Latest News by the Steamer Scotia.

PROCLAMATION TO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS—EXPEDITION BY THE WALLACHIAN AUTHORITIES—DEFEAT OF THE POLES—ANOTHER ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

WARSAW, July 14, 1863.

The National Government has issued a proclamation promising 15 rubles and perfect liberty to serve or not to every Russian soldier who shall desert with arms in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, which is in the Russian language, were distributed yesterday.

The National Government has also issued the following passport regulations:

ARTICLE I. All citizens traveling abroad or in the interior of the country must be provided with passports.

ART. II. The Town Captain will furnish passes to the citizens of Warsaw, and the Town or District Chief to the inhabitants of the Provinces.

ART. III. The passport must state the destination of the traveler.

ART. IV. Every person traveling must have a passport; but the same one will suffice for a man, his wife, and children under 15 years of age.

ART. V. Passports will only be given to persons who are absolutely obliged to travel, either on account of their health or on family affairs. Applications for passports must therefore be accompanied by medical certificates or other proofs. An exception, however, will be made in the case of merchants.

ART. VI. Passports to foreign parts will only be given for a period of four months, and to the interior for not longer than six weeks.

ART. VII. Persons producing false medical or other certificates will be fined from 100 to 1,000 florins. In case the interests of the country should suffer thereby, criminal punishment will also be inflicted in accordance with the criminal code of the 2d of June.

ART. VIII. Criminal punishment will likewise be inflicted in cases of forgery or transfer of passports.

ART. IX. Citizens now residing in foreign countries must return immediately, or demand permission to make a longer stay abroad. This demand is to be made within 30 days.

ART. X. Persons not conforming to this decree will be temporarily deprived of their civil rights, and their names published in the official papers.

ART. XI. The national authorities are charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in Warsaw at the sitting of the National Government this 30th day of June, 1863.

BUCHARREST, July 16, 1863.

Four hundred Poles and some Englishmen left Yonichta on board an English steamer and disembarked on the 10th inst, between Reni and Ismail.

The instructions received with regard to this expedition by the Wallachian authorities and troops were to employ persuasion and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost.

Their conciliatory efforts, however, not being attended with any result, a fight took place, which lasted five hours and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded.

The loss of the Poles was 16 killed, including two officers and 31 wounded. The Roumains had 18 killed and 45 wounded. Among the latter were two officers.

The arms used by the Poles were of English manufacture, and of superior quality.

After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Roumains started in pursuit of their adversaries.

MARSEILLES, July 18, 1863.

Letters received here from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna had commenced.

Black columns of smoke were ascending from the crater.

This phenomenon is exceedingly rare.

BOMBAY, June 24, 1863.

Shirtings 8¼ lb 10r. @ 10r. 12a. Mule Twist 40r., 2 annas higher and in good demand. Cotton Broach 505r. Sawginned Dharwa 555r. Copper Sheeting declining. Copper Tile quiet. Mal. Opium 1,610r. per chest. Exchange on London, six months, first class credits 2/0¼. Freights: Cotton to Liverpool 50/.

The ship Patterson has been totally lost off Bombay with a full cargo.

The English mail of the 3d instant has not yet arrived.

CALCUTTA, June 23—Shirtings, 8¼ lb, active but unchanged. Mule Twist, 40/; market improving. Copper Sheathing declined 4 annas. Better accounts have been received of the new Indigo crop. Linseed firm. Rice quiet. Exchange on London, first class, credits, 2/0¼. Freights to London for Seeds, 80/.

The English Dispatch to Russia.

The following is Earl Russell's dispatch to the Russian Government on the Polish question, containing the famous "six points:"—

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

Foreign Office, June 17th, 1863.

MY LORD: Her Majesty's Government have considered with the deepest attention the dispatch of Prince Gorchakoff of the 26th of April, which was placed in my hands by Baron Brunnow on the 2nd of May.

Her Majesty's Government are not desirous, any more than Prince Gorchakoff, of continuing a barren discussion. I will, therefore, pass over all the controversy regarding my previous dispatch; I will not endeavor in the present communication to fix the precise meaning of the article regarding Poland in the treaty of Vienna, nor will I argue, as Prince Gorchakoff seems to expect I should do, that there is only one form under which good government can be established. Still less will I call in question the benevolent intentions of the enlightened Emperor, who has already in a short time effected such marvelous changes in the legal condition of his Russian subjects.

Her Majesty's Government are willing with the Emperor of Russia to seek a practical solution of a difficult and most important problem.

Baron Brunnow, in presenting to me Prince Gorchakoff's dispatch, said: "The Imperial Cabinet is ready to enter upon an exchange of ideas upon the ground and within the limits of the treaties of 1815."

Her Majesty's Government are thus invited by the Government of Russia to an exchange of ideas upon the basis of the treaty of 1815, with a view to the pacification and permanent tranquillity of Poland.

Before making any definite proposals, it is essential to point out that there are two leading principles upon which, as it appears to her Majesty's Government, any future government of Poland ought to rest. The first of these is the establishment of confidence in the Government on the part of the governed.

The original views of the Emperor Alexander I. are stated by Lord Castlereagh, who had heard from the Emperor's own lips, in a long conversation, the plan he contemplated.

The plan of the Emperor is thus described by Lord Castlereagh: "To retain the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the small portion to the westward of Kalisch, which he meant to assign to Prussia, erecting the remainder, together with the Polish provinces formerly dismembered, into a kingdom, under the dominion of Russia, with a national administration congenial to the sentiments of the people."

The whole force of this plan consists in the latter words.

Whether power is retained in the hands of one, as in the old monarchy of France, or divided among a select body of the aristocracy, as in the Republic of Venice—or distributed among a sovereign, a house of peers, and a representative assembly, as in England—its virtue and strength must consist in its being a "National Administration congenial to the sentiments of the people."

The Emperor Alexander II., speaking of the institutions he has given, says, "As to the future, it necessarily depends on the confidence with which these institutions will be received on the part of the kingdom."

Such an Administration as Alexander I. intended, such confidence as Alexander II. looked for, unhappily do not exist in Poland.

The next principle of order and stability must be found in the supremacy of law over arbitrary will. Where such supremacy exists, the subject or citizen may enjoy his property or exercise his industry in peace, and the security he feels as an individual will be felt in its turn by the Government under which he lives.

Partial tumults, secret conspiracies, and the interference of cosmopolite strangers, will not shake the firm edifice of such a Government.

This element of stability is likewise wanting in Poland. The religious liberty guaranteed by the solemn declarations of the Empress Catherine, the political freedom granted by the deliberate charter of the Emperor Alexander I., have alike been abrogated by succeeding Governments, and have been only partially revived by the present Emperor.

It is no easy task to restore the confidence which has been lost, and to regain the peace which is now everywhere broken.

Her Majesty's Government would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace and restore obedience.

In present circumstances it appears to her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the bases of pacification:

I. Complete and general amnesty.

II. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) November 1815.

III. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration having the confidence of the country.

IV. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship.

V. The Polish language recognized in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education.

VI. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted after calm and full deliberation.

But it is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable.

Your Lordship has sent me an extract from the *St. Petersburg Gazette* of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your Lordship in return extracts from London newspapers giving accounts of atrocities equally horrible committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority.

It is not for her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggerations of hostile parties.

Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated?

In an ordinary war the successes of the fleets and armies who fight with courage, but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be transferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the latest victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancor and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done, in the name of humanity, by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles of course would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act unless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension.

Tranquillity thus for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal, must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving effect to a treaty to which they were contracting parties.

What her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:

1. The adoption of the six points enumerated as bases of negotiation.

2. A provisional suspension of arms, to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

3. A conference of the eight Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince Gorchakoff.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

Literary.

—"The Life of Jesus," by M. Renan, which has recently been published in Paris, is spoken of by the (London) *Spectator* as "a book that is honest, learned, and vigorous; studded here and there with touches of true genius, and above all, a sincere endeavor to solve the problem which skepticism usually repudiates. M. Renan's purpose differs from that of former skeptical critics mainly in this, that it attempts to reconstruct the life of Christ, though without any supernatural elements, instead of to analyze those elements away; that it strives to restore by the bold strokes of no contemptible art the life-like features of a portrait in which all the most characteristic traditional expressions have been condemned as spurious."

—Professor Edward L. Youmans has a "New Class Book of Chemistry," in course of publication from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The leading feature of this important work is its embodiment of the interesting results of recent investigation in regard to the philosophy of heat, the doctrine of conservation and correlation of forces, the new elements discovered by spectrum analysis, the artificial production of organic substances, and other remarkable details of contemporary scientific progress. It is not intended so much as a special manual for chemists as an exposition of the present state of the science in its practical relations, and in a manner adapted to the purposes of general education.

—The Rev. Dr. Bacon of New-Haven has in preparation a Life of the late Admiral Foote, which will be published early in the Autumn, all the papers of the Admiral having been put at the disposal of Dr. Bacon for this purpose.

—It is proposed to publish by subscription the writings of Madame de Vingut, author of "Naomi Torrente, the History of a Woman," comprising the above named work, with various tales, sketches, and miscellaneous pieces, in a single volume.

A Dastardly Act—A Flag of Truce Ruse.

A correspondent of *The Boston Traveller*, writing from Sharpsburg an account of Gen. Kilpatrick's charge on the enemy's rear guard near Downsville, relates the occurrance of a dastardly act as follows:

On Tuesday, Gen. Kilpatrick got within half a mile of the enemy's rear guard, near Downsville, when our spies discovered that lines of rifle-pits were ready to contest their advance. These works were erected on the brow of quite a large hill, and Gen. Kilpatrick at once resolved to feel the strength of his foe. Two companies of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, B and F, were ordered to charge up the hill to the earthworks, which was done in fine style. As our men dashed in sight the Rebels were seen to throw down their arms and hoist a flag of truce.

Supposing, of course, the enemy had surrendered, they continued on, and when within fifty or sixty feet the entire Rebel force, which must have numbered from 700 to 1,000 men, seized their rifles and fired upon our men, taking them completely by surprise.

Finding the force so much larger than they anticipated, our men gave them a volley and fell back to the main body of cavalry. The Rebels, after completely stripping the victims of their infamous treachery of shoes and stockings, fled to a dense piece of woods three miles beyond, carrying off their dead and wounded. I visited the scene of their hellish plot in order to obtain a list of the casualties, and a more revolting spectacle never presented itself.

In all directions, as far as the eye could reach on the top of the hill, lay the lifeless remains of our brave defenders, the warm blood oozing from their mortal wounds in streams that formed in pools amid the grass, while at their side bleeding lay their faithful chargers, stiff in death, the sharers of their fate.

A knot of soldiers gathered around the bodies of the slain, swearing eternal revenge upon the dastardly assassins who so cowardly shot their heroic comrades, and then bayoneted them. This is a horrible fact, which I witnessed personally—after killing our men, they pierced their bodies with bayonets and swords, robbed the dead of their finger-rings, boots, stockings, hats, and every article of value.

TRUE BRAVERY.—*The New-Orleans Era*, in its history of the investment, siege, and capture of Port Hudson, relates the following incident which occurred during the desperate and unsuccessful assault of the 27th of May:

One incident of the attack is worthy of special mention: Eighty negroes, led by Major Bailey of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, were detailed to carry facines in front of the storming party, and in one or two instances they actually reached the ditch and bridged it with their bundles of sticks. They had no weapons at all, carrying nothing but their facines. It was one of the most gallant actions of the whole field. The negroes belong to the 1st Louisiana Colored Engineers.

REBEL PROTEST AGAINST RETALIATION.—*The Toledo Blade* learns through an officer on guard duty at Johnson's Island, that the recent action of the Rebel authorities in selecting two Union officers to be shot, in retaliation for the execution of Sergt. Graw and Corbin, by order of Gen. Burnside, has caused considerable consternation among the Rebel officers held on the island. On hearing of the proceedings at Richmond, they drew up and signed a remonstrance, which, at their request, has been forwarded to Washington, to be transmitted to Jeff. Davis. Knowing the circumstances of the case referred to, and the probable purpose of our Government, they see no good to themselves in the game of vengeance proposed. What effect their protest may have remains to be seen.

Personal.

—The father of the famous fighting McCook family has just been killed in Ohio in the service of his country, after burying most of his sons, who have fallen in battle. His first loss was in the first Bull Run, where his youngest son, a lieutenant in an Ohio regiment, was shot by a Rebel on refusing a demand to surrender. His next was the death of Brig.-Gen. McCook in one of the Western battles, and then Major-Gen. George McCook, who was murdered by guerrillas near Nashville, while going to the hospital in an ambulance. There have been five sons in the service since the war broke out. Major McCook, the father, was a tall, athletic, white-haired man, full of zeal and daring. The Major was a paymaster in the army, and was on one of the gunboats that went up the river from Cincinnati to intercept Morgan. Major McCook heard that Colonel Frank Gurley, the murderer of his son, the lamented Gen. R. L. McCook, was with Morgan, and he determined to pursue him, and accepted a position on Gen. Judah's staff for that purpose. His impetuosity led him to the advance. He was at the head of Gen. Judah's column early in the morning, when it was ambuscaded, and the noble old man fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He lived two days—made out his will, and dictated messages to his friends. His last words were: "I yield my life a willing sacrifice to my country." Shortly after the battle of Ball's Bluff the Major shouldered a musket and started off up the Potomac from Washington, where he resided, to shoot Rebels "on his own hook." He was in a small battle at Bolivar Hights, near Harper's Ferry, where he boasted of picking off several Rebels, and was himself wounded. He has since been in numerous skirmishes. He was a Douglas Democrat of prominence, but hated the Rebellion with an intensity that only died when he had sacrificed himself and his family for his country.

—*The Germantown Telegraph* narrates the following: "John Burns, over 70 years of age, a resident of Gettysburg, fought throughout the battle of the first day, and was wounded no less than five times—the last shot taking effect in his ankle, wounding him severly. He came up to Col. Wister in the thickest of the fight, shook hands with him, and said he came to help. He was dressed in his best, consisting of a light blue swallow-tailed coat, with brass buttons, corduroy pantaloons, and a stove-pipe hat of considerable hight, all of an ancient pattern, and doubtless an heirloom in the house. He was armed with a regulation musket. He loaded and fired unflinchingly until the last of his five wounds brought him down. He will recover. His little cottage was burned by the Rebels. A purse of $100 has been sent to him from Germantown. Brave John Burns!"

—Col. Basil Duke, one of the captured of Morgan's forces, is a well-known Kentuckian, an old citizen of Covington; and it was his great ability, his skill and audacity, and his thorough acquaintance with the region of country on both sides of the Ohio, that gave to the marauders such impunity and success as they have enjoyed. So says one authority. *The St. Louis Union*, however, believes he was formerly a Police Commissioner of that city, under appointment from Claib. Jackson. He, aided by the other Police Commissioners, organized the police to participate in the capture of the arsenal and the arrest of Union men; and at one time he had forty bunks prepared in the calaboose for the accommodation of the prominent Unionists whom he expected to seize and imprison.

—Caleb M. Dyer, who was shot at Enfield by a returned soldier, was the chief Elder of the Shakers in that town. Thos. Wier, the murderer, had bound out two of his children to the Shakers on going to the war, on condition that he might reclaim them after his return, if they were willing to go with him, by paying their board—otherwise they were to remain until 21 years old. Coming home, Weir claimed the children, but was unable to pay their board. He had been to see Mr. Dyer two or three times before he shot him. This he is said to have done deliberately, and then surrendered himself to the authorities.

—*The Boston Journal* publishes the following "advertisement extraordinary":

"The individual who dropped half of his thumb at the corner of Cooper and North Margin streets, on Tuesday night, may have some interest in knowing that it has been picked up and carefully preserved by a worthy citizen of Ward 5; and the individual in his shirt-sleeves who limped off with a bullet in his hip from a shot near the same neighborhood, on the same night, may receive the brick he gave in exchange for it, by securing the bullet to the Third Police Station."

—Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is on his way East with his family. The Governor goes to Philadelphia to obtain surgical advice for his wife, who has been suffering from a partial loss of sight. A speedy recovery is hoped for by the friends of this estimable lady.

—A woman named Fellows died at Salisbury, N. H., on the 17th inst., in the 101st year of her age. A Mrs. Eastman, the early playmate and life-long companion of the deceased, who was at the funeral, is in the 102d year of her age.

—The Hon. George Brown of *The Toronto Globe* will probably be the Government candidate for Speaker of the new Canadian Parliament.

Horrible Tragedy in California—Parents Destroy their Child and Commit Suicide.

A horrible tragedy occurred in San Francisco on the 2d instant, resulting in the death of Dr. George W. Beers with his wife and child, a little girl ten years of age. Beers and his family occupied rooms on the corner of Stockton and Geary street, and the place having been unusually quiet during the day, the landlady called about 7 o'clock in the evening, when she was shocked at finding the parents lying dead in the front, and the little girl in the adjoining room.

Upon making an examination, it would appear that the parents, having resolved upon the suicide, had administered strychnine to their child, and the mother, either at the same time or subsequently, took a similar dose of the poison. From investigation, it was also apparent that the father, to end the sufferings of his child, or while her cries had taken an iron weight, usually attached to window-pulleys, and fractured her skull; it was also apparent that the same instrument had been used in putting an end to the wife's sufferings, there being similar marks about her head, and the pillow being saturated with blood.

The husband and father then disposing himself upon the bed with his wife, having previously arranged a bucket at the bedside, with an instrument from his pocket surgical case, severed the artery at the wrist of his right arm, and holding it over the vessel placed at the bedside, literally bled to death, the ordinary sized bucket being nearly filled.

Upon examination by the Coroner, Dr. Sheldon, among other things, were found the following letters written by the deceased just before the commission of the terrible act. The first, which is addressed to the parties who keep the house, is as follows:

"MR. AND MRS. BARRY: Please take charge of all our effects, and sell them for your own benefit, except which do not let out of your hands until you may have an opportunity to send them to Mrs. Julia P. Douglas, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. State. I am feeling that my wife is really soon to pass away from me, and difficulties are accumulating around me that I cannot withstand. GEO. W. BEERS.

"Also keep the writing-desk, and burn the letters. See that the letter under this reaches its destination."

The following is the letter referred to:

"DR. F. TUTHILL: Dr. will you please send the inclosed to its destination as a last act of kindness. "GEO. W. BEERS."

The letter inclosed was addressed to Mrs. Julia C. Douglas, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is as follows:

"MY DEAR WIFE'S MOTHER: I take your daughter with me, rather than see her die by inches, as her father did, before my eyes. Pardon the act, for we have endured much for each other's sake. GEO. W. BEERS."

The last heard from these parties, by the other occupants of the house, was about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. As they lived rather secluded, maintaining but little intercourse with others, and their room never being open to receive visitors before a late hour in the afternoon, but little was thought of its quiet condition, until the discovery was made in the manner mentioned.

It is said that mortification at his ill success in these lectures which he had advertised, combined with evident want and destitution, was the exciting cause of this horrible act.

The reports of the Women's Convention held in Dr. Cheever's Church, in May last, are now ready, and may be had for 25 cents, on application at the office of the Loyal National League, No. 20 Cooper Institute. There is bound up with the reports an appendix containing many interesting letters of loyal women from different sections of the country; also the resolutions and action of the League at their weekly meetings. The ladies are also prepared to furnish the Hon. Robert Dale Owen's Tract, "Emancipation is Peace," published by them by the Loyal Publication Society, at 50 cents per hundred. By order of

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

Board of Councilmen.

OFFICIAL.] SPECIAL SESSION, July 27, 1863.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call, viz:

MORGAN JONES, esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering such subjects as may come before the Board for its action. Very respectfully,

JAMES HAYES, JOHN BRICE,
JAMES SANDFORD, FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN G. HAVILAND, JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
MICHAEL C. GROSS, JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN MCCONNELL, JOHN P. GAW,
PATRICK H. KEENAN, SAMUEL S. WEBSTER,
JOHN HEALY, CHARLES RILEY,
WILLIAM JOYCE.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

Present—Morgan Jones, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Petition of Inspectors on Dumping Grounds, for increase of wages.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster presented the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors, and the Assistant-Inspectors of the several dumping grounds connected with the department of the City Inspector, be, and the same is hereby increased as follows: The Inspector's pay, $3 per diem; the Assistant-Inspector, $2 50 per diem; the same to take effect from the 1st day of June, 1863, such increase to be charged to the approbation of the city contingencies.

Laid over.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Petition for adjustment of assessment for sewer in Canal street, between Centre street and the Bowery. Referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman HOUGHTALIN—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to $20, for expenses on account of funeral of Capt. Joyce, 88th Regiment New-York Volunteers Irish Brigade. Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman HOUGHTALIN—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to $51, for expenses on account of funeral expenses of Capt. Patrick F. Clowrey, 61st Regiment New-York Volunteers. Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman HOUGHTALIN—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to $57 50, for funeral expenses incurred by Capt. Kavanagh, 63d Regiment New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade. Referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By the PRESIDENT—

Petition of B. R. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, for a donation. Referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

By Councilman REPPER—

Petition of the Morgan Iron Works to extend the pier in front of their property foot of Ninth street, East River. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman HOUGHTALIN—

Petition of K. Tuscke, to dig a well in front of Nos. 11 and 13 Hubert street. Prayer of petitioner granted.

By Councilman GROSS—

Petition of the Colonel of the 8th Regiment New-York Volunteers, for a donation of $10,000, to aid in recruiting that regiment. Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to remove the two gas lamps in Sixth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, the church for which said lamps were fitted up having been taken down. Adopted.

By Councilman MCGRATH—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Hose Company No. 45, to be within the following boundaries: Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, First avenue and Avenue A. Laid over.

By Councilman HAYES—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a new firearm bell for Spring street bell-tower. Laid over.

By Councilman HAYES—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby, given to Mathew Daly to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in front of his premises in First avenue, between One hundred-and-fifteenth and One hundred-and-sixteenth streets, the same to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a gas lamp to be fitted up and lighted in Broadway alley, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Adopted.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a gas lamp placed in Tryon-row, between Centre and Chatham-streets.

Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman M'GRATH—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Engine Company No. 37, on the lot now owned by the city in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second-avenues, to be similar in all respects to house of Engine Company No. 48. Laid over.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged and refloored where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a gas lamp post fitted up in Chambers street, north side, midway between the first and second post east of Broadway. Adopted.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That section 20, article 2, chapter 6 of the revised ordinances of 1858, relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto, to wit:

There shall also be one clerk to be called the Sewer Permit Clerk, whose duties shall be to issue and keep a record of all permits for the construction of house connections with sewers, and who shall also perform such other duties as said Board may from time to time direct, and who shall receive therefor an annual salary of $—, and salary for the present year to be paid from the appropriation under the head of city contingencies. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the pay of foremen employed in the City Inspector's Department for cleaning streets, be, and the same is hereby, increased to the sum of $2 50 per day. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman GAW—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Weisburn for the sum of $75, for services rendered at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the Sixth District, as Visitor for the months of January and February, 1863, the same to be taken from the appropriation for the Volunteer Family Aid Fund. Laid over.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $[illegible], the same to be paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies"—in favor of Cornelius Corson, for compiling the minutes of the Common Council of 1862, as certified to the Comptroller by the Clerk of the Common Council finally passed, over the Mayor's veto, on January 3, 1863, payment now being withheld by the Comptroller for the reason that the original resolution received but a majority vote in the Board of Councilmen, on its first passage, whereas, in their judgment, the same required a three-fourth vote of both Boards.

By the President:

Whereas, Of the many who deserved well of their country by means of their heroic conduct in the recent battles none stands more conspicuous than Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who, leaving a sick bed to take command of his corps, led them to battle and to victory, receiving on the field while gallantly heading his command a serious wound, being struck in the leg by a common ball, which necessitated the amputation of the limb; and, whereas, whether in the vigor of health or on the bed of illness, the true soldier can ask no higher reward than to receive from his countrymen a substantial token in recognition of services; and, whereas, the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, speaking for the citizens of the great commonwealth which they represent, owe it to themselves and to their constituents to fully recognize the services of those of her valiant sons who distinguish themselves in the field in the great struggle now in progress, which recognition not only gratifies those who are thus honored, but tends to incite others to merit similar reward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the City of New-York are emphatically due, through her corporate representatives—the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council—and are hereby tendered to Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for his bravery as a soldier and his conduct as an officer, and that a special Committee of three members of each Board be appointed to have this preamble and resolution suitably engrossed and presented to the distinguished officer for whom they are intended.

Resolved, That in further recognition of the services of Major-Gen. Sickles, that said special Committee be and are hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to him a gold medal of appropriate character and properly inscribed. Laid over.

By Councilman HAYES.

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, June 16, 1862, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build a new engine for Engine Company No. 40, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 19, be amended to read steam fire-engine.

Laid over.

By Councilman JOYCE.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietors of the premises Nos. 307 and 311 Washington street to display goods on the stoop attached to their building, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue, in Forty-third street, south side, be fenced and sidewalks flagged. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That the ordinance to pave Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, from gutter to gutter, be amended to read from curb to curb. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for digging out and fitting up cellar of Atlantic Hose Company No. 15.

Laid over.

By Councilman MCGRATH—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a new bell tower in Twenty-second street, on the lot where the bell tower recently stood, to be similar in all respects to the one in Fifty-first street.

Laid over.

By Councilman WEBSTER:

Bills of G. Griffiths for music furnished for funerals and receptions since May 1, 1863, as follows:

May 8—Reception of Dwyer's Zouaves	$153
8—Banquet of Dwyer's Zouaves	50
11—Reception of Fourth Street Life Guard by Thirteenth regiment	101
12—Reception of Fire regiment by Seventh regiment	226
12—Banquet of Fire regiment	50
20—Reception of One-hundred-and-seventy-second regiment	145
20—Banquet of One-hundred-and-seventy-second regiment	40
5—Reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, by Seventh regiment	230
5—Reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiment by Twenty-third regiment	81
8—Reception of Seventh regiment	239
Dec. 23, 1862—Funeral of Major Horgan, Sixty-ninth regiment	69
May 13, 1863—Funeral of Colonel Ringgold Ninth regiment	153
Total	$1,538

Laid over.

By Councilman REPPER—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Second street, opposite the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, Nos. 252 and 254, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Laid over.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the President and Secretary of each of the railroad companies having their terminus in this city, also to the agents of the several steamboat companies running to Boston, Albany, and Philadelphia, with a neatly-bound "Manual" for the year 1863.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman MURRAY—

Resolved, That Eleventh avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted. Laid over.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, That Section 43 of the ordinance of the city relating to the City Inspector's Department be amended to read as follows:

Section 43. There shall be an officer in this bureau to be called the Superintendent of Night Scavengers, Carts and Dumping Piers, whose duty it shall be to inspect all night scavengers' carts and superintend the removal of night soil at the several piers set apart for that purpose, who shall receive an annual salary of $1,500. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman HOUGHTALIN—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Morton street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman GROSS—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks and other public places belonging to the City of New-York. Adopted.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That permission be given to B. McKing to put two bay windows in the house in the course of erection on the south-east corner of Thirty-fifth street and Park avenue, the same not to extend over three feet. Adopted.

By Councilman MCCONNELL—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and they are hereby directed to raise and relay the cross-walk on the south-west corner of Ridge and Grand streets. Adopted.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Garret Delorest to erect a bay window on the building north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, said bay window not to project from the house more than three feet. Adopted.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in the sum of $50 in favor of James Benecum, in compensation for loss of horse, drowned July 6, 1863, from Pier No. 27, North River.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Wannemacher's band, for music furnished on the 4th of July, amounting to $150.

Referred to Special Committee on the celebration of the 4th of July.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Resolved, That little Twelfth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted. Laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman MURRAY—

Petition for a sewer in Ninth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

In connection therewith Councilman MURRAY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Laid over.

By Councilman GROSS—

Petition of carmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department for an increase of rates of cartage.

In connection therewith, Councilman GROSS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby, directed to pay the carmen in their employ the sum of $3 50 per day, to take effect from the 16th day of July, 1863. Laid over.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby, given to Thomas Maher & Co. to extend the sign in front of No. 131 Barrow street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council. Adopted.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Resolved, That West street, from Hammond to Hoboken street, be regulated and graded immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted. Laid over.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted. Laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second quarterly report for the year 1863, which was received, and the usual number of copies directed to be printed in document form.

For which see document.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance to July 1, 1863. Received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a statement of treasury balance to June 11, 1863. Received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with a statement of treasury balance to July 25. Received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with a statement of Volunteer Relief Fund for the fortnight ending July 11, 1863. Received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to appropriation for advertising for the Common Council for 1863. Received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution and ordinance providing for the paving of E st Forty-eighth street, between Lexington and Second avenues, with belgian pavement, which was read, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, published in the one or more papers employed by the Corporation, and referred to the Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Councilman WEBSTER