North, all the abolition and free soil elements of the North will have to be resisted; and in the West, a formidable coalition will have to be met upon the important question of river and harbor improvements. It will be an up hill business, for we have now no Texas question to carry the country by storm, as in 1844. The contest will have to be upon the standing issues between the whig and democratic platforms.

It is believed here in the capital, that in view of the probable election of Pierce, all the democratic western railroad stockjobbers—all their harbor and river speculators—all their steamship mail contracting companies, or individuals, will make a tremendous and combined effort to get as much money as possible out of the treasury during the present session, fully convinced that Pierce will close down the gates and take his seat upon the lever to keep them down. On the other hand, the whigs look forward hopelessly to the election of Scott and to appropriations by millions to rivers and harbors—to a good stiff tariff of seventy five or eighty per cent average, instead of the present average of thirty per cent, and to the most liberal margin upon steamship enterprises, and to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, unless the Homestead bill, now before the Senate, should be passed, in which event the 1,400,000,000 acres of the public domain will be disposed to actual settlers free gratis for nothing; and it is quite likely that this bill will yet be passed, in order to bring the whigs to the testupon it. You may begin to look now for the passage of the bill.

Clearly, however, General Scott, upon Taylor's platform, and for a protective tariff and rivers and harbors, will make a tremendous fight in the North and West. It is possible that he may make as clean work of it as

"Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

But in the South it will be all the other way. The nomination of Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President, may carry that State for Scott. Kentucky is pretty certain to go with the whigs; and thus, looking over the whole field, the democrats will have one of the tightest contests before them since that of 1844, which, upon a change of some twenty-five hundred votes in New York, would have given the election to Henry Clay.

It is thought here that Captain Scott ought to be indicted for wilful murder, in killing off those thirteen candidates who answered his fugitive letter. We understand, that upon being charged with having been at the bottom of this business, Seward peremptorily denies any collusion with Captain Scott whatever, though he looked for trouble at Baltimore.

Well, we know where the democrats stood exactly—we also know pretty well the whig schedule for 1852. Between them we cannot avoid a sectional battle, and as the North is the stronger section, there will be work to do to overcome the whig ticket. The success of the democrats will inure to the peace of the Union—the triumph of the whigs, as they now stand, will re-open the slavery agitation in all its bitterness, and endanger the very existence of the Union. Yet the result is doubtful.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Democracy Throughout the Country.

Effect of the Nomination of Gen. Pierce.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1852.

General excitement and enthusiasm prevails in consequence of the selection of Messrs. Pierce and King, as the candidates for President and Vice President. One hundred guns were fired in Jackson Square, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the nomination.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 7, 1852.

The news of the nomination of Messrs. Pierce and King was received with much rejoicing. Salutes were fired in various quarters of the city in honor of the event.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 7, 1852.

The democratic nominations seem to give general satisfaction to the party here. Thirty-one guns were fired on Saturday night. The Enquirer, the organ of the democracy here, pronounces the ticket most excellent.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, June 8, 1852.

The democratic nominations by the Baltimore Convention has caused great rejoicings, both here and at Portsmouth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION IN NEW YORK.

Enthusiasm of the Democracy.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE IN TAMMANY HALL—THE OLD WIGWAM IN MOTION.

The first meeting of the Democratic General Committee since the nomination of Pierce and King, took place last evening in Tammany Hall. Augustus Schell, Esq., presided, and the utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed. The committee endorsed the nomination with great enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions, which were proposed by A. T. Willyer, Esq.:—

Resolved, That this committee respond enthusiastically to the nomination of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as the democratic republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, by the National Convention at Baltimore—a man eminent for his services to his country, conspicuous for his gallantry in the field, and especially distinguished by his faithful adherence to the principles of the democratic republican party in the various high civil positions in which he has been placed. On behalf of the democracy of this city, they hail his nomination with the same unanimity with which it was made by the assembled delegates at Baltimore, from all parts of the Union, and hail him in advance as the next President of the United States.

Resolved, That this committee respond with the same enthusiasm to the nomination of that long tried and distinguished statesman, William R. King, of Alabama, as the candidate of the democratic republican party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this committee cordially adopt, in their length and breadth, the resolutions adopted by the National Convention, as the platform of the democratic party, and the basis on which our candidates are presented to the suffrages of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That although the name of Lewis Cass is dear to the democracy of this city, yet the democrats of New York, animated with the spirit of fraternal concord for the sentiments of the democracy of the Union, for which they have been distinguished, bow most willingly to the unanimous nominations made at Baltimore, and trust and believe that democrats throughout the Union, although disappointed in the selection of favorite candidates, will unite with the democracy of this city in giving to the nominations an unqualified and unanimous support.

Resolved, That the democratic party is a party, we are proud to say, of men and principles. We are grateful to the Baltimore Convention for the men who have been selected as the standard bearers of the democracy in the coming contest. We are even more grateful and more rejoiced at the platform of principles, in which the convention have embodied the democratic creed, upon which, and for which, the candidates are to be elected. In Franklin Pierce, the friend and warm supporter of Lewis Cass, we recognise a man who will be true to the principles which Lewis Cass has professed, honored, and illustrated, and for which he will always be held in grateful remembrance.

The Webster Committee.

LARGE MEETING IN CONSTITUTION HALL—CONSIDERABLE ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED, ETC.

The friends of Mr. Webster congregated in pretty large numbers in Constitution Hall, last evening, and seemed elated with a strong faith in the success of their labors, to promote the nomination of Mr. Webster. The chair was occupied by Mr. Horace Loofborrow.

The CHAIRMAN briefly addressed the meeting, and informed it that Mr. Murray Hoffman had been engaged to speak to them this evening. The announcement was received with applause, and Mr. Hoffman, on coming forward, was hailed with cheers.

Mr. HOFFMAN said he came not as others had come, to address them on behalf of Daniel Webster or his cause nor to attempt to arouse their feelings by a flow of eloquence, but he came as a representative of a class of men who, though they seldom mingle in party conflicts have the greatest interest at stake, in this contest for the Presidency, and look with trembling solicitude to the man on whom the choice of the people should fall. In such an important contest, when they looked forward to the future with a desire to support the happiness and constitution of the country, where would they look for a pilot to guide the ship of state but to Daniel Webster. (Applause.) He came not to pronounce an eulogy on that man. His eulogy was deeply written in the preservation of the constitution—in the permanency of the Union, and in the happiness of the people. (Cheers.) When, then, the great whig party of the United States is asked for a reason of the faith that is in them, they turn to the history of their country for the last half century, and they respond, "These are the tokens of his greatness—there is the heraldry of his renown." They asked for a consistent, luminous, comprehensive interpreter of the constitution, and they turned to him. They asked for a consistent defender of the Union, and they saw him, in days past, shivering the sword of secession, though it was evoked from its scabbard by the greatest genius of the South. (Applause.) They found treaty after treaty formed by him, asserting and preserving the independence and prosperity of the State. They asked for a man never flinching from sustaining the supremacy of the laws of the land, in all their integrity, and they turned to Daniel Webster, and found him supporting the great compromise measures. (Applause.) Where, then, were they to find this starry cluster of qualification combined in one single man as in him? Such are his qualifications before the people. What are his demerits, and what is to be opposed to him? They heard it said, he was not available and that if they went into the struggle with Daniel Webster, they must despair of success. The greatest of poets, the immortal Shakspeare, tells us that on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, the English soldiers sat round their fires, gloomily and despairingly; but when the morning broke, and the cry for "Harry, England, and Saint George" was heard resounding through the lines, the chivalry of England stood up in its might, and swept French peasan and plume and oriflamme before it. (Cheers.) So it will be when the cry of Daniel Webster is raised. Fellow citizens, you now have the man and the cause before you. (Applause.) Exactly as the principles of the whig party triumphed, so has the happiness and prosperity of the country triumphed, and in just such proportion as the principles of the party faltered and failed, so also did the prosperity of the country decline. Who was the opponent, of the other party, to Daniel Webster? He came not here to traduce his character, but if the people of the United States, raised him to the Presidency, his only qualification would be that he was unknown. But yet, in one respect, he was known. He was recognized as the representative of the bigoted and unrelenting democracy of New England. If that were so, they were to try the contest on that issue. Let them, therefore, rally on the question between whig conservatism and democratic destructiveness. They would then fight out the cause on the battle field of principle; their feet would be on their own native heath, and they must and should be invincible. The augueries of the times showed that the strength of the whig principles of New England never were or could be arrayed with more energy than would be manifested on this course, and now the New England whigs never will resign or falter until they strangle that radicalism of New England which they had so often strangled before. (Applause.) Did any whig imagine that one of their party should be found a traitor or laggard in the cause, if, when the banner of the party is unfurled, the name of Daniel Webster is inscribed on it, radiant with all the lights of victory? Not one deserter should be found, but all would unite in the great shout, "Liberty and Union under Daniel Webster! —Liberty and Union, one and inseparable!" (Cheers.) Did they suppose the followers of Mr. Fillmore or of Gen. Scott would decline supporting Mr. Webster, or that a single man of that flag would desert the party, if their flag bore the inscription of Daniel Webster? No, my friends—none. Gen. Scott marched in triumph from Chippewa to Churubusco; and in his whole life he has given evidence of what may now be expected of him and his party. Union and whigism are identical. Coalition of States—brotherhood of States, are all one synonyme of whigism in its purity. Therefore, he said, if they were to fight the combat successfully, let them fight it under the impersonation of liberalism—let them fight under the impersonation of republicanism—and that impersonation was Daniel Webster. He concluded by an appeal to them to go on in these principles, and their march would be one of triumph. (The conclusion of his speech was loudly applauded.)

Mr. PRESCOTT of New Haven, next came forward, on being called on. He expressed the interest he had long felt for Daniel Webster's elevation to the Presidency of the United States, not because he considered him the first orator in the country, but that he realized and embodied the great conservative principles of the party. He did not, however, intend to advise them of the merits of Daniel Webster. The citizens of New York had had better opportunities of judging him than they in New England had. He trusted they would use all honorable efforts to promote Mr. Webster's nomination, because he considered his nomination would have a wholesome moral effect on the country. Though Gen. Scott was a great military leader, they did not know him as a statesman, and he was unwilling to see a man raised to greatness because they could give him a hurra for his bravery. Their stock of military heroes in the Mexican war would soon be exhausted. They had had General Taylor in the seat of power. They had now on the other side General Pierce and on their own side they had General Scott. If they went on in this way, how were they to supply the demands for future Presidents? Why, they would have to get up new wars to train them. The sensible men of New England were opposed to the idea of military Presidents on military grounds, but they spoke of Daniel Webster as a man well fitted for the governance of this great country—wise, prudent, honest. He expressed his entire concurrence in this movement, and wished to see him brought forward as the representative of the principles he had adverted to. The choice of men on military grounds, would eventually lead to the division of the country, if not to their ruin. He believed that Mr. Webster had always acted from a honest desire to secure the general welfare of the whole country, and he feared that the nomination of a man with opposite ideas, would place the Union in the position of a country divided into two portions, North and South. He would not pass by the other candidate, Mr. Fillmore.—After Mr. Webster, he would be his second choice. He honored him for his upright administration, for his character and his abilities; but in New York there was a conflict which made them apprehend he could not receive the united vote of this State. The same difficulty, though not to the same effect, exists as to General Scott. In New England there was a very strong sentiment that Mr. Webster should be the nominee of the party. He would, therefore, repeat his assurance that he would use all honorable means to promote the nomination of Daniel Webster, and his election to the Presidency.

Ex-Recorder Tallmadge was next called to the floor, but excused himself from addressing the meeting.

Mr. EVERTS next took the floor.—The great claims of Mr. Webster, as described by Mr. Hoffman, and the reasons given by their friend from Connecticut, made the nomination of Mr. Webster not a thing to be merely talked of in the newspapers and public places, but to be thought on as a dream dreamed, and prayed for in the household altar. They were approaching the final struggle of the whig party, and they approached it not with out some feeling that its principles were not a matter to be entirely overlooked. He did not believe in the system of conventional manufacture of principles and platforms; but he believed the whig party and its principles were already established and known, and the only true object of a national convention, therefore, was to designate the man by whom these principles would be best maintained. The glorious whig party, at whose birth, and growth, and defeats, and triumphs, Clay and Webster had stood side by side, was not to be tinkered over by those who form national conventions. Let them see whether, in 1852, these principles were not wide enough and broad enough, and wise enough. The speaker then read extracts from the whig platform adopted at Bunker Hill in 1840. What should they think of the sneers against Daniel Webster, based upon what they called his new devotion to the constitution and his country. Is not every word of these principles written down in the whig manifesto of Bunker Hill in 1840? Let them show us not of Mr. Webster's shoes than which did not sustain the doctrines there laid down. Was it now with Mr. Webster, even in 1840, to have this devotion to his country and its constitution. Down to 1850, no peril had endangered it; but then a peril did arise in the South which was designed to strike us into a league of States, and dissolve the general government. Was then from the far East, in the prime of life, and in the strength of enlightened manhood, an arm was found strong enough and bold enough to protect the country from that danger, and it was effectually done by Daniel Webster. (Applause.) Twenty years passed on, and then came another danger from another quarter—from the excited feelings of the North. There was danger that they would not keep within the limits of the law, and then the question was asked, where is the man to save the country from the north wind? It was found in the same person that had before saved it from the perils threatening from the South. He did it boldly, wisely, and effectually; and that heresy is now finished by the same powerful spell that had laid its adversary in the dust. He believed in the wisdom of the great English statesman, Burke, who said, "It was better to be sincered at for a too anxious solicitude than to be ruined by too great confidence." They must take a candidate who is not obnoxious to either section of the whig party. But who asked whether Mr. Webster could not command New England? Who asked whether he would not receive the support of New York, and who asked whether his services on the compromise question would not secure him the votes of the South? Let him but turn to the South that noble front, pierced with the arrows of calumny received from his services to the whole country, and he will receive their fullest support. They all knew that for two years Mr. Webster held a position in the country, irrespective of all parties, which no statesman in his lifetime ever did. Where was human nature, if the rank and file of a party look with anything but the confidence, and love, and regard, which their leaders have bowed to in spite of party opposition. The speaker related some incidents illustrative of the universality of the Webster sentiment through the country. The last incident was the expression of Gen. Pierce himself to Mr. Webster, that democrat as he was, he wished to see him President of the United States. (These anecdotes were received with great favor and applause by the meeting.) The whig party, he continued, is going to Baltimore and it is fit that men from this country should go there freely and boldly, and adhere to the sentiments in favor of Mr. Webster, as he was the only candidate that could reconcile the whig party and draw over supporters from the democrats. His time had now come, and if the whig party could not perform the great service of giving such a man to the country, what service could they thereafter perform? He had sold nothing of justice, but when the destruction was so often drawn between truth and expediency, justice and policy, he did not believe they were to be separated in any human affairs on a large scale of operations. The strongest sentiment in the public mind is that of justice, and justice and policy are not separated. The same statesman to whom he had before alluded, had also said that justice was the main standing policy of society, and that any deviation from it would lead to the impression that there was no justice in it at all." Let them have this joyful cause for exertion, that if there be a triumph it will be less a triumph if they had not contributed their most powerful exertions to produce that effect. Their first great man, the immortal Washington, had passed away, and they had no remorse to feel for him; but there is now scen to be prepared in the shades of Ashland a sepulchre for greatness, but who could turn from surveying that without remorse, that the country was ungrateful to Henry Clay. There is now no space for repentance with regard to him; and so, as years shall pass away, and the tome of Mr. Webster becomes complete, and nothing be left of him but his grave, pilgrims of liberty shall find it out and watch as the morning star rises over it, and the sun declines. Should they be depressed, then, with the same remorse as they must feel at the tomb of Henry Clay? There is now time to prevent that; and he would say to them now, as wise men, save us, save us, from those remorseful feelings.

Mr. THAYER was called on, but he excused himself from addressing them after the eloquent speeches they had heard; but he trusted that the result of the National Convention would be a triumph to the Websterites of New York.

Mr. ISAAC KETCHUM next took the floor, and expressed his gratification of the night's proceedings. The nomination had been made by the democratic party, and it seemed due to truth and candor to say that that was a nomination which united their party. It was now their duty to present a candidate to unite the whig party of the country. What name could so effectually accomplish that measure as Daniel Webster's? Mr. Ketchum proceeded to speak at great length of the eminent services of Mr. Webster, which were, however, mere repetitions of what he had announced before.

The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout, and broke up at half past ten P. M., to assemble next at the National Convention at Baltimore.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The appeal case of Rev. John S. Ebaugh, of New York, was the principal item of business yesterday; but the case is not concluded. Thus far, it seems probable that the decision of the classis that adjudged him guilty, and of the particular synod that sustained the classis, will be reversed by the General Synod. His congregation was divided on doctrinal points, and bitterly disgreeing, and most of their names being German, it is thought the charge of reporting the numbers of his congregation with fraudulent intent will not be sustained, and his conduct, under the different circumstances in which he was placed, will be regarded with due allowance. The President of the Synod, Rev. Dr. Olcott, appropriately received Rev. Mr. van Zandt yesterday, as delegate from the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School; and he, in reply, delivered an excellent address. The addresses in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions, by Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, and that for the American Bible Society, by Rev. Dr. Stiles, were deferred to this day at four o'clock. At the same time, Rev. Dr. Pinney, for the American Colonization, will deliver an address.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

(OFFICIAL.)

Stated Session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.

Present—Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the chair; Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, and Brastow.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman WRIGHT—Of Pease & Murphy and others, for pier at the foot of Rivington street, East river. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Assistant Alderman WHEELAN—Of John Foster, for compensation in not being awarded contract. To Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman RING—Of Wm. H. Loins and others, for sewer in Spring street, between Clarke and Greenwich streets. To Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging sidewalks in Pike street, between East Broadway and Division street; in favor of fencing lots on Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in favor of paving and flagging Thirty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in favor of regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Fortieth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; in favor of flagging sidewalk north side of Delancy street, between Mangin and East streets; in favor of flagging sidewalk north side of Fifteenth street, near Third avenue; in favor of re-paving Seventh street, between Avenues B and C; to concur to confirm awards of contracts for paving Third avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fourth streets; flagging in Bleecker street, from McDougal to Sullivan streets; in Fifth avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets; to concur to reset curb and gutter stones, grade and flag north sidewalk of Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues; to concur to fence vacant lots between Third and Lexington avenues, and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; to concur to flag sidewalks in Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to concur to pave and flag Thirty-seventh street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway; to concur to regulate and pave Thirteenth street, between Avenues B and C; to concur to pave Thirty-sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; to concur to set curb and gutter and pave Thirty-ninth street, from Madison to Sixth avenue; in favor of fencing lots between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Third avenue and Gramercy park. All adopted, each by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, and Brastow.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of granting ten additional men to Engine Company No. 11. Adopted.

Of Committee on Finance—Adverse to the petition of James Andrew Smith, for damages in consequence of change of grade of Thirty-fifth street. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

From his honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, a resolution granting to Philip Mable the exclusive use of the east half of pier No. 7, and west half of pier No. 8. Ordered to be laid on the table, and printed, &c.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution—To remove pump from in front of premises No. 153 Green street, and well covered over. Concurred in.

Resolution—That the lot on Thirty-third st., in Twentieth ward, upon which the bell tower stands, be filled up and graded to the grade of the street. Concurred in.

Resolution—That gas mains be laid down through Tenth avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-fourth streets. Concurred in.

Resolution—That the roof of Washington market be repaired, and a skylight placed in the roof of the Fulton street wing, and appropriating $500 therefor. Concurred in by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Ring, Wells, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brastow.

Resolution—That the proceedings in regulating and grading Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth avenue and East river, be stayed for the present. To Committee on Roads.

Resolution—That the pump corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-first street be removed, and well filled up. Concurred in.

Resolution—That the pump on N. W. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Ninth avenue be removed. Concurred in.

REPORT.

Of Committee on Assessments—In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Forty-third street, from a point 275 feet west of Fifth avenue, to and through Sixth avenue to Fortieth street, and appointing Abner Sanford collector therefor, 7th inst., and adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, Ring, O'Brien, Rodman, Breaden, Woodward, Wells, Bouton, McGowan, Wright, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Valentine, Brastow.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman WOODWARD—That the proposed ordinance relative to the pay of the collector of assessments and deputy collectors, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Assessments of this Board, in whose hands it now remains, be and it is hereby recalled from said committee, and subject to the action of this Board. Lost.

By Assistant Alderman MABBATT—That the Committee of Assessments be required to report, in the course of one week, on the papers in their possession relative to the collector of assessments. Lost.

By Assistant Alderman WOODWARD—That this Board concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen, in the matter of re-organizing Hose Co. No. 15, and that the Chief Engineer be authorized, and is hereby directed to return them their hose carriage forthwith. Adopted.

By Assistant Alderman WHELAN—That the flag staffs on the City Hall be put in complete repair, and if upon examination any of them should be found decayed, to cause new ones to be placed in their stead—also, to have the flags of the city in proper order. Adopted.

By Assistant Alderman MABBATT—That the store now occupied by Messrs. Solis & Brother, in Maiden lane, and described by the ward map of the Second ward as ward map No. 24, be hereafter known and designated by the street No. 44½, and that the occupants of said building be required to conform with this resolution. Adopted.

By Assistant Alderman TAIT—Whereas, a resolution passed the Board of Assistant Aldermen on 18th May last, which was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, 27th same month, directing the Street Commissioner to have the sidewalk on corner Cliff and Beekman streets relinged, and the same not having been complied with

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to inform the Board why the said resolution has not been carried into effect. Adopted.

By Assistant Alderman WOODWARD—That west sidewalks of Gouverneur street be relinged. To Committee on Streets.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at six o'clock. From the minutes.

EDWARD SANFORD, Clerk.

The following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, laid on the table, and ordered to be published in one or more newspapers of the city, and to be entered at length on the minutes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, June 8, 1852.

To THE HON. BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN:—

Gentlemen:—I return herewith a resolution granting to Philip Mable the exclusive use of the east half of Pier No. 7, and the west half of Pier No. 8. Mr. Mable is now the lessee of the piers in question, and his lease expires on the first day of May next, up to which time it is proposed to grant to him the exclusive use of these piers, on the alleged ground that the dockmaster of the First ward has been guilty of improper conduct in the management of these piers, by means of which the lessee has found it impossible to realize a sufficient amount to pay his rent. The charges preferred against the Dock Master are not substantiated by any evidence, nor is there before me any report sustaining the allegations conveyed in the resolutions, and I could not, therefore, affix my signature to a document which would, in effect, be condemning an officer who has not had an opportunity of being heard. There is, however, another reason which constrains me to withhold my signature. Mr. Mable, the lessee of the piers in question, and to whom it is proposed to grant this exclusive use, is a dock builder, not engaged in shipping, or interested in any line of boats or vessels, and therefore can have no personal use for this slip; and the only effect of granting him the exclusive use of these piers would be to interfere injuriously with the interests of parties engaged in commerce, who now use them, subject to the order of the Dock Master, and who might be compelled to pay for their use any sum which the lessee might choose to exact. A monopoly of this character should not be granted to any person; and as there does not seem to me to be any reason why Mr. Mable should be made an exception, and permitted to enjoy such exclusive privilege, to the manifest injury of parties who are engaged in commercial pursuits, and who have strongly remonstrated against it, I have felt constrained to withhold my approval from this resolution. I therefore return it to the Board in which it originated.

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

EDWARD SANFORD, Clerk.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society—Gen. Mosquera, late President of New Granada.

The above society held its monthly meeting last evening in the University; about fifty members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. LEVITT made a report from the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the subject of the publication of a bulletin of the society's operations, and stated that it had been resolved that when a sum of $200 had been subscribed, measures would be taken to issue the first number, and without a definite pledge as to the time of the issue of the second number, they would see what arrangements could be made for a regular issue. He also stated that the subject of the society having a room down town, had been considered, and that, for the present, the proposition had been deferred until the society afforded sufficient interest and scope for the advantages to be derived therefrom. He moved that the thanks of the society be awarded to Senator Fish, for the public documents he had kindly forwarded, and that he be requested to continue his favors. Carried unanimously.

Mr. DE WITT BROOGOOGN read a letter from Commander Ringgold, of the Navy, accompanied by the presentation of a valuable work by him, entitled "Memoir and Maps of California," being a collection of sketches and maps and sailing directions descriptive and for the navigation of the California coast, especially in the neighborhood of San Francisco and San Miguel, in that State.

Mr. BROOGOOGN also read a communication from Mr. Maury, of the Washington Observatory, stating that Great Britain was desirous of enlarging its meteorological observations, and inviting the co-operation of the Society therein. The letter further stated that England was desirous of obtaining the voluntary co-operation of the commercial and naval influences of all other maritime nations.

Mr. LEVITT suggested a resolution stating the interest this society felt in hearing the results of the observations in the waters of California, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BROOGOOGN read a note from Professor Henry, stating (*inter alia*) that the Smithsonian Institution would be glad to co-operate with this Society, with the view to extend geographical knowledge.

Mr. LEVITT read a letter from Mr. Buckingham Smith, stating that a copy of "Cuadro Signoptico," of Mexico, which he wished to present to the Society, had been deposited in the depot for periodicals, at the Astor Library.

Mr. BLOODGOOD then presented to the chairman Gen. Mosquera, late President of New Grenada, who had prepared a paper on the geography and statistics of that republic.

The CHAIRMAN—It gives me great satisfaction to know that the society has attracted the attention, not only of our own country, but of such distinguished men abroad. General Mosquera has been recently President of the republic of New Granada, and the Geographical Society gives him a hearty welcome. He has kindly prepared a paper for our instruction, and I am happy in having the honor of presenting him to you. (Applause.)

General MOSQUERA—Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your kindness. I cannot well speak English, but I can understand well what you say.

The CHAIRMAN then shook him by the hand, and remarked that the language of the heart was one and the same.

The General is middle aged, and is a highly intellectual looking man, having a fine, high, broad, and prominent forehead, regular and handsome features, dark complexion, fine dark eyes, and crisp black hair, whiskers, and moustache. He is of middle height, and is a most unique figure, being slender and well proportioned, and wears glasses. He was attired in a dark blue coat, with gilt buttons, plum colored vest, and dark pantaloons, and exhibited an extremely affable deportment.

Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT read a translation of the paper from the Spanish. It commenced by alluding to the proper situation of a meridian, giving a preference to the island of Tario as dividing the continents into eastern and western hemispheres. The present division of the world was not natural. Europe and Asia might better form one part than two, and it would be better to call South America the sixth part of the world, and to give it the name of Columbia, and reserve the name "America" for the northern continent and the great nation who occupied it, whilst the other part would bear the name of the illustrious voyager, Christopher Columbus. The paper then proceeded to minutely and elaborately describe the boundaries of New Granada, and to enumerate the number of adjacent islands which belonged to her; and on one or two occasions pointed at the British fallacy of the rights of the king of Mosquito to some of these islands. Referring to the topography of the republic, the paper stated that it exhibited an extensive diversity of high mountains and broad valleys, and presented attractions of a most beautiful and poetic character. Much of this varied physical aspect was formed by the Cordeleras of the Andes. The country was also intersected by numerous rivers, the boundaries of which were also minutely described. The paper concluded by promising a further reference to this subject at a future time.

After the reading of this document, which possessed the virtue of not being prolix, a vote of thanks was awarded to the General, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Zimmerman, and a copy of the document directed to be inserted in the society's bulletin.

Gen. MOSQUERA, who spoke in the Spanish language, remarked that it gave him sincere satisfaction to have taken up his residence in this country, and especially to be present at such an enlightened society. The reception he had received was most abundant, and fully rewarded him for the labor he had bestowed in the preparation of this memorial. It afforded him, he said, great satisfaction to appear there among them, and as a citizen. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was then awarded to Mr Dwight for reading the document, and his services in the translation.

Mr. LEVITT complimented General Mosquera on the elaborate preparation of the paper, and its great explicitness, and hoped it would be printed as a model for school geographies.

Mr. DWIGHT remarked that the General had left college at the early age of fourteen, and had entered the army. While serving under his great General, he invariably carried about with him his surveying instruments, and had thereby incurred the gentle rebuke of his leader for thus incumbering himself. However, a time came, during the campaign, when Gen. Mosquera, by the aid of his instruments was enabled to achieve the performance of an important piece of service, and thus proved his foresight and knowledge. The paper just read had been prepared by the General during his passages through the country, every part of which he had been enabled by his acute observations to map out in his mind.

The society, on motion, then adjourned for the summer vacation, till the second Tuesday in October.

Gen. Mosquera has taken up his residence in this city, and intends remaining here. It is well known that he is at the head of an eminent company for the transit of passengers across the Isthmus of Panama.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGERS.—Yesterday, the ship Helena, Captain Cave, left her dock for Port Phillip, with passengers for the gold diggings of Australia. She is the first passenger vessel which has left the United States for those auriferous regions, but will soon be followed by others, filled with seekers after the precious metal.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS.—The steamships Alabama Captain Ludlow, from Savannah, and the Marion, Captain Berry, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning. We are indebted to Messrs. Campbell and Mather, the pursers, for files of Southern papers. The Marion brought two companies, (consisting of 75 men) of the 4th regiment U. S. Artillery, from Fort Johnson. They are to be stationed on Governor's Island. She also brought 574 barrels of vegetables for the New York market.

IRON SHIPS VS. ICEBERGS.—A letter from Capt. Greig, of the iron ship Shandon, of Greenock, is published in the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, detailing a collision with a large iceberg, on his voyage from Greenock to Montreal, on the 1st of April last, and shows the superiority of an iron vessel, when properly constructed, in resisting a shock which probably would have terminated disastrously to an ordinary wooden vessel. The letter says:—"About noon, at M. I went to take some rest, but had not been long in bed when I was awoke by a sharp cry of 'Hard up the helm.' I was on deck in an instant, when a fearful sight was presented; an immense iceberg lay right before us, not more than the ship's length distant. I awaited withe wind anxiety the result; she ship was going 10½ miles per hour, before a heavy sea. The shock was not so great as I expected. There was a noise like thunder, and then a crash; after the blow the vessel receded about her own length astern, and came with fearful violence head on again; she then fell with her larboard bow towards the lee, and struck several times with great violence. By this time (which only occupied a few minutes) we had got the sails braced aback, and so got her clear of it—her bowsprit and jibboom had been carried away, and I expected that the whole bow was stove in; but on going down to the forecastle, and from that to the coal and sailroleer, found all was right; and, on the carpenter sounding the pumps, found the vessel was not making water." She afterwards got into the ice, which she did not did not get clear of for twelve days, and safely arrived at Quebec on the 22d.

THE WHALESHIP GEORGE HOWLAND.—Letters received here from Captain Samuel H. Cromwell, of the whaleship George Howland, of this port, confirm the accounts of the capture of the ship by pirates, at Charles' Island, as previously stated in the letter from Mr. Peacock, who, it will be recollected, effected his escape by secreting himself on board the ship, while Captain Cromwell and a portion of the crew were retained upon the island. Capt. C. adds:—

"We were left under a guard at the hut until the return of our captors from the ship, about two hours. A consultation was then held on the outside of the building respecting the manner in which we were to be disposed of. It was evident from their conversation that their original intention had been to murder us, and, indeed, one plan had been to dig a hole in the sand large enough to hold twenty-five bodies, and to bury us altogether; but, thanks to an all wise and overruling Providence, our lives were spared. After about an hour spent in the most horrible uncertainty, we were somewhat relieved by the arrival of the governor, who called aside the principal person of the gang, and had a short conversation with him. After this our hands were cut, and we were set at liberty on a desert island. The governor, Don Martin, and his man servant, were left with us, and were the only persons beside ourselves on the island. The robbers left us about fifteen pounds of bread and one gallon of molasses, they took from the governor the greater part of his furniture and clothing. We were kindly received by the governor at his house, and resided there while we were on the island. Hence our food consisted almost entirely of meat, and frequently we had nothing but a piece of beef roasted on the coals. We were obliged to hunt the wild cattle for our food, and as we could only take them at night, and had no fire arms, the pursuit was very difficult, and sometimes dangerous. We were nearly destitute of clothing too, being only provided with one suit of working dress. After about three weeks, passed in the most agonizing suspense, a sail was discovered approaching the island. It proved to be the ship Congaree, Capt. Malley, who kindly administered to our wants, receiving us on board his ship, and supplying us with every comfort, who brought us in safety to Tombez, where the commander of the United States ship Portsmouth received us on board, and brought us to Guayaquil, where we found the ship Geo. Howland at anchor."

In another letter, dated at Guayaquil, May 2, Captain Cromwell states that they were confined at the island twenty-three days, and were subsequently twenty four days in making the passage to Tombez, and six days thence to regaining the ship at Guayaquil. The ship had been stripped of all her whaling gear, tools, &c., all but two of her boats, and a large quantity of goods and provisions; and sixteen of the crew had not been heard from. It was therefore impossible to continue the voyage, nor could she leave the port until after the liquidation of the claim by the officers of the Swedish frigate Eugenia, for salvage. Captain Cromwell proposed to remain at Guayaquil, awaiting orders from her owners—which, it will be recollected, were despatched hence by Captain Benjamin Clark, immediately after the reception of the intelligence of the arrival of the vessel at Guayaquil.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

RUMPUS ON BOARD THE STEAMER FANNY, AT SAVANNAH.—The *Savannah Republican*, of the 2d, states that a collision between the police and passengers occurred on board the steamer Fanny the day previous. The vessel was bound to California, from New Orleans, and had put into Savannah some time back in distress, as previously stated. It appears that on the 1st inst. an effort was made by the city and county officers to remove the stores from the vessel, which had been attached by some of the passengers; but on reaching the gangway they were met by the women passengers and driven from the vessel. The passengers opposed to their removal said that, being passengers on the steamer, and having paid for their passage and their right to a share of the provisions, they thought they should not be required to furnish themselves, in order to indemnify a few other passengers, better able than they to bear the loss. On the next day, however, Judge Jackson, with some officers, boarded the ship, and after arresting some three or four of the male passengers, who had made themselves conspicuous in the business, the stores were removed from the vessel without further opposition.

SHIP-BUILDING AT WALDOBORO, ME.—There is quite a large business doing the present season in ship building at this place. The following is the tonnage of some of those now on the stocks:—A ship of 1400 tons, by Isaac Reed & Co.; a clipper ship of 1600 tons, by Edwin Achorn; one of 650 tons, by Henry Kennedy; a bark of 300 tons, by Harrinan & Comery; a brig of 225 tons, by Samuel Nash; a schooner of 170 tons, by Thomas Gay; and one of 170 tons, by Charles Vannah. There is probably more vessels built in this town than in any other of its size in Maine, and they always find a ready sale at remunerating prices.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC—JUNE 9.

SUN RISES	4 30	MOON RISES	morn. 0 37
SUN SETS	7 28	HIGH WATER	eve. 1 36

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1852.

Cleared.