Phenomena of the associated Igneous Rocks," by Messrs. FOSTER and WHITNEY. It was intended to be read by Mr. Whitney, but owing to his absence, a brief explanation only was given by Mr. Foster. A detail was given of the Geological structure of Keweenaw Point, with a general view of the entire Iron and Copper Region.

—But the mail closes, and the remainder of today's proceedings must be postponed. A. M.

SECOND DAY....CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 6—P. M.

The remainder of this morning's proceedings consisted of four papers—from Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey; Mr. L. F. POURTALIS, of Washington; and WM. C. REDFIELD, Esq., of New-York.

The communication of Prof. HENRY was on the "Limit of Perceptibility of a Direct and Reflected Sound," and gave an interesting account of his recent experiments on Acoustics. The following is an abstract:

LIMIT OF PERCEPTIBILITY OF A DIRECT AND REFLECTED SOUND.

Prof. HENRY stated that at the meeting of the Association at Cambridge, he had made a communication relative to the application of the principles of acoustics to the construction of rooms intended for public speaking. In that communication he had stated as an important proposition that when two portions of the same sonorous wave reaches the ear of an auditor, one directly from the origin of the sound, and the other indirectly, after one or more reflections, if the two do not differ in the paths they travel by a difference greater than a given quantity, the two sounds will enforce each other, and one louder sound will be perceived—if however, the interval is greater than a certain limit, the two sounds will appear distinct or an echo will be perceived.

As an illustration, suppose a speaker to stand before a wall at the distance of say 10 feet; in this case the audience in front would hear but one sound. The direct and the reflected impulse meet the ear within the limit which I have called the limit of perceptibility. This limit, a knowledge of which is of considerable practical importance, may rather be expressed in time or in space. The simplest method of obtaining its amount is that of clapping the hands while standing before a perpendicular wall; if the distance of the observer be sufficient, an echo will be heard. If in this case the observer gradually approach the wall and continue to make the sound at a definite point, the echo will cease to be perceived, and the two sounds will appear as one. If the distance from the wall be now measured, twice the distance found will give the limit of perceptibility in space. If the same quantity be divided into the space through which the wave of sound is known to travel in a second, we shall have the limit of perceptibility in time.

The foregoing plan is the most simple, but not the most accurate method of arriving at the quantity sought. The better plan is to employ another person to produce the sound while the observer is stationary at the distance—at least a hundred and fifty feet from the wall. The person who produces the sound being placed between the observer and the wall, at such a distance from the latter as to give a distinct echo; he is then directed gradually to approach the wall until the echo and the direct sound become one. The distance measured as before mentioned, will give the limit required.

From a series of experiments on this plan, Prof. H. found the limit of perceptibility to vary from about 60 to 80 feet, or, in other words, the distance from the wall at which the echo ceased was from 30 to 40 feet. This will give from the 1-20 to the 1-15 part of a second in time for the ear to distinguish the difference of two sounds which follow each other at an interval of 1-15 of a second.

The experiments when made under the same circumstances gave the same result almost within a single foot, but when a different source of sound was employed and different observers, there was observed the difference of results giving the limits between 1-20 and 1-15 of a second. The limit was less, with a sound produced by an instrument which gave a sudden crack without perceivable prolongation, such as is produced by an ordinary watchman's rattle when made to emit a single crack. This difference may be explained by taking into consideration the actual length of the sonorous way. If a sound occupies ¼ of a second, which is about the time required for the utterance of a short single syllable, the length of the sonorous wave will be about 300 feet, and hence when the distance traveled by the two sounds is not more than 80 feet to and from the wall, the two waves must overlap through a considerable portion of their whole length, and will be only separated at the two extremities. The portion of overlaping may therefore determine the limit of perceptibility, and this again is combined with the fact of the continuance of a sonorous impression on the nerve of the ear.

The next paper was by Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, upon a "Current Chart of New-York Bay." It was as follows;

CURRENT CHART OF NEW-YORK BAY, FROM OBSERVATIONS IN THE COAST SURVEY.

BY A. D. BACHE, SUPERINTENDENT.

At the meeting of the Association in New-Haven, said Prof. Bache, I presented a Current Chart of Boston Harbor from observations by Lieut. Com'g Maffitt, U. S. N., assistant in the Coast Survey, upon a plan devised by me for representing the direction and velocity of the currents at the surface. The Chart now submitted to the Association exhibits the results of observations made in New-York Bay by Lieut. Com'g. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., assistant in the Coast Survey, and is upon the same plan with the former Chart.

The Chart of Boston Harbor illustrated the effect of obstacles at and below the surface, as islands, rocks, &c., in deflecting the current and modifying its rate. The second shows the influence of a great Bay, and of obstacles below the surface, consisting of shoals of various magnitudes and different degrees of elevation above the general surface of the bottom. The Chart shows the direction and velocity of the water at floods.

The parallel lines indicate the directions of the currents and the distances between them and the inverse proportion of the velocity. As the Chart is from observations at a limited number of stations, the extent of particular directions and velocities is not rigidly defined. The eye seizes rapidly the generalizations of the facts and with a certainty which no tabular view of the results would enable the mind to grasp.

The scale of the Chart now shown is such that a velocity of half a mile per hour is represented by a distance of half an inch between the parallels, and greater velocities by proportionately less distances.

The water from the Ocean sets into New-York Bay in a direction nearly perpendicular to a line from Rockaway entrance to Sandy Hook, and at the rate, on the average, of about one mile per hour. The water has Raritan Bay to fill, tending to turn the current in an eastwardly direction, and New-York Inner Bay, or Harbor, tending to turn part of the current to the north. These are modified, but in an inconsiderable degree, by the shoals, between which are the channels for entering the Bay. The inconsiderable area of the section at the Narrows compared with that across the entrance of the first named locality. The greatest velocity in the Outer Bay is in Gedney's Channel, (discovered in the progress of the survey,) being about two miles per hour. The various directions of the currents met with in passing through either of the outer channels into the main Ship Channel, and thence up through the Narrows, are very plainly seen from the Chart, and the tendencies toward different shoals and through different channels. The preference which is given to the Swash Channel for vessels of moderate draft is sure to result not only from the shorter distance, as compared with the main Ship Channel, but from the directions of the currents setting through it until its upper end is nearly reached. The eddy currents to be avoided are distinctly shown. The improvements which the study of this Chart suggests in the number and localities of observation are even more striking than in the case of Boston Harbor, where the current observations had been relatively much more numerous than in New-York Bay.

Prof. Pierce observed that the study of such Charts must be useful guides in the improvement of harbors. He found that the maximum velocity of ebb would determine the position of the deposits of bars. He observed how important such investigations were to the harbors of the Lakes as well as those of the Atlantic Coast.

Prof. Bache stated that the charts on this plan should be made for the ebb as well as flood, and for intermediate divisions as quarters of the tide, for which the Coast Survey observations afforded materials, and in reply to a question from Prof. Mitchell, that these Charts had originated in a want felt in the Coast Survey in representing the observations of currents which had been elaborately made in the progress of the work.

Capt. WILKES inquired whether in the progress of the observations at Charleston harbor referred to yesterday in the association, the action had been observed during flood as well as ebb tide, and at intervals.

Prof. BACHE stated that the observations to which he had referred yesterday comprised those at different times of tide and in various localities on the shoals; and in the channels they are still in progress.

Mr. REDFIELD observed that the deposits at the entrance to our bays undoubtedly came from the shores, and were probably carried by the action of the waves and tides to their places, and probably, as supposed by Lieut. Davis, by the flood tide. The particles being more or less finely divided and assuming a position accordingly, the very fine particles being carried to sea by the ebb tide and deposited as ooze or mud.

Prof. PEIRCE remarked upon the importance of the charts presented, and the complete view which they gave of the facts intended to be represented, worth everything to the navigator in his art and to the engineer in his generalizations.

Prof. SCHAUFFER observed that in a survey of the entrance of the Harlem river, near New-York, made by him some years since, he had observed facts in regard to deposits at the entrance which he had been unable to explain until he became acquainted with the theory of Lieut. Davis in regard to the action of the flood tide.

A paper on the Gephyrea of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, by L. F. Pourtalis, of Washington, was presented by Prof. BAIRD, but being entirely technical in its character, was not read.

A communication on the Post Permian date of the Red Sandstone Rocks of New Jersey, and the Connecticut Valley, as shown by fossil remains, was then read by Mr. REDFIELD, of New-York and excited considerable discussion upon geological points, which occupied the time till the morning hour of adjournment.

An invitation from the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of this city, to visit their Rooms, was received and accepted; and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The list of papers to be read this afternoon is as follows:

1. On the structure and reproduction of Porites, by Professor L. AGASSIZ, of Harvard.
2. On the existence of Phosphorus in certain Des Moines Iron Stones, by Doct. D. D. OWEN, U. S. Geologist of the Chippewa Land District, to be read by Major RICHARD OWEN.
3. On a method of distinguishing between Bi-axial and Uni-axial Crystals when in thin plates, and the results of the examination of several supposed Uni-axial Micas, by WILLIAM P. BLAKE, of New-York.
4. On the Superficial Deposits of the North-West, by CHARLES WHITTLESEY, of the U. S. Geological Survey of Lake Superior.
5. On the Drift Phenomena of Lake Superior, by E. DESOR, of the U. S. Geological Survey of Lake Superior.

I shall try to give you abstracts of the more important of these. The first evening session will be held this evening, when Mr. REDFIELD will read an interesting paper on "The Earlier and Later Progress of American Railroads;" and Mr. J. W. FOSTER explain the different Systems of Elevation which have given configuration to North America. A. M.

EVENING SESSION.....CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 6.

The Evening Session was well attended by the citizens of Cincinnati and the members of the Association. A number of ladies were among the auditors.

The order of papers to be presented having been changed, owing to the unprepared state of those first announced, the evening was occupied by Prof. JAMES HALL, State Paleontologist of New-York, in a communication on the *Parallelism of the Rocks of New-York with those of the Western States, and of these with the Formations of Europe.*

Prof. HALL commenced by alluding to the state of Geological research in times past and present. It was a difficult task, twenty years since, to define any formation below the Coal. Now, however, later investigations have largely added to our knowledge of the regular series of strata below the Coal formation. Prof. Hall sketched the progress of these investigations, particularly as made in New York, under the patronage of the State. A large portion of the rocks of the middle portion of the State were referred to the New Red Sandstone. Twenty-eight or thirty series of formations were found below the Coal—beginning with the Potsdam Sandstone, the lowest of the sedimentary rocks, resting upon the gneissoid rock, but which contains no fossils. A general correspondence was observed between the formations of New-York and those of the Western States. Groups were found traversing New-York to the Mississippi River, with little alteration. The difficulty of recognizing the groups of New-York in the West has arisen from the fact that groups recognized as systems in New-York are not recognized here at all. Prof. Hall illustrated this by reference to the Onondaga Limestone, which is found identical in Ohio and New-York. It occurs in the region of Columbus, the Falls of the Ohio and the Miami Valley. Paleozoic formations similar to the Hudson River group are found in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and are deposited in the same circumstances throughout. Numerous Cephalopods of the character of the Black River Limestone of New-York are found on the Mississippi River.

The question that arises upon the consideration of the facts is, whether we shall group all these distant localities together, or adopt a different nomenclature.

THIRD DAY....WEDNESDAY, May 7.

The Association met at a little past 9 o'clock this morning—President BACHE in the chair.

A number of invitations were received from the public Institutions of Cincinnati—namely, from Western Academy of National Sciences, to examine its Cabinet; the Mechanics' Institute, tendering the free use of its Library and Reading-Room; and from Prof. Mitchell, to visit the Observatory on Friday afternoon and evening.

The PRESIDENT requested of Western members that specimens of the deposits of Steam-boilers on the Western waters might be forwarded to Prof. Alexander of Baltimore, who is jointly engaged with Prof. Cresson of Philadelphia in the investigation of the causes of Explosions, &c.

Prof. AGASSIZ made the first scientific communication of the morning. It was an interesting description of the "*Special Homologies of Acephala,*" profusely illustrated by diagrams intimately connected with his explanations. Being of a purely scientific character, and not calculated to interest the generality of readers. I must refer the curious to the published Proceedings of the Association—one of the most valuable series of publications of the times, by the way.

The next paper was upon a "New Method of Geometrically Constructing the Integration by Quadratures," by Rev. TH. HILL, read by Prof. PEIRCE. The following is an abstract:

NEW METHOD OF GEOMETRICALLY CONSTRUCTING THE INTEGRATION BY QUADRATURES.

The spirit of this method consists in constructing the arc of the curve from its radius of curvature, which represents its differential coefficient, provided the variable is represented by the angle which the radius makes with a fixed axis. The function to be integrated must be regarded as the arc of another curve, which is not however required to be actually drawn, but a substitute for it may be found in an isoperimetrical polygon, which may have as many sides as we may please to give it. This polygon is to be taken as the involute of the required curve which represents the integral, and this method is especially adapted to the integration of trigonometrical functions.

Prof. PEIRCE remarked that Mr. Hill's method may be shown to have a simple and neat correspondence with the analytical method of quadratures adopted by the best geometers and especially with those adopted in the perturbations of the asteroids. It may also be made to illustrate some of the most recondite of the problems which occur in planetary perturbations, and especially what relates to the equations of long periods.

Prof. BACHE presented the results of a "Comparison of Curves showing the hourly Changes of Magnetic Declination at Philadelphia, Toronto and Hobarttown." The observations were made in Philadelphia at Girard College; in Toronto, at the Toronto Observatory; and at the Observatory in Hobarttown.

Prof. PEIRCE read a paper by Mr. J. CHASE of Massachusetts, on

A CURIOUS FACT IN RELATION TO THE TURBINE WHEEL.

In computing the experiments which were made at Lowell in the present year, by Mr. Francis, it was found that when the gate was fully open, the quantity of water discharged through the guides was 71 per cent. of the theoretical discharge. The effect of the wheel during these experiments was 81¼ per cent. of the power expended. But when the gate was half open, the effect was 67 per cent of the power, while the discharge through the guides was 11 per cent. more than the theoretical discharge. But when the opening of the gate was still further reduced to one quarter of the full opening, the effect was also reduced to 45 per cent. of the power; while the discharging velocity was raised to 49 *per cent. more than that given by theory.*

In the first of these experiments, the fall was 12.9 feet; in the second 13.28 feet; and in the third 13.43 feet, and the quantity of water used upon the wheel with the full gate was 135 cubic feet per second.

Prof. Pierce remarked that if, in the last of these experiments, the wheel was removed and the water suffered to run through the guides without obstruction, the head which would be required to give a velocity of discharge equal to that actually observed would be about 37½ feet. The effect of the interposition of the wheel upon the discharge is, therefore, as much as 24 feet, which is about seven-tenths of an atmosphere.

A communication on the "Silurian Rocks of the Lake Superior Land District," was made by Prof. JAMES HALL. It has elicited a remarkably brisk discussion, which is still proceeding as I close this for the mail. A. M.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has been instructed to make up and forward mails to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, every suitable opportunity, (by steamers or sailing vessels,) of all letters addressed to the Sandwich Islands posted at his office, and all other letters to those Islands postage of which is prepaid to San Francisco—the rate for half ounce letters between California and Honolulu to be ten cents. Similar instructions have been given to the same Postmaster respecting letters to China, which will be forwarded by transient vessels as opportunity may occur.

The little steamer Virginia, with four Canal boats in tow from Boston, passed up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal last evening to Cumberland for coal.

The *Southern Press* to-day repels the insinuation of the *Herald* against the integrity of Secretary Corwin, and vouches for his honesty and fidelity to the duties of his high station.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NULLIFIERS.—A dispatch from Washington says that the U. S. District Attorney is now in that city receiving instructions as to the mode of procedure in case any of the chivalrous Carolinians should screw up their courage to a point beyond mere fustion—an event which is regarded as not at all probable.

FRANCESTOWN (N. H.) SEMI CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The first Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Francestown Academy came off on Tuesday last. A large number of the professional men of New Hampshire have received their academical education at this institution, and many of them came together on this occasion.—An address was delivered by Judge Woodbury. It contained much that was good, but did not equal the expectation of the audience. At the dinner table some brief but excellent speeches were made by John L. Clark, Esq. of Boston, Rev. Henry Parker of Francestown, Mr. Brickett, the present Principal of the Academy, Hon. Frank Pierce and others. The Academy is still prosperous. G.

UNANIMITY OF FEELING.—The Detroit *Christian Herald*, (Baptist,) *Mercer* (Pa.) *Presbyterian, Salem* (O.) *Homestead Journal*, (Land Reform,) and the liberal Whig and Opposition presses throughout the country, all hail the election of Charles Sumner with gratification. The Old Hunker and pro-Slavery press of course make contortions over this result.

BEATING THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The bark S. H. Waterman, (from Boston,) Capt. Fish, arrived on Friday from Shanghai, whence she sailed Jan. 13. She passed Anjier on the 30th, and the Cape of Good Hope on March 15. Off the Cape she lost or broke all the pintles of the rudder—since when she has had it secured with chains. The S. H. Waterman is the first vessel which has taken the latest dates to Hong Kong from England and America, by way of Panama and San Francisco. Sailing from San Francisco three days after the steamer's arrival, she arrived at Hong Kong in 39 days, anticipating the Overland Mail by several days.

CITY ITEMS.

SAILING OF THE PACIFIC.—The Collins steamer Pacific, Capt. NYE, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday noon, with *two hundred and forty passengers*, the largest ever taken out in an ocean steamer. Among them we notice the names of T. H. Yeatman, Esq., bearer of dispatches to Vienna and Madrid; Don José Basilio Guerra, Mexican Minister to Rome; Mdlle. Caroline Loyo; Silas C(alamander) Herring, Esq., and some thirty or forty of the First Families of Mexico.

THE EXPLOSION AT PATERSON.—The Coroner's Jury, summoned to investigate the cause of the late accident at Paterson, on Friday returned the following verdict:

"This inquest find that Thos. Rustan and others were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the shop of Messrs. Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, on the morning of the 7th May, 1851, which explosion was caused by the negligence or incompetency of those in charge of it, the water having been suffered to get too low."

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—Daniel Wendlebaun, a German Jew, keeper of a jewelry store at No. 28 Rector-st., was on Friday arrested by officer Coote of the Sixth Ward, charged with having, on Thursday evening last, passed to a French girl in Duane-st., a $5 bill on the Hamilton Exchange Bank, which had been altered to $20. This altered bill is of the same description as those recently passed by several individuals who have been arrested. Judge Osborne committed the accused to prison to await examination.

James Bradley was arrested on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit bill to John Greenwood, residing in the Second Ward. He is also charged with offering two bad bills at the American Museum.

A woman named Margaret Gross was on Friday arrested by officer Schoichedd of the Essex Police Court, charged with throwing a quantity of filth into the chocolate apparatus of Ignatius Sametz, residing at No. 152 Houston-st, thereby rendering the machine, which is valued at $50 entirely useless. The accused is a rival manufacturer of chocolate, and jealousy probably led him to commit the trespass. He was held to bail by Justice Mounifort in $300 to answer the charge.

Bernard McKee, under indictment for grand larceny, was on Friday arrested on a bench warrant by officer Bell, of the Chief's Office, and committed to prison by Justice Osborne for trial.

A man named John Stanton, whose office is at 5 Nassau-st, was on Friday arrested by officer Elder, of the Lower Police Court, on complaint of Wm. Cundell, a resident of Paterson, N. J., who charges him with having, in December, 1849, abstracted from him by false and fraudulent representations, a promissory note for $700. Justice Osborne held Stanton to bail in $1,000 for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. PAULSON.—Charles E. Luff, clerk in the store of Winston & Seaman, No. 80 Cedar-street, who two weeks since was arrested for a violent assaut upon the person of Mr. Leonard Paulson, Merchant Tailor of Warren-st., on Friday appeared at the Court of Special Sessions and pleaded guilty. He was fined $20 by the Court, on the payment of which he was discharged.

ACCIDENTS.—Henry Michael, a carpenter, while at work on a building in the rear of No. 5 Anthony-st., fell from the third story to the ground floor, in consequence of a timber on which he was standing having given away. Both his legs were broken, and he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Henry Harvey, a sailor attached to the ship Devonshire, living at the foot of Malden-lane, was severely injured on Thursday last by a chain cable falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FALL.—The Coroner on Friday held an inquest at No. 17 Oak-st, upon the body of John McCully, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received on Wednesday last, by falling from a cart on which he was riding. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TO BE HUNG.—Matthew Carragan, who shot David Romer, on the highway, near Belfast, Allegany Co., on the 4th of February last, has been tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June, in the jail yard at Angelica. This was one of the most cold blooded and unprovoked murders we ever read of. There is another similar case in Genesee county, the trial of which takes place soon. [Buff. Commercial.

☞ Some twelve years ago a mulatto woman, now claimed as the property of Mr. Ferry, of Franklin, Ky., was, by consent of a born-er owner, taken to and detained in Pennsylvania which some seven months, contrary to the statute of that State, which abolished slavery there, and which allowed sojourners to retain slaves within the State, as personal attendants, only six months. The presumed for her freedom a short time since, on these grounds, and the Court in Kentucky gave her a favorable decision.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "SECOND LOVE," by MARTHA MARTELL, is a new American novel, constructed on a defective plan and abounding in exaggerated and improbable incidents. The style is lively and occasionally felicitous, but the story, as a whole, is forced, producing an impression of painful constraint. The upshot of the moral consists in the reclamation of a bad wife, with whom her husband fell in love the second time, after repudiation for bad conduct. This is brought about through the agency of a female friend of the husband, who is represented as a model of disinterestedness, but who in fact is a most unnatural character. The same remark applies to many of the leading personages in the novel. They are placed in impossible scenes and exhibit qualities for which there is no motive. (12mo. pp. 356. G. P. Putnam.)

☞ "LETTERS TO MY PUPILS," by Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, embraces a selection from the correspondence of the author with several young ladies, while receiving their education under her charge. The volume also contains a series of sketches of some of her more remarkable pupils now deceased. It is marked by an affectionate, religious spirit, a high moral tone and excellent common sense. Mrs. Sigourney is almost an enthusiast on the subject of education, and is qualified to speak on it from a large and happy personal experience. (12mo. pp. 341. R. Carter & Brothers.)

☞ "CUBAN AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES," by CHARLES PHILLIPS, is a new and enlarged edition of that popular work, containing a rich fund of anecdote and biographical detail relating to its distinguished subject, together with copious sketches of the leading characters in Ireland, during the political struggles of the last century. It has always been regarded as one of the most entertaining works of Irish biography, and the present edition is reproduced in a manner to make it still more worthy of the public favor. (12mo. pp. 451. Harper & Brothers.)

☞ "SHIP AND SHORE," by Rev. WALTER COLTON, is the first volume of the new edition of his works, now passing through the press under the superintendence of Rev. Henry T. Cheever. It appears to have been carefully edited, and is issued in handsome style, by A. S. Barnes & Co. (12mo. pp. 313.)

☞ "MIDNIGHT HARMONIES," by OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, is the title of a volume of pious contemplations, suggested by the sudden illness of a beloved relation. (18mo. pp. 249. Robt. Carter & Brothers.)

DEATH FROM SHIP FEVER.—A woman named Julia Grease, residing at 42 Main-st. was found dead in her bed on Friday morning by some of the occupants of the same house, her husband at the time being in a beastly state of intoxication. The Coroner was summoned, but he did not deem it necessary to hold a post-mortem examination, as the woman had been lying ill for a long time past.

LAND MONOPOLY.—Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of La Fayette, Ia., formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, has recently, in company with others, entered above 48,000 acres of choice lands in the Wabash Valley, at the Crawfordsville Land Office, and is about to have 5,000 acres put into cultivation.

Receipts of Produce,

By the North River Boats—Friday, May 9.—16,500 bbls Flour, 160 do Ashes, 180 do Whisky, 64 do Beef, 120 do Pork, 313 do Lard, 365 bags Corn Meal, 37 bales Wool, 5,000 bush Oats, 4,000 do Rye, 4,500 do Wheat, 29,000 bush Corn.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Official.] **Board of Aldermen.**

STATED SESSION....FRIDAY, May 9.

Present—MORGAN MORGANS, Esq., President; Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Smith, Ball, Miller, Cock, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—Petition of the Assessors of the Seventh Ward relative to their duties in the matter of delinquents in the payment of water rents. Referred to the Comptroller.

By Ald. Franklin—Petition of H. Holman and others in relation to the assessment for a sewer in 29th st. Referred to Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Ald. Chapman—Petition of George C. Byrne and Morgan Freer for the exclusive use of northern half of pier No. 33 North River.—Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Chapman—Bill of Commissary Gen. Lee for ammunition furnished on the 22d February last to fire a salute, amounting to $44 78, which was ordered to be paid on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley—16.

By Ald. Britton—Petition of John R. Simpson to be appointed a Weigher of Anthracite Coal. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Ald. Britton—Bill of S. P. Whitaker for medical services rendered, amounting to $18. Referred to Committee on Police.

By Ald. Dooley—Petition of E. H. Laing for the privilege of establishing a ferry between 14th and 20th sts. to a point at or near Bull's Ferry. Referred to Spec. al Committee on Ferries.

By Ald. Griffin—Petition of Denas Mullins to be reinstated in the Fire Department. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Ald. Franklin—Petition of K. H. Sherman and H. Wilbur for the exclusive use of the southerly half of pier 33 North River. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—Petition of Sherman and Wilbur for the exclusive use of pier No. 32 and bulkhead between piers 32 and 33 N. R. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Ald. Bard—Petition of members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 7 for alterations to their truck house. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESIGNATION.

By the President—Resignation of Oliver T. Hewlett, of the office of Commissioner of Common Schools, which was accepted, whereupon the President presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Wm. T. Pinckney be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward, in place of Oliver T. Hewlett, who has refused to qualify—which was accepted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the officers of the 7th Regiment of National Guard, to review and witness the presentation of colors to said Regiment, on Monday, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., in front of the City Hall—which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Miller presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That (if the Board of Assistants concur) the Common Council will adjourn on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., until Monday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of affording to the members of both Boards an opportunity of visiting the ceremonies contemplated on the completion and opening of the New-York and Erie Railroad to Lake Erie.

Ald. Chapman presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw a warrant in favor of Williams & Stevens, for the sum of two hundred dollars, in full payment of frames furnished by them for the portraits of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott—which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley—15.

Alderman Ball presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the floor of the Country Market, connected with Jefferson Market, be repaired as soon as practicable.

Alderman Conckin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That a space four feet wide on the easterly side of 26th street, between the First avenue and the East River, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Conckin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones around Union square be regulated and reset where the same may be required, under the direction of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Alderman Conckin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, viz:

Resolved, That 3d street, from 3d avenue to East River, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Dooley presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Roads, viz:

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth street, from 1d to 3d avenue, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ald. Griffin moved to suspend the rules in order to take up communications from the Department, which was carried.

FROM DEPARTMENTS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in relation to rebuilding Gouverneur Market, with resolution providing for an additional appropriation of $344 therefor, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley—16.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in answer to the petition of Benj. Price and others, which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in relation to contract for working 73d street from 11th avenue to Kingsbridge Road, which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, showing the expenditures of the several bureaus in the Department from January 1 to May 1, 1851, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The following appropriations of assessments were received from the Street Commissioner in the matter of flagging sidewalks in Third avenue.

Covering gutter in Third av. with iron plates.
Repairing sidewalks in Christopher st.
Paving Third av. from Twenty eighth to Thirty ninth sts.
Opening Lexington avenue.
Regulating sidewalks in Third av. from Fortieth to Sixty first sts.
Building a Sewer in Batavia st.
Opening Bloomingdale Road from Seventh to Tenth ave.
Regulating and setting Curb and Gutter stones in Forty first st. between Second and Fourth ave.
Opening Forty first st. from East to Hudson Rivers.
Setting Curb and Gutter stones in Third av. from Fortieth to Sixty first sts. which were severally adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin, Dooley—15.

Ald. Dooley moved a reconsideration of the vote on so much as relates to the apportionment of assessment in the matter of setting curb and gutter stones in 3d avenue, from 40th to 41st street; which was carried, and the said apportionment of assessment was then referred to the Committee on Assessments.

FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in relation to building a house for Engine Company No. 44, with a resolution awarding contract for building the same, and making an additional appropriation of $756 therefor, which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley—15.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to pay the contractors for regulating West street, between Carlisle street and Battery place, and building drains under the street, the amount of the contract for said work, if in his opinion it is properly completed, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in relation to building a house for Hose Co. No. 43, in 33d street, near the 3d avenue, and asking for an appropriation of $1,765 therefor, which was concurred in on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Aldermen Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley 15.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of appointing Wm. G. Sterling a Commissioner of Deeds, which was adopted.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in 10th avenue from West street to 141 street, which was adopted on a division, viz: Ald. Griffin, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—13.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Franklin st. from Chapel st. to Broadway, which was adopted on a division, viz: Ald. Griffin, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—14.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in 27th street from Hudson River to 10th avenue, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—13.

The Committee on Sewers presented a Report in favor of building a Sewer in Elm st. and Howard st., which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Franklin and Dooley—15.

The Committee on Sewers presented a Report in favor of relaying the Croton Aqueduct Department the petition of Thomas E. Davis and others, relative to Sewer in 20th st. between 9d and 3d ave.—which was adopted.

The Committee on Sewers presented a Report in favor of building a Sewer in 10th st. from Avenue A to East River, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—14.

The Committee on Sewers presented a Report in favor of building a Sewer in Greene st. from Canal to Houston st., which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin and Dooley—14.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Gold street, from Spruce to Fulton street, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley—15.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report adverse to building a sewer in Christopher street, which was adopted and the papers ordered on file.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of granting permission to construct a sewer in 31st street, from Lexington to 4th avenue, which was adopted.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report adverse to petition of R. E. Mount and others for leave to connect with 4th Ward station house sewer, which was adopted and the papers ordered on file.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Greenwich street from Canal to Spring street, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin, Dooley—16.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Delancey street between Goerck and Mangin streets, with an ordinance therefor, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin, Dooley—15.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in 27th street from 5th avenue to Broadway, with an ordinance which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Miller, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin, Dooley—15.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots and flagging sidewalks in 24th street between 7th and 8th avenues, with an ordinance therefor, which was adopted on a division, viz: *Affirmative*—Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, the President, Ald. Smith, Ball, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin, Dooley.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of removing awning posts in Murray street, from Broadway to Church street, which was adopted.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of relaying and altering crosswalk on north corner of Albany and West streets, which was adopted.

Ald. Sturtevant moved that the Board now adjourn, which was carried—whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, 10th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATED SESSION....SATURDAY, May 10.

Present—MORGAN MORGANS, Esq., President; Ald. Griffin, Dodge, Sturtevant, Oakley, Chapman, Kelly, Smith, Ball, Miller, Cook, Bard, Britton, Delamater, Franklin, Conckin and Dooley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—Petition of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to have 23d street, from 1st to 2d avenue, graded. Referred to Committee on Streets.

By Ald. Conckin