THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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CONFERENCES OF GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Protection of Emigrants—Castle Garden—Curious Letters from the West—Political Intrigues—Prostitution on Board the Ships—Petition for a New Law Against Misdemeanor and Ticket Swindle—Bogus Agents of American Railroads in Europe, &c., &c.

Numerous complaints against the treatment of passengers on board the steamers and sailing vessels from Liverpool, London, Havre, Antwerp, and even Hamburg and Bremen, induced the Board of Directors of the German Benevolent Society of New York, composed of some of our most wealthy citizens, to call a conference together of all the existing German societies throughout the United States. Their purpose consists in publishing all the defects connected with the emigrant business, and to obtain, if possible, a new act from the present Congress a Washington.

In consequence of this call Pennsylvania, Michigan Wisconsin, Maryland, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri, hav sent delegates. Several other States have sent many in tereeting letters of excuse explaining their reason for no coming to New York.

The conference met on Friday, October 1, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal street. Mr. Schumacher, Sr., of Baltimore, was elected President; Mr. Jellinghaus, of New York, Vice President; and Messrs. Fereenheim and Degreck, of New Jersey, Secretaries. After a short preliminary meeting the members of the conference paid a visit to Castle Garden, which establishment they inspected in all its details, expressing their high satisfaction with that institution for the protection of emigrants.

On Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, they reassembled at Pythagoras Hall, when several curious letters, received from different States of the Union, were read, at the beginning of the meeting. New Orleans and Galveston excuse themselves by stating that the yellow fever is raging there still with such vehemence that it was utterly impossible to gather a meeting in order to elect delegates, but they promise to support New York in all their measures. Boston writes, the Humboldt Verein hopes that there will be something done more serious than before for the greater protection of passengers on board the steamers and other vessels. St. Paul, Minnesota, does not send a delegate, but asks the favor to be represented by a substitute of New York. St. Louis had elected one delegate who promised to be in New York on 1st October, but had not yet arrived to-day. Charleston sent in a very caustic letter. It says, though there were many emigrant protective laws in existence, the stream of emigration will never turn towards such an unfortunate and unhealthy country as South Carolina. They joined the laws to the letter, but but the letter has arrived without those precious laws. Milwaukie presents also some very curious excuses. It announces that they were obliged to dissolve their Association for the Assistance of Emigrants and the Poor at Large, since it was no more permitted there to call free labor a right and slavery a wrong, that the greatest animosity divided the members into two parties, in consequence of which the democrats will not pay when the republicans are in the majority, and the republicans will not, if the democrats should obtain the government. Under similar circumstances, dissolution became unavoidable, but they promise to re-organize at an early day, &c., &c.

After the hearing of these letters, the Conference resolved to send copies of their deliberations to the absentees, in order to guide them in their future operations.

The order of the day was the report of the Board of Directors of New York.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS rose and read a very elaborate memorial on behalf of the German Benevolent Society in Greenwich street, founded about seventy years ago, in New York. He said:—In this country of materialism, humanitarian principles are generally looked at rather with great indifference, nay indolence, especially in our great cities; but there are so many palpable facts which speak so imperiously even to the most indolent heart that new efforts towards social improvements must not be released. The terrible incidents of latter days on the high sea, the brutal treatment of passengers by officers of vessels, the ticket swindle and bogus offices in several places, are in everybody's knowledge; they are of daily occurrence, and discourage new settlers to embark for this great and fine country. Besides those vicissitudes, secret agents, literary quacks and recently a German paper, the *Allgemeine Auswanderungs Zeitung*, of Rudolstadt, are calumniating daily the United States, for the purpose of diverting the stream of emigration from our shores towards South America, Brazil and other countries where the Europeans hitherto have never returned but with empty pockets and without a shirt on their backs; whilst here, in this country, every laborer gets good wages and is able to make his fortune. Well, gentlemen, in the name and with the full consent of the New York Board of Directors of the German Society, I beg to submit to you the following propositions:—

1. To publish a treatise in which an impartial description of the different countries of the United States is given, with full particulars in geological, physical, agricultural and other respects; thus enabling the emigrant to learn where to settle best, according to his propensities.

2. To work for the suppression of all booking offices in Europe for the interior of America.

3. To sign a petition to Congress asking several new shipping regulations, amongst which we only enumerate:—

(*a.*) Complete separation of females and males on board the ships, married couples naturally excepted.

(*b.*) No other surgeons shall be engaged on board but those who have passed their examinations and produce diplomas for having takea high degrees.

(*c.*) The owners and captains of vessels have to guarantee the safe delivery of luggage, and remain responsible in case of loss towards the passengers.

These are, concluded the reporter, some of our resolutions, which you kindly will approve, or disapprove, or amend. The conference entered immediately into discussion on the first point of the proposal respecting the publication of a "Guide to Emigrants."

Mr. LINDEMAN, of Cincinnati, objected to such enterprise. Missouri would then say we have the best and cheapest land to offer; Ohio and Wisconsin might do the same. Suppose an emigrant takes your advice and goes there, and he does not succeed, who will take the responsibility? Even working men are difficult to recommend. To-day Cincinnati may want a thousand hands—to-morrow she may throw them in the streets. Let us, therefore, be cautious in publishing an apology for any part of the United States.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS—No apology! At present a Swiss emigrates to America, and is sent by some friend to Illinois. But the Swiss wants mountains; he will be most unhappy in wide prairies. Tell him, therefore, where he can find mountains just as nice as in Switzerland. He will thank you, and save money. Take another example. A farmer of Mecklenburg goes to America and is swindled into a mountainous country, he who never saw a hill, and would be the best cultivator of prairies. (Lively approbation.) After several other remarks from different speakers, the Conference

Resolved, To invite all German societies and other corporations to furnish the New York board of the German Society quarterly with such information as might be useful for the emigrants at their landing at the different Eastern ports of the United States.

This was adopted, and the Conference took up the second point of the proposal, concerning the suppression of all booking offices in Europe for the interior of the United States.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS again rose and made some interesting statements. There are, he said, many individuals at Liverpool, London, Havre, Antwerp, and even Bremen and Hamburg, who have the impudence to establish their offices and to take licenses for the sale of tickets, pretending to be available for all parts of the United States. These scoundrels address the passengers with the words, "I am or we are the employes of the General Company of the United States—pay to us your money and we will give you tickets and money orders for New York." The greenhorns, captivated through so much impudence, pay. Only the other day several people presented themselves at the Greenwich office with checks of some Peter Funk at Havre, to cash them here; but, alas! investigation has proved the connivance of those thieves with some New York swindling concerns not far situated from the very seat of our police. The Commissioners of Emigration, long time aware of such scandalous transactions, sent Mr. Murray to Europe with instructions to induce the foreign governments to cut off their manœuvres by abolishing the booking system altogether; but he succeeded only at Bremen and Hamburg. France, Belgium, England, Ireland rest still open to the cheaters of the ignorant people. Mr. Murray has published a strong volume on his travels, and assured the boards that a lively correspondence is going on between the Department of State at Washington and the Confederation of Switzerland, of which several Cantons have not yet suppressed these pernicious booking offices. In many instances the passengers are paying $10, $12, $15 to $20 more for their tickets than they would be obliged to pay on their landing in New York. But the sale of bogus tickets is only one side of the question; sometimes a greater evil is the recommendation and forced transportation of the passengers after their arrival into suspicious hotels and lodging houses, where they are stripped to the very bones. But what can be done against these harpies? Nobody can be prevented from selling tickets after paying a heavy license for it. Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, have consented to abolish them; but Great Britain, France, Switzerland (partly), Belgium, Wurtemburg, Baden, &c., have not yet done away with it.

Mr. WALLACH proposed to exhort the directors of railroads in America, no more to accredit agents to Europe for the sale of tickets; also, to invite the consuls of the different foreign countries to co-operation. He transmitted a manuscript on the matter.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS observed—General Cass would long ag have used his high influence for suppressing this traffic i foreign countries, but the Secretary of State has been besieged with so many calumnies against Castle Garden—the only place where emigrants ought to be provided with tickets—that he does not know who is right or wrong, and let the matter sleep in his portfolio.

Messrs. SCHUMACHER, FUNK, ESCHENBACH and others seconded the efforts of the New York Board; whereupon the Conference

Resolved—1. To publish in the newspapers throughout the whole country, as well as in Europe, warnings against buying tickets for the interior of the United States.

2. To confer with the different American railroad companies on the suppression of all booking places in Europe.

3. To ask the intervention of the Executive power at Washington for the purpose of inducing the foreign consuls and ambassadors to exert themselves in favor of the suppression of the booking system where it still exists. (France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, partly, Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., &c.)

Unanimously adopted.

The Conference entered then the third point, viz: a petition to Congress for better protection of emigrants; first, during their voyage on the high sea; secondly, during their passage into the interior of the United States.

Mr. JULIUS BIRNT, of New York, presented here a memorial from a gentleman formerly clerk or chief of the Emigrant department in the office of Mayor Wood (Ludwig Semler, if we are not mistaken). This memorial insists upon the establishment of—1. Referees (Schieds-Gerichte), composed of the District Attorney, Mayor, &c.; 2. Assurances of luggage; 3. Good medical treatment on board the ships; 4. No more cooking and baking by the passengers on board; 5. No interference of the crew with the passengers; 6. Separation of sexes; 7. Separation of nationalities, if possible; 8. Inspection by nobody but the captain and the doctor; 9. Light and fumigating under special superintendence; 10. Improved ventilation; 11. No more luggage in the steerage, &c., &c.

The memorialist states that there exists already plenty of laws for the protection of emigrants, but they are all in the hands of our Custom House officers, consequently nothing else but a dead letter. There are laws of 1819, 1825, 1855, &c.; yet we do not see them executed. The Commissioners ought to send somebody at Quarantine on board the ship, with instruction to ask the passengers themselves if they were well treated on the high seas.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS—We are certainly very glad to receive information and advice from any experienced gentleman, but our wishes and desires ought to be more logically framed. Let us take that project for our guide which Mr. Devlin the other day has worked out by order of the Commissioners of Emigration. Messrs. Seward in the Senate, and John Cochrane in the House, have promised all their efforts for the success of these new ship regulations. They are entitled "An act to amend an act o March 3, 1855," and insist upon—1. Separation of the sexes. 2. A fine of $10 per dead passenger. 3. Compel shipowners and captains to become answerable for los luggage. That will do for the present. Let us only add some facts in order to get the captains thoroughly responsible. The United States, as much as another country, have a right to look out that their immigrants are arriving here in a healthy and moral state, and not with typhus, generally derived from uncleanliness and want of air, nor half starved.

SIGEMUND KAAPMAN seconded the motion of petitioning to Congress, but would not like to bring out too many points. In other terms, they will never succeed if they ask too much of foreign powers and shipping houses at once.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS persisted in completely reforming the shipping regulations; he gave terrible details of demoralization on the high seas. Daughters of respectable parents are seduced and violated by captains and mates. Even from Castle Garden they fetch the girls back on board their ships to perpetrate their infamous conduct. Go to Ward's Island, and count there how many girls have become mothers during their passage. These officers seduce and demoralize first, and sell their victims afterwards to brothel house keepers. Many of the captains and shipowners are no better than runners—nay, even worse.

Mr. SCHUMACHER, President of the Conference, (with *hauteur*)—I protest against such comparison.

JULIUS BIRNT—Could you but pass an hour on board of certain ships, you would be horrified at the scenes which there are performed. In bright daylight, in the presence of fathers, mothers and little children, acts of a most lascivious and revolting nature are committed. Every week, every day, we receive information of facts which you in Maryland do not dream of.

The PRESIDENT—Well, I have not been in the old country since thirty years.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—Let us vote.

Messrs. SCHUMACHER and PLATE—We reserve our vote till Monday Give us time to consider such important matters a little longer.

DIFFERENT VOICES—Yes, yes.

Mr. FIELKE, a native of Pennsylvania, begs leave to return to Philadelphia, and to confer his voting power on his colleagues. Adopted.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

To-day they are inspecting some vessels in the harbor.

Our Buenos Ayres Correspondence.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28, 1858.

The New Export Duties in the Argentine Confederation—Relative Population and Resources of Buenos Ayres and the other Thirteen States—Evidences of Prosperity—Grand Ball in the City—Independence Day—Commercial News, &c., &c.

In my last I gave your readers a slight description of the manner in which the Americans celebrated the Fourth of July in this city. Since then several matters of importance have transpired, one of the principal of which is the differential duties placed upon all articles exported from the Confederation (if exported by way of this port or of any other foreign port). At present you, of course, understand and know that this province is acting in a manner and with a government entirely independent from the other thirteen provinces which now constitute the Argentine confederation or republic. The effect of the duties thus imposed will naturally be to cause many exporters of produce to send their produce to Rosario, in the province of Santa Fe, one of the provinces of the present Confederation, thus saving the payment of said duty.

Now this duty, thus imposed and decreed by the General Congress at Parana, will certainly at first somewhat injure the commercial interests of this city. But, on the other hand, the province of Buenos Ayres contains about four hundred thousand inhabitants—all the other provinces together about eight hundred thousand; the city of Buenos Ayres alone contains about one hundred an thirty thousand inhabitants, all good consumers—thus you see here a great market still remains for the manufactured goods of England, the silks, toilet articles and gewgaws of France, as well as for the solids and necessaries which come from the United States, such as flour, lumber, &c. Besides, this port is the grand receptacle for the food, lumber, raiment, &c., to be furnished to the three hundred thousand souls in this province, but without or outside of the limits of this city. So much for the consumers. But I fear my defence (if you think I defend this province) will be somewhat feeble when I speak of its producers. However, it may be justly stated that its produce in hides, wool, hair, bones, grease, &c., amount to about one-third in value of all the rest of the provinces put together. Thus you see the (at present) confederated provinces are one-third of the aggregate value of all products ahead of us. Now I will tell you how we make up for that one-third. In the first place, this port has so long been established that in summer excellent roads from each and every province of the Confederation facilitate the transportation of products of all kinds to this city; secondly, this port has been within five years so improved that, notwithstanding its natural disadvantages, it is to-day the second best port in all South America, if we count Rio Janeiro the best and safest.

Furthermore, many of the wealthiest capitalists of the country, as well as foreigners, are established and reside here with their families, and they surely will use all their influence, moral and argumentative, as well as "material and financial," for the advancement of this port; and last, but by no means least, our present government is so firmly established—it is, indeed, so truly a government of the people and of the majority—that this province must, in spite of all obstacles, continue to advance with the same unprecedented rapidity which has marked its progress for the past five years. But this late law of duties did not pass the late session of the Congress of the confederated provinces without strong opposition. Several aged Senators—nervous from long years of service in the field as well as the Senate of their country—voted against the imposing of such duties, among whom prominently appeared Mr. Gutierrez, Senator from the province of Tucuman. You hear many persons grumbling in this city about the dulness of business here, and yet I see fine brick three story houses being erected on all sides, club rooms, concert and ball rooms and other edifices, which demonstrate a sufficiency of cash, and cause much demand for United States lumber, carriages, pianos, &c., &c.

The Club de Progreso gave a splendid ball here on the evening of the 10th inst., whereat the beauties of Buenos Ayres displayed their fine figures (I almost said dresses)—and graceful dancing we had on the occasion. Present, of course, were our worthy Governor, Dr. Alsina and lady, the American, French and Brazilian Consuls and officers, besides a perfect shower of Spanish officers, dressed in the beautiful uniforms of their proud country. In fact I almost believe some of the ladies present envied their gold laces, epaulettes, &c.; some of the gentlemen present I am sure did—not your correspondent. Oh! no; of course not; we are too much a man of the world for that; besides, we reclined our head upon our shirt collar and looked upon the assembled beauties, feminine and masculine, lambs and lions, with that composure and impartiality which all your correspondents derive from years of contact with, and the perusal of, the NEW YORK HERALD. We thank the gentlemen of the club aforesaid for the polite invitation extended to us.

On the 9th of July we celebrated here, with much pomp, the forty-second anniversary of the independence of this country, and the same evening a grand banquet was given by the Progreso Club in honor of the event. Gay boys, those Progresos.

One word about the House of Representatives in this city, and I will close this letter. Now, in all civilized countries each parliamentary or congressional body has its president or speaker, and—I have observed that at least in the United States, England and France—when a senator wishes to address the house, president or speaker, he rises from his seat, thus, to say the least of it, giving a semblance of solemnity and decorum to the place and to the occasion; now, the representatives, or *diputados*, here have also a president, and a more gentlemanly personage I have not seen in this country, so I was the more pained to observe at a general assembly of *diputados* and *senadores*, which took place here on the 13th inst., that both representatives and senators addressed the president and the house from their seats without rising, and, what is worse, at times half a dozen perhaps speaking at once, and this on an important public occasion, at a public session, there being several hundred spectators in the galleries, and long after the house had been called to order. Now this is not in unison with the late governmental reforms in this country; if this is a custom, I should say with Hamlet, that "it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance," it should be reformed altogether. I publish this, as the HERALD is much read here, and I do it not to ridicule but to amend, "as surgeons sometimes cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete."

Ounces at the close of the *bolsa*, or bourse, to-day were at 374 currency and at a stand; the general opinion is that they will not rise more at present. I doubt not but that within a few months the Buenos Ayres will make such overtures as will induce this province again to unite itself to the thirteen confederated provinces and send its representatives to the General Congress; the overtures I imagine will be made, will be simply to permit this province to send representatives to the General Congress in proportion to the number of inhabitants it contains, which would be but just and following in spirit the constitution of the United States, which they pretended to take as a model when they framed their own.

The Fall Campaign.

MASS MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD IN FAVOR OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE FOR CONGRESS—LARGE GATHERING OF THE DEMOCRACY—SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR PRICE, GENERAL WALBRIDGE AND OTHERS—THE RING AND OTHER ENTHUSIASM, ETC.

The democracy of the First ward turned out on Monday evening in great force. They assembled in response to a call from the friends of General Hiram Walbridge, whom it was announced would deliver an address. A large platform was erected on the south side of the Bowling Green for the use of the orator, and at seven o'clock it was illuminated by transparencies, and overhung by one larger than the rest, displaying in huge characters the words

THE FRIENDS
OF
GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE
MEET HERE.

Shortly after seven o'clock the First Ward Democratic Association marched in procession to the platform, headed by Robinson's Brass Band, and bearing transparencies, torches and banners. Upon their arrival they gave three cheers and a tiger for General Walbridge in the most enthusiastic manner.

General Walbridge acknowledged the compliment with thanks, and after the election of a chairman and secretary the first speaker was introduced. He was Gov. Price, of New Jersey. After expressing his highest approval of the mode they had adopted to express their sentiments and point out the man whom they would desire to represent them in the council of the nation, he spoke of General Walbridge as their selection in the most flattering terms, and wound up with an eloquent appeal in his behalf. There were three enthusiastic cheers given at the conclusion of the speech, and they were succeeded by cries for Walbridge. General Walbridge announced, however, that he was waiting for the arrival of a deputat on from the Fifth ward before he would address them, stating, at the same time, that he felt desirous of affording all his friends an opportunity of hearing him together. (Loud cheers.)

Colonels BRACKET and HENNESSY then made some short remarks on the rights and power of the democracy, and the deputation from the Fifth ward arrived and were received with three cheers.

The call for "Walbridge" was now continuous and universal. The meeting had increased to vast proportions, several thousand people pressing round the platform.

The GENERAL now ascended the table which stood upon the rostrum and attempted to speak; deafening cheers, however, prevented him for several minutes, but he at length proceeded, in a sonorous voice and commanding style, and after addressing the meeting at length upon the policy of our federal administration, extending to the dismembered and disorganized republic of Mexico, the security afforded by a protectorate, whenever the citizens of that country should evince a desire to secure the assistance of the government of the United States, and that the large and rapidly expanding commercial relations between this city and our Pacific possessions demanded additional protection to the lives and property of our citizens engaged in the pursuits of a lawful commerce, through the Central American States; and that it was the dictate of sound judgment, rendered imperative by a variety of considerations, for the United States to secure the acquisition of Cuba whenever it could be effected by that fair and honorable dealing which should always characterize the intercourse of enlightened States, General Walbridge proceeded as follows:—

The relation between the representative and his constituent is of the most important character. It is therefore always proper that the constituent should be fully advised of whatever opinions may be cherished on public men or public measures by those designated for popular favor. The usefulness of the representative to his constituency always is bounded by the extent of the confidence reposed by them in him. A representative from this or any other city who conscientiously performs all his duties, who endeavors to become familiar with the growing necessities of a great commercial people, to understand the laws of trade that retard or advance their common prosperity, who seeks to devise the requisite legislation that does no injustice to any section of the country, but harmoniously advances the common good, can never feel any greater responsibility than that which pertains to the proper discharge of his public duties. He acts not for himself alone; he acts not simply for the requisite numerical population who by law have invested him with legislative power, but from this an larged field of usefulness he is enabled to advance by wise and beneficent legislation, or to retard by ill advised and unwholesome restrictions the interests not merely of his own immediate constituency, but he exercises also an important influence in general legislation over other constituencies as intelligent and patriotic as his own. The growing necessities of our country so rapidly expanding, constantly demand new and additional legislation to keep pace with the accelerated order of events which improvement in every department of life, of science, of trade, of commerce, of manufactures and of agriculture imperiously demand. Governments, like individuals, cannot stand still. They, too, must either advance towards greater perfection, or experience dissolution and decay. That legislation, however, can only be enduring which is based upon the immutable principles of justice, of morality and of fidelity to constitutional obligations. Whenever the American people shall fail to recognise in the federal constitution of the Union the guarantee of their prosperity and continued advancement, they will present the spectacle of a people warring against the elements of their own existence. There is sometimes danger that in the heat and excitement of contending opinions, faction may usurp the place of patriotism, and a local and sectional policy dwarf that broad and national legislation by which alone our permanent prosperity can be secured. On the other hand, a latent danger always exists that the centralizing influences of power at the federal capital may frequently override a proper recognition of the rights and interests of different sections of the Union. There is a fearful tendency for the accumulation of power at the capital of every government; it is always augmenting and absorbing, yet frequently so imperceptible as to escape observation until some flagrant wrong is exercised, which arouses the slumbering energies of the people to a new declaration of their rights. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Our success as an independant nation, destined to exercise ultimate control either for good or evil over this hemisphere, depends upon the continued preservation of that beneficent system by which the liberties of the independant States and the rights of the people are blended into one great federal compact, on the basis of a written constitution and the representative principle. In order to secure for his constituency the necessary consideration by which they may exercise their legitimate share in the legislation of the country, your representative must often trace the line of demarcation between the powers delegated to the federal and State governments and those inalienable rights still retained by the people. Upon the faithful and correct observance of these respective rights and obligations, and a proper limitation of the powers confided to the three great departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—in both the federal and State governments, depends the entire problem involved in our federative system. While your representative is but the exponent of a district, from a single State, that State has relations and owes obligations to the residue of her sister States which cannot be overlooked, and upon the proper discharge of which the interests of all are advanced and secured. Our complex and beautiful system of delegated powers between the authority of independent sovereign States and their harmonious concentration in the federal constitution is the great improvement in the government of modern times. Its continuance depends upon the just performance of all its appropriate parts. Consolidation and disunion are the two extremes of our federal government, and its equilibrium must be maintained by averting both. This can only be accomplished by a strict observance of the constitution itself. No physical advantages, however great, can perpetuate our institutions if ever the people become indifferent to their preservation. We may in vain extend the boundaries of our Territorial limits until we embrace the entire continent; we may augment our numbers until they transcend the overburdened population of the Oriental world; our luxuriant fields may continue to yield their abundant harvests; our granaries may groan beneath their accumulated stores; but our political system must fail, if we forget that we are American citizens as well as citizens of States, and that he who is false to the federal Union can never be faithful to his native State. In other republics, where the just distribution of power between the people and the government was not recognized, they have perished either from inherent defects in their organization or the want of fidelity in those to whom was confided the responsibility of their administration. The growth and prosperity of the city of New York is a legitimate result of the growth and prosperity of the whole Union, and in the same ratio that the country has expanded and prospered, so has this city advanced in wealth and population, until, judging from the per centage of increase during the last fifty years, it is evident our population, by the beginning of the next century, will attain to nearly five millions. But long before that period the city of New York, from her position, her wealth and her population, will regulate the commercial exchanges of the world. Already our shipping interest exceeds that of any other city, and rapidly as our foreign commerce has increased to its present gigantic proportions it is excelled by our internal trade, whose growth is without any parallel. Let us not shrink from why responsibility our condition imposes. The democracy of the State have placed before the people this fall a State ticket worthy of our earnest exertions. It ought and I trust will receive the energetic support of every true democrat. Let us then rally to its support, and when the contest is over we shall feel the ennobling consciousness that the Empire State again occupies her legitimate position in the democratic column, and will exercise a corresponding influence in the approaching Presidential election of eighteen hundred and sixty. General Walbridge was enthusiastically applauded throughout, and on retiring was vociferously cheered as the democratic candidate for Congress.

During the delivery of his address the speaker was ever and anon interrupted by cheers and other bursts of popular enthusiasm. At the conclusion there was no end of huzzas, cheers and tigers for General Walbridge. When they had partially subsided the speaker demanded—Are you willing that I should be nominated to represent your voice in Congress? and was responded to by an unanimous and ringing "yes" from the thousands by whom he was surrounded. He then spoke some complimentary words, and retired amid an enthusiastic burst of cheering.

Colonel CASS then addressed the multitude for a few minutes, and the meeting was adjourned. While it lasted it was enlivened by music, firing of rockets and displays of other fireworks, as well as alternate speaking and cheers. The deputation from the Fifth ward, with their band and transparencies, then escorted General Walbridge to the Astor House, where he entered, followed by ringing cheers.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

OCT. 2—*C. A. Robert vs. the Bark Yuba, her cargo and freight.*—This is an appeal in an action on a bottomry bond, for $9,240, executed at New Orleans by the master of the bark Yuba. There are many points of interest involved in the suit, which comes before the appellate court on the case presented in the District Court, and also on additional evidence taken by the appellant since the decision of the District Judge. The latter allowed $4,000 on the bond; and from this the libellant appeals. The defence is, that the master exceeded his powers, and had no authority to give the bond under the circumstances; and also that the bills, to pay which the money was advanced, are extravagant and unreasonable. It is urged on the part of the libellant that the captain had no other means but the giving of a bond in order to raise the money to pay for the repairs; that he did all that the law required and that he could do, and that the bills are proved to be usual and fair by the libellant, while there is no contradictory evidence on the part of the defence.

Commissioners of Health.

MR. SICKLES' ACCOUNT—REMOVAL OF COTTON—THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.

The Commissioners of Health met at the usual hour and place yesterday—the Mayor presiding.

The Mayor presented a bill from Daniel E. Sickles, for his services at Washington, while endeavoring to secure the use of the government warehouses for the Quarantine authorities. The account was approved, and ordered to be paid.

Fifty-six bales of cotton from the steamer Star of the South, from Savannah, were permitted to be conveyed on lighters on Monday next, to the bark Canaan, for Antwerp, now lying at pier 5, North river.

Seventy-one bales of cotton from the steamer James Adger, from Charleston, were also permitted to come to the city on Monday next.

The brig Mary Anna, from Trinidad de Cuba, was permitted to come up in eight days after discharging cargo.

131 bales of cotton by the steamer Montgomery, from Savannah, now at Quarantine, were allowed to be transhipped to Philadelphia.

The steamer Star of the South will be permitted to come up after discharging cargo and fumigation.

Permission was granted to bring eighteen bales of cotton from the Laura Gertrude, and now on the barge Southerner, to the city, on Monday.

The Deputy Health Officer reported that the steamer Huntsville had arrived from Savannah, and asking for advice how to act. The communication was laid on the table.

The same officer reported that there were no vessels at lower Quarantine at present, with the exception of the United States steam frigate Susquehannah.

It was resolved that the Susquehannah be allowed to proceed next Monday.

The plans for building at West Point will be laid before the Commissioners of Emigration and Board of Health as soon as completed. Adjourned.

City Intelligence.

THE POLITICIAN'S MANUAL.—This is the title of a neat little brochure, in pocket form, which has just been published, and which seems to contain a great deal of useful information to the voters of this city. It has the boundaries of the Congressional, Senatorial, Assembly, Aldermanic and Council districts of the city, the boundaries of each ward and of each election district, the State vote last year, the Congressional vote by district in 1856, the Mayoralty vote in each election district last year, the State Central Committee, the platforms of the three great parties recently adopted; together with the celebrated and often referred to Binghamton platform, which was adopted by the American party in 1855. We believe it is pretty generally kept for sale by the news dealers, at the low price of ten cents per copy.

THE IRISH COMMERCIAL FLAG, which is to be presented by the ladies of New York and its vicinity to Captain Waters, of the steamship Prince Albert, when he sails next for Galway, is progressing towards completion. The device will be a simple Irish harp, surrounded on three sides by a wreath of shamrock, and surmounted by a suitable inscription. There is little doubt when Captain Waters enters the harbor of the "City of the Tribes" with this splendid gift displayed from his foremast—which he can legally do when it is his own property—that the cry of Ireland, "A nation once again," will be revived and strengthened. Captain Kelly, of 34 Mott street, who has charge of the arrangements, is annoyed by a mean trick of the enemies of the Irish people. Letters are forwarded to his address stating that money is enclosed for the flag fund, when, in reality, nothing is sent. The captain imagines that this is the latest "Know Nothing" manœuvre. Yesterday he received a letter signed "Mary E. Ten Eyck, No. 172 Fourth street," stating that ten dollars were forwarded, but no cash or no such lady could be found. However, the captain will not want funds or encouraging smiles, both of which will be given by his fair countrywomen and their true American sisters.

NO MORE TAXES TO BE PAID.—Citizens who at this time of the year perform the agreeable duty of walking up to the Receiver of Taxes' office to pay their annual assessment for the misgovernment of this city, were surprised to learn last week that their money would not be received, and that it was impossible to learn when matters could be arranged so as to admit of the receiving of the taxes. It seems that the difficulty has originated in the refusal of the Board of Supervisors to allow the Commissioners of Record the $300,000 granted to them by the State Legislature in the tax levy for 1859. The Supervisors struck out $250,000 from the appropriation, and were willing to grant them only $50,000 with which to perform their duties. To this fearful "taking off" the Commissioners of Record decidedly object, and they have instituted legal measures to get the full appropriation made by the Legislature. An injunction has been served upon the Supervisors restraining them from delivering the tax books into the hands of the Receiver of Taxes; consequently that official is unable to receive the moneys proffered to him by the taxpayers until such time as the books come into his possession. When that will be it is impossible to tell, as the law's delay is proverbial. The prayers of the taxpayers, of course, will be that the matter will be postponed until the day of judgment at least. The 1st of September is the usual time for citizens to commence paying their taxes, and after a certain period interest is added for non-payment. Of course, there will be no penalties required in case the time should be passed now.

STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC.—Some weeks since, two steamers—the Canada and America—arrived in New York, and were taken to the railway of Samuel Sneeden, at Hunter's Point, for a thorough overhauling, alteration, and repair. They were about 300 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. They were built for the Great Western Railroad, and run on Lake Ontario in 1855 and 1856 for nine months. In June, 1858, the Canada was brought down the Grand Rapids by Captain Willoughby, who returned with the crew and brought the America down, when both were taken to Quebec. Both steamers were then taken from Quebec, one by Captain Willoughby and the other by Captain West, son of the former Commander of the Atlantic, to New York. They are owned by N. P. Stewart, of Ontario. It is intended to copper them and thoroughly overhaul them, cut off the guards to within three feet of the knees, take out the wooden wheels and put in iron wheels; put in masts and spars, and altogether to expend about $50,000 on each steamer. The original cost was $250,000 each. The engines were built at the West Point foundry, and the boats at the town of Niagara, on Lake Ontario. Their destination is not yet determined, but it is supposed they will run either from Valparaiso to Panama, or from San Francisco to Frasers River. They are finished throughout in the most perfect manner, and the cabins finely decorated. The repairs are expected to be completed in about six weeks.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Dr. Boynton adds a balloon ascension to his very interesting experiments to come off to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute—the particulars of which will be found in the advertisement.

Personal Intelligence.

CONDITION OF MR. CLEMENS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th inst. says:—Knowing that a wound of the nature of that which Hon. Sherrard Clemens has received is such as requires considerable time before one can form an opinion as to the ultimate results, we have so far published no report of this gentleman's physical condition. Since the occasion of the wound he has been attended by able medical skill at his hotel in this city; he has not appeared to suffer much from bodily pain, but has borne what he did experience with a great deal of resignation and hope. Of course then, as he still suffers somewhat from the effects of his wound, his condition is still critical and it may eventuate that amputation of the limb may be necessary. It is to be hoped, however, that such will not be the case. During the last few days he has suffered more pain than previously, as it is the trying time in regard to the wound, but he continues to maintain his calmness and cheerfulness, and is as easy as could now be expected.

GOVERNOR BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS ATTACKED BY A MAD WOMAN.—Governor Banks visited the Northampton (Mass.) Insane Asylum on the 27th inst., and while viewing the inmates Mrs. Phelps, the woman who some years since was charged with poisoning her husband and afterwards became deranged, seized the Governor by the arm and declared that "she would instantly drag him to execution—it was useless to resist—she was commissioned to hang him and must do it;" and suiting the action to the word, she seized him by the collar, and probably but for his earnest resistance and the timely aid of Dr. Prince, the commonwealth would to-day have been without her chief executive magistrate.

PRINCE ALFRED, says *Bell's Life*, has for some months been staying with his tutor, Lieutenant J. C. Cowell, R. E., at Alverbank (the residence of the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker), near Gosport, pursuing the preparatory studies for the naval service under the instruction of the Rev. W. R. Solly. His royal highness underwent a special examination before the Rev. T. Main, Professor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, in the presence of Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K. C. B., Rear Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, and Capt. R. S. Hewlett, of her Majesty's ship Excellent, Captain Superintendent of the Royal Naval College. The examination lasted during Friday week, Saturday, Monday and the morning of Tuesday last, and comprised the subjects of arithmetic, algebra, plane trignometry, Euclid sacred history, and history of England, geography, Latin French, German and English dictation. His royal highness having been declared to have passed satisfactorily in all these several branches, has been appointed a naval cadet, and joined her Majesty's ship Euryalus, Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C. B., on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st ult. After a leave of absence for two months, his royal highness will rejoin the frigate for permanent service, and will mess and live with the midshipmen on board. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cowell, R. E., governor to the prince, and he will accompany him in his voyage.

Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, has arrived in Berlin on a visit to his sister, the Princess Frederick William. He is described as a smart boy of fourteen, wearing the undress uniform of a British Midshipman.

The marriage of Marshal Canrobert with the widow of the Duke de Sotomayor is confidently spoken of.

☞ Robert Peel is one of the lions in Paris at present.

An American gentleman, of a respectable family, is serving as a Lieutenant in the Wurtemberg army. The King of Wurtemberg, although 80 years of age, is said to be still as active a soldier as he was forty-five years ago.

The Queen of Spain arrived on the 6th September at Corunna. It is believed that as soon as she reaches Madrid the O'Donnell administration will be dissolved.

Thomas Trenor, Esq., American Consul at Valencia, died on the 6th at the Springs of Panticosa, near the French frontier.

Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES.

In the Trinity M. E. church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., will deliver a discourse to young men, this evening, on "Christian Integrity."

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Eighteenth street Baptist church, one door west of Fifth avenue, this morning and evening.

Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, will deliver two sermons to-day, morning and evening.

Divine service will be held, as usual, in the North Dutch church, corner of Fulton and William streets, this morning and afternoon.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian church, Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue, this morning and afternoon.

Public worship will be held this morning in the New Jerusalem church (Swedenborgian), at Lyrique Hall, 765 Broadway.

Professor Geo. Bush will deliver a discourse on the subject of the "Lord's Prayer," this morning, at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, Rev. N. M. Gaylord, of Boston, will preach this morning and evening.

Rev. Edward Anthon, assistant minister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening in the Memorial church, corner of Hammond street and Waverley place.

The anniversary of the Local Preachers' Association of New York and Brooklyn will be held to-day at the Allen street M. E. church. The exercises will be as follows:—At 8½ o'clock A. M. a love feast; at 10½ preaching by Rev. H. M. Harmer, of Baltimore; at 2½ o'clock P. M. the Secretary's report will be read, and addresses delivered by Rev. T. T. Tasker, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Cluet, of Troy, and a member of the Association; and at 7 P. M. addresses, not to exceed ten minutes each, from local preachers from different parts of the country.

DEDICATION OF THE MORTUARY CHURCH AT CALVARY CEMETERY.

To-day the interesting and im