

Our paper to-morrow will contain the opinion of the Assistant Vice-Chancellor upon some inquiries lately issued to restrain the selling of lots at the great sale on Wednesday. A large number of the most respectable citizens, we understand, have united in an effort to stay these proceedings.

For an amusing Law-stip, remarkable Case of Bigamy, Hon. John Forsyth, &c., articles which have accumulated during a press of matter for the last few days—see First Page.

For a report of an important Chancery Decision see Last Page.



Democratic Whig Nominations.

- FOR SENATORS: I. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, N. York. II. DANIEL LORD, Jr., do. III. HENRY A. LIVINGSTON, Dutchess. IV. KILLIAN MILLER, of Columbia. V. DAVID RUSSELL, of Washington. VI. ROSS W. LEE, of Jefferson. VII. ALLEN AYVAULT, of Livingston. VIII. HENRY WELLES, of Yates. IX. BARAK NILES, of Cortland. X. GIDEON BARD, of Orleans. FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY: PETER A. JAY, JOSEPH TUCKER, RICHARD E. MOUNT, LINUS W. STEVENS, NATHAN G. BRADFORD, CYRUS CHENEY, JOHN C. HAMILTON, CHAS. M. GRAHAM, JR., RICHARD F. CARMAN, WILLIAM JONES, EDWARD D. WEST, JOHN COOPER, JR., ELBRIDGE G. BALDWIN.

FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS.—'Pipe-laying.'—The general law of this State prescribes the qualifications of Electors, and allows every man who pleases to offer a vote at Elections. If not challenged, such vote is received into and counted out of the Ball-boxes. If challenged, the voter must swear himself legally qualified, and then his vote goes in. The Inspectors refuse it at their peril even when they know it to be fraudulent, and the offerer not entitled to vote. The false voter may be punished if pursued and convicted, but the false vote stands good, and neutralizes that of the best man in the city. But the heated partisan or hired instrument that wishes to vote illegally may watch his time and generally vote without challenge or suspicion. If he be so unlucky as to provoke a challenge, and too cautious or not sufficiently reckless to swear through, he has only to back out, say he is opposed to swearing, and try some other poll.

Such is the law of the State; and no man can fail to see that it offers strong temptations to a-d facilities for illegal voting. The infuriated partisan, the selfish aspirant, the gambler who has staked his thousands on the triumph of his party, is constantly tantalized with the suggestion—'Half a dozen votes may make or undo me. I warrant 'the other side is cheating! Why shall I not match 'them, and serve myself and the Country at once?'—For years it has been esteemed by too many politicians a venial offence to get in votes unfairly for 'the right side.' The consequences of this state of things are inevitable. In the thinly populated town, where the Inspectors and challengers know pretty certainly who are and who are not entitled to vote, and the former do faithfully their whole duty, illegal voting is comparatively rare; but in the large towns, the considerable villages, and the cities, our Elections have for years been tainted more or less by illegal voting, and the evil has been steadily increasing. Illegal voting has been openly boasted of and gloried in, until it has become almost a matter of course for men to wink at it when perpetrated in behalf of their own party. Under such loose Election Laws, this was to have been expected.

The evil in our City—where it was probably more systematic and formidable than elsewhere—early attracted public attention. In 1834, a Van Buren Common Council unanimously came to the conclusion that nothing short of a thorough Registration of the Legal Voters could arrest it. In this judgment the Whigs concurred, and pledged themselves to act accordingly. But our opponents neglected to do what they had unanimously resolved to do—essential to the purity of the Elective Franchise. They would not do it; we had no power. So it passed on till 1837, the evil still notoriously existing and becoming systematic. In 1837 we revolutionized the State, but the Senate held out against us for two years longer, and we could do nothing. At last, in 1839, our third victory gave us that branch also, and then we proceeded in good faith and in compliance with our pledges, to pass a Registry Law.

Every effort was made to render this act as perfect, as little burdensome and as rigidly unexceptionable as possible. The Loco-Foco Assembly-men from this City were solicited to cooperate with the Whig Senators in rendering it as impartially efficient, as thoroughly fearless, as possible. They refused to do anything whatever. The Loco-Foco journals, after abusing us as hypocritical and false, and proclaiming that we never meant to pass and did not wish to have one—they turned square round when they found us in earnest, and abused us on the other tack! Now a Registry Law became a horrible iniquity—an odious imposition—a conspiracy against the Elective Franchise itself—and men as godly as District Attorney Butler could stand up in Tammany Hall and tell their ignorant and credulous listeners that the Registry was intended to restrict the Elective Franchise, and would deprive many poor men of the right to vote!

Yet in the face of a deafening outcry, a blinding prejudice, and the basest misrepresentations, the law was passed, and went into effect. We have held two Elections under it, and are approaching another. Have not the assertions of its enemies been proved wanton calumnies? What poor man, or other man, has been deprived of his just right to vote? What man has been put to half so much inconvenience as in pressing through the struggling, fighting, drunken mobs which formerly blocked up the polls? Who has feared to go to the Polls, or been there unable to deposit his vote? Who has not witnessed with pleasure and pride a great improvement in the temper and the sobriety of our Elections? And who does not feel and know that, with tolerable vigilance and fidelity in its execution, this law renders fraud and illegal voting morally impossible?

And yet that party whose official minister first declared a Registry imperatively necessary—which clamorously urged us to propose one when we had no power to carry it—which wheeled about as soon as we undertook it, and abused us for doing what it had tantamounted to for leaving undone—which maligned and resisted at every step—our earnest and honest attempts to purify our Elections from fraud—which has done every thing to prevent and nothing to promote such a result—now impudently reviles the Whigs as 'Pipe-layers,' and swindlers in Elections! Is not this atrocious? Suppose it were true, as they assert, that half a dozen Whigs had consented to the procurement of illegal votes three years ago, how would that justify them and their neutral mercenary allies in affixing that term of opprobrium to the Whig party? Does it not rather belong to those who, through the last two years, have faithfully striven to preserve or to restore that state of the laws which afforded facilities to 'pipe-laying' and fraudulent voting, and rendered them feasible?—that party which now strives to sweep away the safeguards which the Whigs have erected, and let in once more the flood of iniquity and corruption? For, just so sure as every man is rendered the judge of his own right to vote, and may swear in as many ballots as he dare, just so surely will there be illegal voting, and the honest elector will go to the polls with the depressing consciousness that any abandoned villain—very probably without swearing or incurring any penalty—may put in an illegal vote against him and render his good vote a nullity.

Whigs of New-York! remember who have restored purity to our Elections, and who have resisted the Reform throughout with all their power. Remember that the moderate enemies of all safeguards against fraud, though now struggling for a repeal of the Registry, have the insolence to insult you with the appellation of 'Pipe-layers!'—Brand the foul falsehood as it deserves in the approaching contest!

Obligations of Good Faith. Every man who from firm conviction of public duty attaches himself to a party or other association—no matter for what purpose—virtually binds himself to observe Good Faith with all sections of that party; all members of that association, no matter how inconsiderable. As it would not be just or honorable for twelve out of fourteen members of a mining or trading company to vote the whole avails of the enterprise into their own pockets and leave their two luckless copartners destitute, so it is equally unjust for the majority of a political party, on some question aside from those which forms the avowed cause of conflict between them and their common opponents, to seize the whole power and influence of the party, and wield it not solely against their common adversary, but obliquely against the opponents (their political brethren included) of that casual majority. Such a course would be like shooting your neighbor with a gun he had loaned you to use in hunting—alike treacherous and ungrateful.

If the majority of a political party choose to make a wholly different question the paramount consideration, they can justly do so only by dropping the name and characteristics of the political party and organizing distinctly, avowedly on the new question. The right to dissolve political ties at pleasure, and enter into new combinations for wholly different purposes, obviously has limits; but the right to use the power of a party for such purposes, against the convictions and feelings of a part of its members, does not exist at all, and any attempt to assert it involves a grievous wrong.

We need not here argue that what is not right can never be expedient. Suppose a party of twenty thousand, opposed to one of twenty-one thousand, could make an issue on a wholly foreign question, and, by aggraving only one thousand of their own number, draw enough to their standard to carry their ticket for once: what then? They have wronged and alienated one thousand tried associates; they have gained the votes of two or three thousand for once, but no longer. Why should these vote with their new associates again, after the new question, necessarily of temporary interest, is disposed of? Obviously they will not; and the projectors of the new issue have gained by it a serious loss.

But immediate success, even in such a transmutation is by no means certain. Will the opposite party stand idle and indifferent to be thus temporarily overthrown? Will they let the new question take them at disadvantage? Take the case now presented here: Suppose the Whigs were to run an entire ticket pledged to support the present Public School System: What votes will we gain by it? Why should a Loco-Foco vote for our Senators on this ground when his own are both other School Society men? How many would be likely to do so? Not twenty. Where, then, is the gain? MORAL.—It is best for the Whig party to support faithfully and ardently the Whig ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the Whig tickets.—Therein is honor, safety, success.

TAXES, HO!—The Loco-Foco majority in the Board of Assistants last evening non-concurred in a resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the sweeping of the streets shall henceforth be let out by contract, although the Whig Members showed that a saving of at least \$50,000 might thus be made. The sweeping of our streets cost last year \$111,000; for the first six months of this year \$90,000; for the whole year probably \$150,000 at least. But what is the saving of \$50,000 to the City when contrasted with the securing of five hundred votes to the party? Pile on the taxes! Are not Purdy and Varian up for the Senate and want they need votes to elect them?

VERMONT.—Hon. Charles K. Williams, Chief Justice, Stephen Royce, Jacob Collamer, and Issac F. Redfield, Assistant Justices, have all been re-elected for the ensuing year, by the Legislature. The receipts into the State Treasury during the past year were \$84,122 87; the expenditures \$51,128 06; balance \$32,994 81, which added to the \$9,539 93 previously on hand, makes \$42,534 74. No State Debt. Vermont has ever been a Whig State.

Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS, superannuated as a Judge of the Superior Court of this city by attaining the age of 60 years, has resumed the practice of law at the corner of Nassau and Cedar-streets.

DAVISON'S PATENT MUSCULAR SYSTEM TO PENNSYLVANIA.—We have examined this book or system with much care and are firmly convinced that it may be used with great advantage in the acquisition of a good business handwriting. It is in many respects entirely original, and is excellent. Those who distrust our opinion on this point, will please examine that of the Maryland Institute of Teachers, which will be found on the next page.

STILL LATER FROM CHINA.

BY THE NARRAGANSETT.

The Narragansett, after leaving Macao, on the 1st of June, stopped at Angier Roads, Java, until the 24th of July. While there, Canton papers of the 12th and 19th arrived, giving further intelligence, of which the following is a condensed statement, from last evening's American. It is remarkable that it did not appear earlier, but the consignees appear to have kept it to themselves.—It was furnished to the American and Brooklyn Daily News, by Mr. Low, of Brooklyn, who came passenger in the Narragansett.

The American says: Previous to the Narragansett leaving Whampoa, the Chinese had agreed to pay six millions of dollars as a ransom for the City of Canton, one million of which had been delivered on board H. M. S. Hyacinth, on the 27th May.

On the 15th June, just before she left Macao Roads, news was received that fighting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops, and that a few foreigners who had returned to look after some of their property, were again obliged to retire to their boats.

Annexed are a few extracts from the Canton Press, of the 12th and 19th June, kindly loaned to Mr. Low, for a few moments, by the Resident at Angier.

Arrangements made between H. M. Plenipotentiary, and the three Imperial Commissioners: 1st. That all troops, except those of the province, quit the city within 5 days, and proceed 60 miles.

2d. Six millions to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week, commencing 27th May.—One million to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased to 5 millions; if not paid within 20 days, to be increased to 9 millions.

When the whole sum is paid, then the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbao and the factories to be paid. —The Quong-chow-foo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three Commissioners.

The troops had returned to their ships previous to the 14th inst. after having suffered a great deal from exposure in the marshy ground back of the city. The Chinese even sent oxen to assist in taking their traps to the boats, being glad to help rid themselves of such troublesome visitors. When the troops were being drawn off, one company was found to be missing, but after a short search were deserted up to their knees in a marsh defending themselves against superior numbers at the point of the bayonet, not being able to discharge their muskets on account of the rain which was then falling. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a detachment sent to their assistance with percussion locks.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the Naval forces in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died at Hong-Kong on the 14th June, and was buried at Macao, at his own request, in preference to the former place. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by heat and over fatigue attending the attack upon Canton. Great sickness also prevailed among the troops and seamen at Hong-Kong. Capt. Elliott had been sick a week. Messrs. Morrison and Fenon, Interpreters, had also been very ill. Six million dollars had been paid—five in silver and one in securities.

The forces had left the river, except the Calliope, and Herald, at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal. Captain Barlow was to proceed from there to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

Persons who suffered losses by the destruction of the factories, are requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary. —Her Majesty's subjects are warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton or send ships to Whampoa, and recommended to go to Hong-Kong, and advised that any attempt on the part of the Chinese, to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong Kong, would be answered with a strict blockade of Canton.

On the 15th June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match, string and money had been sent to Canton from the different provinces.

A passenger in the Island Queen from Macao 20th June, bound to Bombay with despatches to be forwarded to England, informed the residents at Angier that the sickness was so great at Hong-Kong that it had carried off five principal officers in one day.

The fine Texas steamship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, which has just been thoroughly re-fitted at this port, will leave for New-Orleans and Galveston on Thursday. She is as staunch as oak and iron can make her, and admirably fitted up for the comfort and convenience of passengers. We look through her yesterday, and have never seen a finer sea-boat. She is provided with every safeguard against disaster by fire or steam, and will skim the waves like a bird. She came here from New-Orleans in 6 days 17 hours running time.

The Fair of the American Institute will close this day. The awards of premiums will be announced by the Committee during the evening, after which General Tallmadge will deliver the closing address. Commodore PERRY, and the Naval Officers of this station are expected to be present.

'Portraits of the People, or Illustrations and Sketches of American Character, No. 1,' has just been issued by the publishers of the Sunday Atlas. It contains three Portraits—1. The Old Bachelor; 2. The Old Maid; 3. The Reporter. The Literary portion of the contents is clever and spirited.

We are requested to state that the sale of property for unpaid assessments will take place at the City Hall to-morrow at 12 o'clock at noon, and be continued daily until the same shall be completed.

The Whigs of Sullivan County have nominated HALSTEAD SWEET of MAWAUKING to the City when contrasted with the securing of five hundred votes to the party? Pile on the taxes! Are not Purdy and Varian up for the Senate and want they need votes to elect them?

Col. WM. D. WAPLES, Treasurer of the State of Delaware, died at his residence at Dayborough, on Tuesday night.

The grand inquest of Hudson county, New Jersey, have presented the Beacon Race Course as a common nuisance.

PRESIDENT TYLER reached Norfolk on Thursday—Friday he visited the frigate Delaware, lying in Hampton Roads, and on Saturday visited the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the ship of the line Pennsylvania. He was to leave for Grove Landing, James River, on his way to Williamsburgh, yesterday.

COURT MARTIAL.—It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court martial to investigate the conduct of Captain Bolton in returning from the Mediterranean in the Brandwine frigate without orders. The court to sit at New-York, Commodore Stewart presiding.

PERKINS.—Another course of Lectures will be commenced by those indefatigable philologists, O. S. and S. Fowler at S. Luke's Building, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, this Evening. First Lecture free. The Lectures will be given there every Tuesday and Thursday, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Public Examinations at the close of each Lecture.

LAWYERS' DIARY.

October 26.

Calendar of Circuit Court—This Day—107, 173, 177, 178, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 189, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209.

Calendar of Superior Court—This Day—57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Calendar of Court of Common Pleas—Part I—50, 121, 143, 149, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 357, 359.

Part II—70, 110, 112, 115, 122, 136, 146, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 145, 150, 152.

City Intelligence.

Reported for The Tribune.

Board of Assistants—Monday evening, October 25.—The Board met at 5 o'clock, and transacted the following business, viz:

Petitions presented and referred of A. Canall and others to have streets laid out between the 7th and 8th Avenues and a water grant between 15th and 16th streets and the North River. Remonstrance of Sundry citizens against granting to the steamboat Diamond the exclusive use of the south side pier foot of Vesey-street, laid on the table. Of Jonathan Thompson and others for postponing for six months the sale of property to be sold for assessments. Motion was made that the prayer of the petition be granted, which was negatived 13 to 4. The petitioners, by 11 to 5, had leave to withdraw their petition. Of Joseph E. Coffee for leave of absence from his post of Canal-street, referred.

Invitation for the Board to attend the 21st Anniversary of the Clinton Hall Library Association, this Tuesday evening accepted.

Reports adopted—Adverse to entering the taxes of Robert H. Ludlow and Joseph W. Clark, and in favor of correcting the taxes of E. G. Goodwin, Mary Robinson, Elizabeth Weed, James W. Clark, and John F. Nichols, and in favor of referring to the Finance Committee.

In favor of cleaning the streets by contract, except the 12th Ward. The Committee think it can be done for one half the present expense. Mr. Underwood advocated the report, and said the cost of cleaning the streets last year was \$1110 00, and for the first six months of the present year the expense was \$50 000. Mr. Murphy spoke on the same side and Mr. Shaler and Mr. Davis opposed the report, and wished it laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, 7 for and 10 against it.

The question then came up, on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the report, which was amended on motion of the President, so that a contract shall be binding on the Corporation until the Assessor shall have reported thereon, and it shall have been approved by the Common Council. After debate the report was not concurred in by a vote of 5 to 5.

Communication from the Mayor enclosing a letter of Alexander Hamilton to the President of the United States on the subject of the foundation of New York, with a letter of the President in reply; also, a letter of Jacob Lettinger, and two testimonials of the Grand Jurors of this city, of September and October. The two letters were referred to the committee on arts and sciences; and the two testimonials to the committee on police, watch and prisons.

Ordinance for filling the low ground between 8th and 9th avenues, and 4th and 5th streets, adopted.

Report of the Street Commissioner relative to the rights of the Corporation to the use of half the ends of certain streets in the East River, where parts are owned by individuals, showing that the Corporation are entitled to warrent on half the ends of piers Nos. 12, 23, 24, 25, 2