kind of settlement with Buenos Ayres or Oribe. This course of conduct exasperated every one, and particularly the English; they, who have always been so proud of their country, declared they would disown her. Some burnt their protections; others gave them up. One was sent to Lord Howden with the following note:—

COPY.

My Lord,—After twenty years residence in this country, and always retaining the proud consciousness that as a British subject, my opinion, my person, and my property, would be secure, I find myself, by your proceedings, reduced, in obedience to an upright and honorable conscience, to enclose you my certificate of nationality, which henceforward would be to me a dead letter, as I never will trouble myself by asking protection from such men as a Whitelock, a Manderville, or a Howden.

I am, my Lord, with due respect,

(Signed) HENRY SPARKS.

To the R. H Lord Howden.

To show and preserve his dignity, his Lordship made the following reply:—

(copy)

H. M. S. Raleigh, July 16, 1847.

I have received an impertinent letter, signed "Henry Sparks." This is to give notice to him, that if at any time, he shall presume to commit the slightest insolence to me personally, I will horsewhip him instantly.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Here we have a specimen of the noble blood of old England, much too high to receive the respects of one of the most respectable body of merchants in South America, at the same time willing to stoop so low as to horsewhip one of her humble subjects, (who, by his dishonorable and unheard of course,) he has almost reduced from affluence to poverty; but, at the present day we may look for anything but honor or fair dealing from England or her representatives, in this question. From the beginning there has been nothing but foul intrigue. "Manderville" set the first example, "Owsley" followed it up, and contrary to an agreement made with Baron Deffendis, upon his arrival, opened a private correspondence with Rosas, stating that he wished to settle the difficulties before the Baron arrived—which correspondence was published—then, without a declaration of war, captured the Buenos Ayrean fleet off the harbor of Montevideo, following that up by opening the river Parana, taking forts, and killing hundreds of innocent persons, blockading Buenos Ayres, and at the same time having the audacity to say, that they were not, nor had they been at war with Buenos Ayres; and now, to close the scene, they say that Montevideo is in the hands of foreigners, consequently she cannot act as she would; withdraws her protection, and leaves without making any settlement with either party. France has been more consistent, and still continue, to act and enforce the blockade; but she may think it best to do as England has done, concluding that there is no more plunder for her. Why do the United States remain quiet, seeing one of the finest countries constantly drenched with blood, all caused by the meddling of the crowned heads of Europe.

Accompanying this, I send you a file of papers, hoping that some energetic power will take this horrid question in hand and make a honorable settlement.

I am, dear sir, yours, OLD OTSEGO.

We give, in addition to the above, the following important correspondence between the American *Charge des Affaires* and the English and French ministers:—

MR. HARRIS TO LORD HOWDEN.

Legation of the United States, Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1847.

My Lord:—

Rumor had prepared me to anticipate, what the obliging candor of yourself and the Count Walewski has just confirmed. Your joint negotiations with the Argentine government have ended, without any definite arrangement of the difficulties, which have so long existed between your respective governments. This is, indeed, a termination of your labors, which I most deeply regret. I regret it, on many accounts. It is a result which will be extensively detrimental, even to the true commercial interests of England and France themselves; it will be deeply and vitally injurious to the Provinces of the Confederation; and prejudicial, to the last degree, to the lawful commerce of all neutral nations. This has, indeed, been the condition of things from the beginning. The blockade has, in no respect, accomplished the end for which it was avowedly established. It has only tended to annoy and irritate those whom it was meant to coerce. Another practical effect has been, that whilst it destroyed all lawful and open commerce, it has forced a sort of spurious commerce through the port of Montevideo, obliging it to pay both an import and export duty, which was levied for the support of the anomalous government in that city. The chief benefit, however, even of this system did not enure to the governments of England and France, or to the people at large of those governments, but confessedly and notoriously to the advantage of a few persons in Montevideo, and still smaller number in this city. I may safely state, then, that such has been the chief practical effect of this blockade—a blockade which has been kept up at an immense expense, and even some inconvenience, to the governments of England and France.

In regard to the question of policy, assumed and acted on by your government, in connection with that of France, with respect to the affairs of the River Plate, your lordship is advised of my opinion and of the opinion and policy of my government, in regard to it. I may be permitted, however, to repeat here, that the uniform policy of the government of the United States, from its foundation to the present moment, has been, never to interfere, or to claim a right to interfere, in the internal concerns of other governments. It leaves all to pursue that line of policy, and to adopt that system of measures, which each may deem best calculated to promote its own interests, and to secure its own happiness. Acting upon this principle, therefore, and with a consistent adherence to its own just policy, it could not sanction the intervention of one or more governments, as of right, or by force, in the affairs or internal concerns of another independent government. And this principle, perhaps, could be the less tolerated by it, when the attempt to enforce it on this continent is made by those governments, whose constitutions or political forms do not recognize the great conservative principle, that the people are the true, and only legitimate source of all political power.

Notwithstanding, however, that such is the policy of my government, upon principle; and, notwithstanding, it could not approve the attempt of the governments of England and France to enforce a contrary doctrine by hostile measures, upon the governments of the Plate, yet, it has judged it best to conform, for a time at least, to that course of measures, which they have thought proper to adopt. This it has done, for a period of nearly two years; but which has been done, however, as your lordship knows, under protest. It has not, and does not, admit the legality of such a blockade, as has been established by the intervening governments in the River Plate. And your lordship will permit me to express the opinion, that should the question of the legality of this blockade be hereafter raised, in any court of admiralty, either in Great Britain, France, or the United States, where a proper scrutiny into the facts, and a rigid application of the principles of international law shall take place—principles that have been acknowledged and established by Great Britain herself—that such court will decide against its legality. Such a judgment would follow, no less from the principle upon which this blockade was founded, than from the manner in which it has been conducted. This last aspect of the case will be abundantly apparent to your lordship, when I state to you the fact, that from the 23d of February, 1846, to the end of May, 1847, the aggregate number of vessels which have entered and sailed from the port of Buenos Ayres has been four thousand and twelve. I state this from the regular monthly returns, which have been made to this legation, and which are now before me. It is true that these were chiefly vessels of small size, passing in and out in the night time; but it is also equally true that quite a large number of them—perhaps half of them—passed in and out in open day, and in full view of the blockading forces, without any serious attempt to stop them. These vessels, however, paying tribute in the port of Montevideo, upon the merchandise or produce which they carried, as I have before stated.

Your lordship will also permit me to state, further, that a longer continuance of the blockade, in its present form, would probably give some color to the opinion, long since entertained, that one or both the governments of England and France have objects and purposes distinct from, and beyond those which this intervention was avowedly established to regulate. That they have some purpose to establish a permanent political influence in the Banda Oriental, which might control or change the present form of that government. I do not assert this to be so. I certainly have no evidence of such an intention beyond what passing events—the blockade and its incidents—may authorise the public to believe. *But I must be permitted to declare it as my opinion, that the government of the United States could not sanction for a moment the establishment of any governments or colonies, as political communities, in any of the provinces of the Plate, by any European government.* And, without permitting myself even to indicate what line of conduct my government would pursue in such a contingency, I may safely declare that it could not look upon it with approbation or indifference.

I do, therefore, again, in the name of my government, and for the preservation and sustentation of a great principle, which it must ever hold sacred, most respectfully, but solemnly protest against the further continuance of the present blockade. I protest against it, as well for the principle upon which it has been established as on account of the manner in which it has been conducted, and the object or objects it is intended to enforce.

I may be allowed, however, respectfully to suggest, that it is every way politic and expedient that the blockade should now be raised. Whilst such a measure would be viewed in the most favorable light, by all neutral nations, whose interests and convenience have been so seriously affected by the existing state of things; whilst they would consider it as a friendly concession to that patient forbearance, which they have so long and so faithfully exercised during these difficulties; I am persuaded, that it would also have a favorable bearing upon any future effort to adjust, by negotiation, the matters of difference between the Argentine government and those of England and France. It certainly could have no unfavorable effect, upon any further attempt at a settlement. For, it may be asked, if the blockade has not only proved useless, but worse than useless, as it really has, why continue it? Why not raise it at once, in that spirit of conciliation which your lordship has so constantly exhibited in these negotiations, and trust to some other and more favorable moment to arrange all these difficulties.

I have addressed these observations to your lordship, in that frank and friendly spirit, which your own kindness and candor have been so well calculated to inspire; and, you will see in them nothing more than an anxious desire to remove those embarrassments which operate even more harshly upon your friends, than upon those whom you may have considered your enemies.

It is, perhaps, proper that I should say that I shall also address a copy of this note to the Count Walewski, in the hope, that you and he may yet agree upon some mode, in deference to the interest and wishes of neutrals, by which the blockade may be immediately removed.

I avail myself of this occasion to bear the most willing testimony to the zealous and conciliatory spirit, and the anxious desires which you have manifested, to settle these difficulties—if that could have been done consistently with your instructions, and in accordance with what you considered your duty to your government.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of my most cordial esteem and consideration.

W. A. HARRIS.

To the Right Honorable Lord Howden, H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., on a special mission to the Plate. Hotel de Provence.

The same note was sent to the Count Walewski, only changing the form of address.

LORD HOWDEN TO MR. HARRIS.

Buenos Ayres, July 2 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st of July, in which, in a most courteous manner, you make some observations on the circumstances of the present moment, and in which, as a Representative of the United States of America, you protest against the continuance of the blockade in these waters, as not only illegal and unjust, but even detrimental to the objects it was intended to attain.

From the urbanity and moderation which have distinguished you in the many conversations we have had together, I am sure that you will hold me excused from discussing the legality of any acts of my government at a moment when my mission here is terminated; but there is one point touched on in your letter which it is impossible for me to pass over in silence.

You say that suspicions have been entertained that either the two governments of Great Britain and France or one of them, may harbor some ulterior designs inimical to the independence of the States in the neighborhood of the River Plate. *I cannot allow such an accusation, though, I rejoice to say, not made by yourself, to be put even in the shape of a rumor, without utterly disclaiming it on the part of my government, and declaring unhesitatingly in its name, in the fullest and most unreserved manner, that it neither ever had or has, the remotest idea, wish or design, against the perfect independence of both the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of the Uruguay, and their entire enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities belonging to independent nations.*

With regard to your remarks on the inutility of the blockade and its pernicious effects on the commerce of neutrals, you may rest assured that I give them my deep and anxious attention. But as it is expressly enjoined to me in my instructions to act in entire concert with the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French, you will see the propriety of my not giving any insulated opinion on a subject embracing so many interests.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with regard and respect, your very humble and very obedient servant.

HOWDEN.

The Hon. Wm. A. Harris, &c., &c.

COUNT WALEWSKI TO MR. HARRIS.

Mission Extraordinary in La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1847.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires:—I have received the letter you did me the honor of addressing to me under date of the 1st of July. Pleased to be assured that I regret as much as you the inefficacy of the efforts which Lord Howden and myself have not ceased to make in order to put an end to the present state of things in La Plata. I am bold to hope, after the conversations we have had together on this subject, that no doubt rests with you respecting the share of responsibility attaching to each party in the failure of the negotiation carried on between us and the Argentine government.

You believe it to be your duty, sir, as a representative of the United States of America to protest against the blockade established in La Plata by the governments of France and England. Allow me not to enter here into a discussion of principles in order to prove to you that, in concerting with the government of H B M. to interpose a joint mediation between the two States at war on the banks of La Plata, the government of H. M. the King of the French have done naught else but what was commended to them by the interests of their countrymen and humanity, without in any way transcending the rules of the law of nations.

I flatter myself with the belief that a more mature and attentive consideration of the facts will suffice to show you the legality of a blockade in conformity with the most elementary principles of international law.

But there is one assertion in your letter which I cannot allow to pass unanswered. *You think that the protraction of the present blockade would seem to give some weight to the hackneyed accusation levelled against the Governments of France and England, or one of them, of harboring jointly or separately some design against the independence of the Oriental State. This allegation is so destitute of foundation; is in so manifest contradiction with the principles which have guided the mediation—the object of which, uniformly proclaimed by the Governments of France and England, is chiefly to secure the complete independence of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay—that I ought perhaps to refrain from repelling it.* Nevertheless, as it is possible that erroneous advices may have left some doubt in this respect on the mind of the Government of the United States of America, I do not hesitate to declare in the most formal manner, in the name of the King's Government, not only that they never have had the intention of inflicting the least injury on the independence of the Argentine Confederation, or that of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, but moreover, that the constant object of their policy in La Plata is, and always has been to secure to these Republics the full and entire enjoyment of that independence, and of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

As regards the injury inflicted by the blockade on the commerce of neutrals, and the manner in which that blockade has been conducted up to the present, I would cheerfully concur with the Plenipotentiary of H B M, with whom my instructions enjoin me to act in the most perfect accord, in order to avert, if practicable, the inconveniences you point out, and it would be gratifying to me, to cause to cease in concert with Lord Howden the injuries inflicted on the commerce of neutrals, provided the possibility of doing so were afforded us. Allow me, therefore, to add, sir, that it is desirable that the just influence which the friendly voice of reason should always exercise should be sufficiently made to be felt in your relations with the Argentine government; in order to place us in a situation to satisfy your wishes which are in entire accordance with our own.

I will not close this letter without returning you thanks for the testimony you are pleased to bear respecting the spirit of conciliation which I have not ceased to evince during the pendency of the negotiation. Believe me, also, sir, that I appreciate at its just value the concurrence you have more than once lent, in making the Argentine government hear words of moderation and elevated reason worthy of the nation you represent.

Please to accept, Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires, the assurance of my distinguished consideration

A. WALEWSKI

M. Harris, Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. America, &c., &c., &c., Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, July 31.—Doubloons, Spanish, $381 a 382, each; do. Patriot, 379 a 380 each; Plata, macuquina, 17 a 18, do. for one; Dollars, Spanish, 22 a 22¾ each; do Patriot and Patacones, 22 a 22⅛, do. Exchange, United States, 20 a 21, nothing doing. Hides, matadero or saladero descarnado, 26 a 27 pounds each, 56 a 60 per pesada; do, matadero, country, 25 a 28 pounds, 45 a 50 do; do, Spain, 42 a 44, do; do, North America, 39 a 41, do; of all stake, 40 a 45, do; do, salted ox, 48 a 50, do; do, do, cow, 42 a 43, do; horse hides, salted, 35 a 36, do each; do, dry, 21 a 24, do; calf skins from 3 to 12 pounds, 44 a 48, per pesada; sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary, 27 a 28 per dozen; goat skins, without price; nutria skins, 4 a 5 nominal; horse hair, mixed, 58 a 70, per arroba; do, short, 53 a 55, do; do, long, 18 to 24 in, 110 a 130, do, per arroba. Wool, ordinary, washed, 18 a 21 do; do dirty, 9 a 10, do; do, mestiza, washed, 24 a 30, do; do, dirty, 12 a 15, do; do, fine washed, 40 a 55, do; do, dirty, 25 a 35, do. Tallow, matadero, raw, 24 a 25, do; do, melted in cases, 35 a 36, do; do, pure, melted, 28 a 30, do; do, with grease melted, 25 a 26, do. Jerked beef, 31 a 32 per quintal. Horns, ox, 400 a 500 per thousand; do, cow, 100 a 150 do. Ostrich feathers, long black, 10 a 11 per pound; salted tongues, 9 a 12, per dozen; hide cuttings, 10 a 12 arroba; shin bones, without price; salt, on board, none, per fanega. Discount, 1½ a 2 per cent month. The highest price of doubloons during the week 382 dollars; the lowest price, 368 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 2½d; the lowest, 2⅛d Doubloons, $6 shillings—£1,360 done; France, 86 francs per ounce. The produce market continues in the same state as last week. Hair continues scarce and much in demand. 3000 camp hides weighing 28 pounds were sold at $49.

City Intelligence.

The Weather.—We were favored with another delightful fall day yesterday, though about noon, the oldest inhabitant considered it somewhat too warm for the season. The thermometer rose up to 76 at 3 o'clock. The evening was cool and agreeable.

The Hotels.—Travellers, transient, &c., still are floating into the hotels, many of them *en route* to and from the Springs and Watering places. The Western merchants have, many of them, left the city for their homes, and have taken with them their supply of goods for the fall and winter seasons. We shall have many transient visitors passing through our city, and many who will remain to enjoy a few days or weeks in New York, it is expected, for the next few weeks.

Case of Mr. Ensworth.—In the police reports the name of Leonard Ensworth has been associated with the arrest of the Bonneys and Brainards. We learn that the charge against him of passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle on the 9th of August, on Mr Plume, grocer, had no connection with the counterfeiting arrangements before mentioned, and upon an examination before a United States Commissioner, on Monday last, it appeared by the evidence of Aldermen Nichols, Dr. Archer, (late Coroner) Silas F. Ames, Geo. D. Peshine, Nicholas Hart and Andrew Fingree, that Mr Ensworth was at the Chrystal in Grand street on the day in question, being detained there with these gentlemen on account of the rainy weather; thus showing that he could not have been the person who imposed upon Mr Plume.

Eastern News.—The readers of the *Herald*, as well as ourselves, are indebted to the attention of Messrs Cloyes & Dennis, of the New Haven Railroad, for the intelligence published from the East. We are daily under obligations to these gentlemen for Boston papers, and to Munroe's Express for like favors.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Charter Convention.—The convention met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. President Dikeman having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and after some unimportant corrections were made, they were approved, when Mr. Bergen, chairman of the committee on relations of the city with the residue of the county, and of the first seven wards with the 8th and 9th wards, &c., presented a report, setting forth that five meetings had been called for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the citizens of the 8th and 9th wards on the subject of their severance from the first seven wards as regards their government and participation in the payment of taxes, &c.; and that two memorials of a directly opposite character had been presented to the committee, but as little interest had been manifested on the subject, and the committee having received no instructions, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject matter referred to them. Report accepted and committee discharged. Mr. Bergen took occasion to allude to the non-attendance of several members of the committee, of which he was chairman; that on several occasions he had in vain tried to get them together to act upon matters referred to them. After considerable discussion, two additional members were added to the committee and a resolution to the effect, that all members that had not attended more than two meetings of the convention, and had totally neglected to attend the committee meetings, be requested to inform the convention at the next meeting whether they intend to meet or not, and that the secretary be directed to serve all such delinquents with a copy of the resolution, which was adopted. The convention then went into a committee of the whole to again take up and consider the report of the committee on public schools; but, after considerable warm debate relative to the proposition of the committee to make such portion of the city as should be placed under the control of the Board of Education one school district, which plan was warmly opposed by Messrs Millard, Murphy and others, without accomplishing anything, on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned until Thursday next.

Aid to Ireland.

Central Relief Committee of the S. of Friends, 43 Fleet Street, Dublin, 3d of Ninth Month.

James Reyburn,
Treasurer, Irish Relief Committee, New York.

Respected Friend: We addressed thee per last packet, under date of 18th ult., and are since in possession of thy letters of 7th and 13th ultimo, the last mentioned covering invoice and bill of lading of the cargo of the ship Channing, bound for this port, and advising us of the arrangements made for shipping a further large quantity of provisions in the ships Horatio and Rochester, for Liverpool. The Free Trader, for Cork, and Saone, for Galway, are both arrived, and are delivering their cargoes, the first to our Auxiliary Committee in Cork, and the latter to our appointed agents, who receive and store the cargo, subject to the future disposition of this Committee. No report has reached us of any damage in these cases, nor indeed do we recollect that a single instance of loss, of any magnitude, from this cause, has occurred in all your extensive shipments.

Our last letter detailed at some length the circumstances existing around us, in reference to the condition of that portion of our population claiming public relief, and gave some hints of the course pursued and intended to be pursued by this Committee.

In both of those particulars, we find but little further to report at present; a great reduction has taken place in the issue of rations by the Public Relief Committees, and it has been truly gratifying to find that multitudes of able bodied persons, thus thrown on their own resources, have found employment in the gathering in of a most abundant harvest, and that even with moderate earnings, they are placed in a condition of comparative comfort by the abundance and cheapness of food. This source of employment, however, is but temporary; and we continue to look forward with considerable apprehension to the approaching period when the demand for labor will be so far abridged, as to leave without the means of subsistence that large proportion of our rural population, who have been heretofore accustomed to live for a considerable part of the year solely on the produce of their potato ground.

In dealing with this state of things, great difficulties will be experienced in the first place, to preserve from starvation those who are really destitute, and in the next place to administer the required help in a way as little calculated as possible to foster habits of idleness and dependence on others. Your bounty will enable us in no inconsiderable degree to contribute to the amelioration of sufferings which no system of legislative relief, however well directed, can effectually reach, and it is to this end that our labors shall be directed, convinced that in so doing, we shall be acting in conformity with the benevolent designs of our constituents.

We are, respectfully,
For Jonathan Pim & Self, Sect's.
JOSEPH BEWLEY.

Daily Herald in Boston.—Persons wishing the Herald left at their Houses or Stores, immediately on the arrival of the New York train in the morning, or by the New Haven line in the evening, can be regularly supplied, at 14 cents a week, by leaving their names at the agent's office, No. 8 State street. REDDING & CO.
s24 eod 10t

Last Day for Plainfield;—Saturday, the 25th inst, will be the last day for the sale of the bills of this Bank, and all notes presented on or before that day, will not share in the dividend of assets in the hands of the receivers. They will be bought up to half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday the 25th inst., at 60 per cent. discount.
s24 2t J. THOMPSON, 64 Wall street.

Chatham Theatre.—The following Monologue on the late Daniel O'Connell, written by H B Matteson, Esq., will be repeated this evening by the entire company. The music arranged by W. T. Peterschen, Esq.

From the land whose sons shed a lustrous light
On the name of a nation slighted;
There is heard the wail of a million might
For the star of their hope falls blighted.
It hath dropp'd as the meteor fades from the sky,
Or the sun, as it sinks in the ocean,
Yet, like them, 'tis but lost for a time to the eye—
It still lives in our hearts' sweet emotion.

Yes, Hibernia, thou art gloomy now,
For thy champion bold is departed;
There is sorrow sad on the clearest brow,
And a tear from the sternest hearted
When in far distant lands from thy emerald fields
Still thy heart to the past was cleaving,
And the eloquent lust to its own but yields—
How it yearned for the home 'twas leaving.

Let us weep for him who hath battled long,
'Tis a tear to be hallowed forever;
Let us chaunt his praise who should live in song,
And his memory fade, no! never!!
He hath fallen as meteors fade from the sky,
Or the sun, as it sinks in the ocean;
Yet like them, he's but lost for a time to the eye—
O'Connell still lives in our heart's emotion.

Fine Cutlery.—The subscribers assortment embraces every possible pattern of Pen, Pocket, Desk and Sporting Knife, with a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. Also, Scissors, Nail Files, &c., &c. G. SAUNDERS & SON,
177 Broadway, opposite Howard's Hotel.

Portable Shaving Cases.—The undersigned have devoted their attention to the improving and perfecting these useful and necessary articles, and have on hand a large variety, of construction most suitable, to the wants of the traveling community. For sale by
G. SAUNDERS & SON, 177 Broadway,
a few doys above Courtlandt street.

Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases—The New York Gold Pen Company, No 31 John street, corner of Nassau, keep the finest assortment of the genuine Diamond Pointed Pens, and of Pen and Pencil Cases, to be found in the city. They sell a superior article, and ask a fair price. They do not sell their best Pens as low as $1 25, being confident that the best pens cannot be sold at that price. Those who wish a good article at wholesale or retail, will do well to call on them.

"Richelieu" Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.—The real article at a great bargain. B. E. Watson & Co., 45 William st. one door below Wall st. and J. Y Savage, 92 Fulton st. are just the places to get good Gold Pens at astonishingly low prices. The Richelieus which they have the exclusive sale of, are the best and cheapest Pen in use; price $2 only—Other gold pens at $1, $1 25, $1 50, with silver pencils. Country merchants should by all means give them a call before they purchase. Don't mistake the number. Gold Pens carefully repaired.

The Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, which are advertised in our columns to-day, will be found on trial the best ever offered to the public. They write smoothly and rapidly, and are very durable. They are sold at very low rates by J. W. Greaton & Co., 71 Cedar street to whose advertisement we ask the attention of our readers.—Courier and Enquirer.

The above from the Courier & Enquirer, will be of some advantage to those of our readers who wish to supply themselves with a good Gold Pen at a low price.—Tribune.

Come one, Come all, to Young's Paris Boot Emporium, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, opposite our office, and get the best quality of French calf boots for $4 50, equal to the best sold in other stores for $6 and $7; warranted the best quality fine calf $3 50, equal to those sold in other stores for $4 50 and $5; do fine French, made to order, for $4 50. Boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., constantly on hand. Come, then, and give the Paris boots a trial. Small profits is the motto of this establishment.

Superior Court and Dr Christie's Galvanism.—A case was decided in the Superior Court of this city on Wednesday last, in which the great virtues and increasing success of Dr. Christie's Galvanic and Magnetic Curatives were proved beyond doubt, if any doubt exist on the subject. Beware of spurious and worthless imitations.

The only agency for the genuine articles is at 182 Broadway. No druggist or drug store in New York has Dr. Christie's genuine articles.

Never too old to learn.—Ladies and Gentlemen who neglected their early education and desire confidential instruction at their residence, from A, B, C, upward, will never regret if the address "Education," lower Post Office. Only half an hour required daily. No interference with business. No study necessary. The system is simple and explanatory. The pupil is taught principles not ... [illegible] ... Let fathers and mothers, and their superficial children come forward and acquire reliable knowledge—knowledge that will enable them to converse and write with confidence in the parlor or the counting room, and enable ladies and gentlemen of affluence to speak and write letters of friendship, at home or abroad with correctness, elegance, and eloquence. Try one week—no money in advance. s23 4t

Peine's Orris Tooth Paste, for White Teeth and Sweet Breath.—There is nothing like it, and for teeth ache it is infallible. 25 and 50 cents each jar. Ladies who desire a brilliant complexion should use the Tablet of Pearl and Alabaster, at 25 cents; or Persian Vanilla Soap, always used by the oriental ladies; or Sir Astley Cooper's Lotion for Pimpled Faces, at 50 cents each. To purify the blood and free it from humors use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Brandreth's, Dr. Smith's sugar coated, Wright's Indian Vegetable, Gilbert's, and Lee's Pills. For female complaints, suppression, &c., Dr Van Humber's German Pill, $1; Hooper's Pills 25 cents. On sale only at 127 Bowery, corner of Grand street.

Knox, at 128 Fulton street, as usual, in the region of the Sun, and with the punctuality of the seasons, has prepared a splendid stock of Hats for the Fall Fashions, which he invites the world to examine. Ever on hand in endeavoring to please the public, he can safely recommend his Fall supply as unequalled in beauty and richness. The science of hat making, like other science, is progressive, and he has made some improvements in the adaptation of hats to the head, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious connoisseur. His hats are emphatically fall hats, as he has fallen in the prices by presenting a better article at the old cheap rates.
s22 6t

Navigation of the Ohio River.

Places.	Time.	State of River.
Louisville	Sept 16	3 feet 5 in
Cincinnati	Sept 17	5 feet 4 in. rising.
Wheeling	Sept. 21	3 feet.
Pittsburg	Sept. 16	2 feet 3 in.