The Fourth at Rutland, Vt.

A very large meeting was held at Rutland, Vt., on the Fourth, at which Senator Foote presided. Gen. Cochrane was the orator of the day, and we give below a report of a large portion of his speech, which, as coming from one who was long in the councils of the Democratic party, and, as a member of Congress, familiar with the leading men of the South and their plans and purposes, is deserving of thoughtful consideration.

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.

I appear before you upon an invitation to address you upon the affairs of the country. Upon no occasion can thoughts with more propriety be spoken without subjection to the discipline of party than upon one which both celebrates the successful constancy of our fathers to the cause of constitutional freedom and reminds their descendants of the sacrifices necessary to its maintenance. Indeed it is surprising that at a time when the Government and the institutions under which we live are menaced with extinction, there are those among us who are still busied with parties, and are more interested in asserting their predominance than in rescuing their country from its perilous condition. I am satisfied that the security and aggrandizement of a Government well established and firmly settled are favorably affected by the salutary offices of parties founded in political divisions. They are, without doubt, to the body politic what salt is to the great ocean—a purifying element—an effectual preservative from stagnation and decay. But, his confidence is not to be envied who, when the integrity of his government is attacked, relies for successful resistance upon the strength of a faction rather than upon that of the whole people. You may depend upon it, fellow-citizens, that from such a man the true magnitude and proportions of the present conflict are withheld, or if revealed to him that he acquiesces in the results, and is willing to accept the consequences of our failure—a dissolved Union, and a degraded government. Whenever a country is engaged in a struggle for its existence, there is, there can be no alternative but life or death; there is, there can be no division but this; and every citizen must be either of the life party or of the death party. And now, when we are in the midst of just such a struggle, is it not clear that there can be but two parties—the party for the country, and the party against the country?—the party for the war, which shall restore the Union, and the party for a peace which shall divide the Union. Such have been my convictions, and while entertaining and professing upon all subjects of political controversy the opinions which, in political nomenclature, constitute and make me a Democrat, I find nothing in them all which forbids my cordial coöperation even with political opponents for the one paramount object—the preservation of the Union and the Constitution which upholds it. While, therefore, as a politician, I maintain fealty to the distinctive principles of the Democratic party, I apply to my conduct during this war against our Government the rule which requires every good citizen to support his Government. Thus far, fellow-citizens, I have engaged your attention with a few of those considerations, which, however vital to the conduct of the existing war, of a necessity do not partake of that higher importance belonging to an examination of the character of the war, its object and its probable duration. I do not subscribe unconditionally to the opinion so generally entertained, that the war is the production solely of the necessities emergent from the institution of Slavery. It is true, indeed, that a series of successive years had witnessed a rapidly increasing tendency in the North to restrain the further extension of Slavery over the Federal Territory; true, that under the continued agitation of the subject, there was a growing disposition to treat it as both a moral and a social evil. Yet, every evidence confirmed the belief that whatever might be the wish and intent of some to abolish the institution, the conviction of the vast multitude was that it could not be disturbed wherever it was established, and that the Federal Constitution sanctioned its local continuance. These opinions were asserted in various ways, throughout the North, through the resolutions and addresses of both of the two great political parties, and, at length, by the adoption of the resolution reported by Corwin of Ohio, found place in the solemn enactments of the Federal Congress. Certainly, there could therefore have been no reasonable apprehension that Slavery was to be attacked or in any degree molested within the region where it prevailed. Equally unfounded must have been the supposition that there was a general determination in the North to exclude it from every part of the public domain. The history of the day rejects the possibility. The overtures of settlement, the conditions of compromise, the schemes of conciliation, with terms of assurance and guaranty, daily made and discussed, as well within Congress as elsewhere, and as uniformly rejected by the representatives of the South, furnish indubitable proof of the utter extravagance of such a supposition. Indeed, at no time since the adoption of the Constitution had the South more abundant assurance of the safety of their slaves from Northern interference than at the period immediately preceding the commencement of the Rebellion. It could not, therefore, have been that an uncontrollable apprehension lest their rights of property, under the Constitution, in their peculiar Slave chattel should be disturbed, precipitated the South against the Federal Government. The defeat by Southern Senators of the Crittenden Compromise in the Senate, and the announcement by George H. Houston, of Alabama, in the Union Committee of the House, that, if offered, the tender would be rejected by the South even of the power of inscribing their own terms of settlement over the signatures of a Committee, conclusively demonstrate that, [illegible] attacks in the North, upon their local [illegible] nor the anticipation that under Northern [illegible] their Constitutional rights would not be respected, contributed to their departure from the Union. Other causes which reveal a different class of motives are to be consulted for the impulsion of the Seceding States into Rebellion. With but few exceptional intermissions, the South had, from their accession to the Government, influenced its counsels and impressed it with their political characteristics. During the greater part of this period, through the Presidential incumbency either of Southern citizens or of those of the North elected by Southern votes a greater part of the power and of the patronage of the Government had been monopolized by the South. The Federal Congress had come faithfully to inscribe upon the legislation of the country the decrees of Southern legislators, and the Federal Capital had become but a point for their exclusive central resort. But the unprecedented increase of the West had already awakened in them a fearful alarm that a corresponding growth would, at no very distant day, deprive them of their accustomed power in the Government, and transfer to the North-West the balance of power in the electoral college. It should not be forgotten, when pursuing this inquiry, that the commercial position which the growth of the country had assigned to the Southern States was relatively inferior to that of the Northern States. The increased production of their great staple, cotton, had swelled the exports of Northern ports and contributed not only to the bulk of Northern merchandise, but to the superiority of Northern merchants. The North had, in very truth, come to be the factor of the South, both in transmitting the raw material to the foreign market, and in importing the foreign fabric for domestic use. A large Southern indebtedness to Northern merchants was the consequence, and the restlessness of this mercantile subordination experienced no relief from the consciousness that it affected those only as a class who were, in fact, the largest producers. When, therefore, to such an irascible condition of the Southern temperament came the inflammatory consideration of an approaching departure of political power, it requires no very vigorous judgment to perceive that a sense of both commercial inferiority and political impotence must naturally have engendered the desire to avert both, by severing the connexion, which, as they believed, produced them. The evidence of the political history of the South, discloses, such considerations to have influenced her statesmen, from an early day. A systematic and persistent hostility to all measures which could increase the tendency of the North to commercial preponderence, characterized the legislation she most affected. The defeat of all efforts to improve the navigation laws, to provide rivers with buoys, and lakes with harbors, to extend postal facilities, and to secure ocean steam navigation, is attributable to this shameful conspiracy. The coast survey uniformly encountered Southern opposition, the coastwise trade was entertained in all the abomination felt for Yankee bottoms, and the success of their effort to repeal the fishing bounties would as they undoubtedly thought, have crippled Northern enterprise upon the ocean. While such was their policy, observed in Congress, to arrest the progress of the North toward commercial prosperity, organizations were secretly extended through the South, not only for the purpose of effecting its deliverance from the hated Union, but with a view to commercial Southern empire. These organizations, under the various baptisms of Fire-Eaters, Fillibusters, and Secessionists, prosecuted with untiring zeal the predatory scheme of national annexation. All their efforts to this end were unavailing, and all were indiscriminately insignificant, with but one exception. It is true that failure attended the effort of Lopez to seize the Island of Cuba. But the effort, projected under the auspices of the Secessionists of the South, effectually disclosed the first member in this stupendous scheme of a vast Southern Empire, the second member of which was to have been the secession of the Southern States from the Federal Union. Now it is equally impossible to overestimate the consequence of Cuba, either as an accessory to the Southern Rebellion, or as the principal seat of future tropical dominion. As a marine rendezvous or a naval depot, Havana is possessed of immeasurable advantages; and, as an emporium of commerce, statistical tables teach that she has no superior on either continent. The exceeding enterprise of the United States had secured, of the commerce of all Spanish America, but about one seventh part. The remainder, flowing directly through the port of Havana, was distributed between the free City of Bremen, England, and France. The lines of ocean steamers which, departing from Southampton, Havre, and Bremen, ply along the coasts of South America, the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea, continue to pour the commerce of those vast waters through the lap of Havana into the marts of Europe. And I deem it not extravagant to affirm that the people of this continent, whose kindred shall occupy Havana, will at no remote future command the commerce of the basin of the Mississippi, of the Gulf of Mexico, of both coasts of South America, and reaching over the Isthmus will make tributary the untold traffic of insular and continental Asia. Upon such a magnificent scale has been projected the scheme of Southern empire. The failure of Lopez is not, however, to be accepted as an abandonment of the adventure. Its apparent effect has been only to promote to the first place in order of events the Rebellion which had been ranked second in the general plan. It is probable that the contingency of Southern independence would signal the revival of the effort to acquire Cuba, and the possible accomplishment of the original design to create and establish upon the basis of the cotton staple the foundations of a commercial empire which may compete with the North for the trade of the West, and shake the seats of Northern power. But, while these visions of stupendous national aggrandizement have enticed the South upon its course of rebellion, we are not to overlook the important underlying principle of revolt which the institution of Slavery had implanted at the very base of Southern growth. And, whatever the intents by which they were directly actuated, it is perceptible that Southern polity, as affected by peculiarity of social and domestic life, and Southern habits, as induced by the peculiarity of their agencies of labor offer the remote causes of the divergence of the Southern States from political sympathy and association with the Northern. Now, if such are the causes and the object of the war, the most obvious considerations will apply to the question of its probable duration. It cannot be supposed that the exasperation of more than two years of mutual devastation of territory and destruction of life, has inclined to settlement and compromise, a people who rejected, not only at the commencement of the strife, every overture of composition, but to whom the very object of their pursuit forbade the possibility of peace, except upon the recognition of their independence. Nor, in my opinion, does the imagination that a large number of the citizens of the South are solicitous for a restoration of the Union, contribute anything to the probability, through peaceful negotiations. If there are now any considerable number of the Southern population inclined to re-establish their former political relations, there certainly must have been a larger number before two years of hostilities had alienated their affections and embittered their feelings. Is it, therefore, to be supposed that the Rebellion, which was inaugurated notwithstanding any number of opponents, however large the number, or respectable their character, can be quieted and repressed when two years of the Rebellion have accumulated its strength, and reduced both the number and strength of its opponents. Evidently, then, we consult our senses, for the probable determination of the Rebels as to the termination of the war, we will be taught that the recognition of a Southern Confederacy or the utter exhaustion of the South, are the only terms they entertain for its limits, and the return of peace. On the other hand, if we direct our enquiries to the people of the North, we are thus restrained to but the single interrogation, Are you prepared to admit a Southern Confederacy? It is quite idle, in my judgment, to anticipate the restoration of the Union through mutual concession and compromise. These instrumentalities were employed before the opening of the war, when only, if ever, they could have been successful. They failed and were rejected then, and have since daily become of less consideration. The question is one of victory or defeat. This is the single question to which the war is directed, and to which our energies should be addressed. I cannot believe that the North is complacently settling into the contemplation of repose secured by defeated armies and a divided Union. Rather would I believe that a firmer purpose and a more vigorous effort are the determination of those who are striving for the integrity of the Government, and the perpetuity of the Constitution and laws. Nor can it be affirmed that these heroic qualities are not wanting. The fatal error of the war has been its continual temporization with the policy of war, its constant tendency to a great peace establishment. The clamor of the wranglers has arisen above the clangor of arms, and an intrigue of the Cabinet engaged attention more closely than a campaign in the field. To struggle, seems to have been supposed to be the utmost attainable, and to conquer appears to have been some nebulous and partially-defined idea of the future. The great rebellion raging before us, and threatening to engulf liberty, law, and institutions, has been contemplated with a philosophical interest truly, but with no apparent view to the employment of means adequate to its suppression. The volcano has been pelted with pebble stones, and our rulers have expected that the eruption would subside. Let them have done with this folly. Let them, though at the latest, address themselves to the policy of victory—multiply men, increase armies, employ Generals, and use all according to their value in war for the purpose of victory, and not as the exponents of ideas without value, and the representatives of mere political opinions. For two years the complexional difference between soldiers was allowed to impede victory, and that when applied to the very class on which the Rebellion depends for subsistence. The world knows that one million seven hundred thousand black warriors are held in servile bondage in the Southern revolted States, exceeding by four hundred thousand their one million three hundred thousand white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. And the world knows, too, that the organization of these one million seven hundred thousand black slaves alone into fighting armies would, at the period of its accomplishment, have at any time, resolved the question of the war. Let us hope that the recognition of this truth, though tardy, will conduct the country toward the hoped for success. Nor, should discouragement be suffered to infuse doubt of the result. They who anticipated a speedy and triumphant termination of this bloodiest of all wars, knew but little of human endurance. The wars in which millions engage are not wars of a day. They involve interests so vast, and invoke forces so colossal, that long periods of time are frequently necessary to awaken the interest and to apply the force. We derive the science of war from Europe. Let us also study its practice upon that vast theater. Reviewing, then, all of which record is made, not one which involved interests of magnitude can be compressed within seven years. The theses of Luther lighted a conflagration which raged during the thirty years' war. And yet, the armies engaged and the resources of the belligerents were vastly inferior to ours, while the interests involved were hardly more vital; and the martial skill of the combatants, at the least, was not less conspicuous. Doubtless there are many vicissitudes yet to be endured. The devastating march may waste our fields and invade our homes; but to falter then would be recreancy, as to falter now would be disgrace. There is nothing, therefore, in the protraction of the war that is not predicable of all wars, and there can be nothing in domestic invasion but, I hope, an incentive to greater earnestness. The theme in controversy, fellow-citizens, and now debated on the fields of war, is the mightiest that can claim the attention of man. It is not simply whether a portion of the constituent essence of a representative government shall be permitted to withdraw. It is more than this. It is whether a government charged with the destinies of a race, the custodian of a high civilization, and the only implement for subjecting a continent to the arts of peace, the lights of science and the ameliorating influences of Christian culture, shall be broken into fragments and wrecked. And we all are participants in this fiery discussion—actors upon a stage where the history of the coming years is in rehearsal. Great are our responsibilities, and fearful our obligations.

The inheritance of the right of self-government was safely transmitted to us by our fathers. The responsibility of preserving the trust in our generation, and the obligation of its secure descent to our children, rest heavily upon us. Let us all so act in the issue before us that each will be cheered at the last with the consciousness of a high duty discharged, and the God of nations will not fail to determine that issue aright.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen.

[OFFICIAL. STATED SESSION...Monday, July 6, 1863.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Councilmen Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Remonstrance of the owners of lots in Seventy-ninth street, between the Fifth avenue and the East River, against having the street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By the PRESIDENT:

Remonstrance of the property owners on Seventy-ninth street, between Tenth avenue and Broadway, against the regulating, curbing, guttering, and flagging the sidewalks of Seventy-ninth street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the PRESIDENT:

Petition of the Vestrymen, &c., of Calvary Church for remission of assessment for paving Fourth avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman WEBSTER:

Petitions (four in number) for redress against the abuses of the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman HAYES:

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Williamson, Griffith & Company, of Nos. 270 and 272 West street, and Nos. 35, 37, 39, and 41 Desbrosses street to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'BRIEN—

Resolved, That Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman REPPER—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Terence McLaughlin to keep a coal box in front of his premises, number forty-five East Twenty-fifth street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted:

By Councilman RUSSELL:

Whereas, A messenger is necessary in the Bureau of the Public Administrator, for the purpose of serving papers, making deposits and transmitting documents to the several departments of the City Government,

Resolved, That the Public Administrator in the city of New-York, be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Messenger in the office at an annual salary of $500, to be paid by the Comptroller of this city monthly, said salary to commence on the 1st day of July, inst.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman HEALY:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Armand for the sum of $124, being arrears of salary as Inspector of Incumbrances from the 16th of October, 1862, to July 31, 1863, he receiving salary at the rate of $2 50 per diem in lieu of the $3 the salary fixed by ordinance of the Common Council, July 24, 1861, the same to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman MURRAY:

Resolved, That the annual salary of the Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and it is hereby increased from $3,000 to $5,000, and that the annual salary of the Water Purveyor, in same Department, be increased from $2,500 to $3,500 the increased salary in each case to date from January 1, 1863, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman HAYES—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to erect a fire hydrant in Mulberry street, between Spring and Prince streets, in the center of the block.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure depot for wood and coal for steam fire-engines doing duty in upper districts.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure new carriage for Hose Company No. 37.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring in purchase steam fire-engine recently built for Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution giving the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York, the right to lay mains for conducting gas, &c.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with certificate designating The *New-York Daily News* and *New-York Tribune* as the additional papers authorized to publish the advertisements mentioned in section 2 of Chapter 227, of the laws of 1863.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, being their semi-annual report for the year 1863.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

(For which see document number —.)

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting the Auditor's report for the quarter ending June 30, 1863.

Which was received, and 1,500 copies ordered to be printed in document form.

(For which see document number —.)

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of Treasury balance to June 30, 1863.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments, &c., to families of volunteer soldiers, for the fortnight ending June 27, 1863.

Received and directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures to July 1, 1863.

Received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, asking the passage of "An ordinance to amend the seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinance of the City of New-York, of 1859," so as to create an additional Clerkship in the Department.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Seventeenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the preamble and resolution proposed by the Committee on National Affairs, relative to the death of Admiral Foote, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the National Academy of Design for permission to erect a projecting doorway, pedestals and stoop in front of their new building, northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, with resolution that permission be given to the National Academy of Design to construct upon the building on the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue a doorway, projecting one foot, and two pedestals, thirty feet high, projecting twelve feet, all on the Twenty-third street front of said building.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Raphael Lewenthal to occupy a space not to exceed two feet from the front of the premises No. 134 West Eighty-sixth street, to exhibit painted shades, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be granted to J. L. Douglass to display a sign in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp-post in front of Nos. 3, 13, and 23 Pine street, immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of photographic materials, and the storing of aquafortis, ether, gun cotton, &c., to be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Bill of Sunday *Times* for advertising, amounting to $70 80, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of *The N. Y. Sunday Times* for the sum of $70 80, for publishing sundry reports of the Common Council previous to the 15th June, 1863.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to $12, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs on the occasion of the reception of the 69th Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to $12, for services rendered at the reception of the 6th Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Joel C. Stevens, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing W. Sterling Yard in his stead.

(By Board of Aldermen, June 22, resignation accepted and resolution adopted).

(By Board of Councilmen, June 22, resignation accepted and resolution amended by striking out the name of W. S. Yard, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and, as amended, adopted).

(By the Board of Councilmen, June 29, Board of Aldermen requested to return to the Board of Councilmen the above paper).

(By Board of Aldermen, July 2, request of Board of Councilmen complied with.

Councilman HAYES moved to reconsider the action of June 22, by which the resolution was amended and carried, and the amendment was then withdrawn by Councilman Hayes, and the resolution was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalk in front of Nos. 428, 430, 434, 436, 438, 446, 448 and 450 Tenth avenue be flagged to the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the carriage way in Ferry street, from Fourth street to Waverly place, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the Ninth avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the city, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Eighty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and re-flagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where required, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-sixth street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be given to Dennis Ryer, to place a watering trough on his premises, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be granted to George C. Farmer to receive and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of his premises at the foot of West Twenty-third street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Preamble reciting the decease of Col. M. K. Bryan, of the 175th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, killed at Port Hudson, and that his remains are expected in a day or two from New-Orleans, with resolutions, first, that the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to these honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment; and second, that the Committee on National Affairs take this opportunity of commending the high soldierly qualities of deceased, and offering to his family their condolence for so deep a loss.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Finance to ascertain and report on the justice of settling the claims of James P. Abbott and others, for services rendered as Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens, to the date of the corporation of their respective successors in office, by the Board of Aldermen, and that the said Committee recommend such action in relation to said claims as they shall deem just to the demand and beneficial to the interest of the Corporation in relation thereto.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Councilman WEBSTER moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Taxes of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Schermerhorn, Trustee of the Fiftieth Street North Western Presbyterian Church, for the sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-six cents to enable him to pay tax on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman WEBSTER moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of $145, to be in full for loss of horse, and so forth, from the pier foot of Gansevoort street, on the 19th of September, 1862; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman RUSSELL moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments with resolution that the sum of $97 35 be donated to Henry Stellmeyer, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment upon his property, south-west corner of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, for sewer in Second avenue, and that the Clerk of Arrears be authorized to receive said sum in full payment of the lien created by said assessment, and vacate and discharge the same.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman HAYES moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that permission be given to Hecker & Brother to deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises in Cherry and Water streets during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman WEBSTER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, the Communication from the City Inspector, with an ordinance to amend the seventh chapter of the revised ordinances of the City of New-York of 1859.

Which was carried.

The motion to refer was withdrawn.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of $300, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions, passed relative to the Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guards, Colonel Milton Cogswell; Forty-second New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. James H. Ball, Capt. Julius Wahle and Capt. John P. Dodge of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and Capt. James Heagland of the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Major Wm. Hergan of Meagher's Irish Brigade; and Capt. Juan Pedo de Bernabe of the Spanish frigate Carmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to make a contract with Mr. George Tompson to furnish a sufficient number of his patent regulator gas burners for the use of the public buildings and street lamps, for the purpose of giving a more uniform light.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, the President, Councilmen Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, and Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford and Fitzgerald—2.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital for the sum of $1,000, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, the President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce, and Repper—13.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, and Fitzgerald—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello for the sum of $140, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, and Brice—16.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—4.

Councilman HEALY moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was approved January 3, 1863, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of $1,000, which failed to receive votes sufficient to authorize the Comptroller to pay it, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for indigent Women and Children for the sum of $1,000, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, the President, Councilmen Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell and Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster and Joyce—5.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently Councilman McConnell moved to take the same up for consideration.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in.

Which was adopted by the following vote, to wit:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Councilmen Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Russell—1.

Councilman Gross was then called to the chair.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis for the sum of $766, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the amount to account of Donations.

Which was lost for the want of a sufficient number of votes, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Councilman McGrath—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terance P. Smith, for the sum of $208, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, for receiving the Duryea Zouaves, Scott Life Guard, First Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Thirty-first Regiment, Thirty-second Regiment, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Sixth Regiment (Wilson's Zouaves), Fifteenth Regiment (Engineer Corps), New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—17.

Councilman MURRAY called up General Order No. 392, being a resolution that the salary of the second clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be paid at the rate of $1,250 per annum, to take effect from January 1st, 1863, and charge the same to amount of City Contingencies.

Councilman FITZGERALD moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "per annum" the following words, viz: "And also the salary of the first clerk in said Bureau at $1,500 per annum."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—19.

Negative—The President.

Councilman KEENAN moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Boards of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of $588 95 be donated to the Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property, southwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of said incorporation for said amount, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, the President, Councilmen Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Brady—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that a Special Committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of $10,000 be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Which was lost for the want of a sufficient number of votes, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, and Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Councilman McGrath—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terance P. Smith, for the sum of $208, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, for receiving the Duryea Zouaves, Scott Life Guard, First Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Thirty-first Regiment, Thirty-second Regiment, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Sixth Regiment (Wilson's Zouaves), Fifteenth Regiment (Engineer Corps), New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—17.

Councilman MURRAY called up General Order No. 392, being a resolution that the salary of the second clerk to the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be paid at the rate of $1,250 per annum, to take effect from January 1st, 1863, and charge the same to amount of City Contingencies.

Councilman FITZGERALD moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "per annum" the following words, viz: "And also the salary of the first clerk in said Bureau at $1,500 per annum."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—19.

Negative—The President.

Councilman KEENAN moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Boards of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of $588 95 be donated to the Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable them to pay sundry assessments against their property, southwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of said incorporation for said amount, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, the President, Councilmen Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Brady—1.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that a Special