Machinery.

FOR SALE—A WORSTED BRAID FACTORY—8 Braid Machines, 50 Carriers, and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of Worsted Braids. Apply at No. 193 West Forty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE, at No. 65 Park-st., 6 STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS—40, 30, 20, 15, 10 and 5-horse power, with governor, if required. WM. McKENZIE.

JACQUARD MACHINES, manufactured and applied to power or hand looms.
ALMORAL SKIRT LOOMS, made and altered to weave any length of skirts. FINDINGS for Skirt Weaving in all its Branches.
EMPIRE SUSPENDER and TAPE LOOMS, also Locomite Weave for any kind of narrow goods, made to order.
LOOMS FOR SUSPENDER STRAPS, with button holes, on the most approved plan. Machinery for the manufacture of Dress Trimmings. Manufactured and for sale by W. F. DILLINGER, No. 1,621 North Second-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HARRISON BOILER a SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The new Steam Generator combines essential advantages IN ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION, in first cost and cost of repairs, durability, economy of fuel, facility of locomotion and transportation, not attained by any other boiler.
It is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each eight inches in external diameter and three-eighths of an inch thick. These spheres are held together by wrought-iron bolts with caps at the ends. This form is the strongest known. Its strength to resist internal pressure is very great—more assured as it is by touching or electric, which proves the strength of the wrought-iron boiler plate above 40 per cent. Every boiler is tested by hydraulic pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. IT CANNOT BE BURST UNDER ANY PRACTICAL STEAM PRESSURE.
Under pressure which might cause rupture in ordinary boilers, every joint in this becomes a safety valve. No other steam generator possesses the property of relief under extreme pressure without injury to itself, and thus preventing disaster.
It is not offered as a patent medicine, which soon destroys the wrongdoer, but is used. Misdescriptions occur from this cause. It has economy in fuel equal to the best boilers, arising from the large extent and nearness to the fire of its heating surface, as also from the waved line of the surface which, thoroughly mixing the gases, induces better combustion, and breaking the flame, causes the heat to be more effectively absorbed than in the ordinary tubular or cylinder boiler.
It can be manufactured and sold at less than half the prices superbly finished than the ordinary generator, and is not liable to priming or explosion.
It is easily transported, and may be taken apart so that a man of good weight may pass in parts. In difficult places of access the largest boiler may be set through an opening one foot square.
It is easily cleaned inside and out. Under ordinary circumstances it is free from permanent deposit by blowing the water entirely out, under full pressure, once a week. It requires no special skill to attend it, and is not injured by being allowed to run dry with great facility.
Its parts are uniform in shape and size. When removed the entire boiler remains as good as new. The greater part of the boiler will have to be in no instance entirely used.
For the mining districts of California, Colorado and Nevada, it is without a rival in the facility for transportation, as it may be taken apart, so that no single piece shall weigh more than 100 pounds, and yet when put together it will bear twice the pressure of the ordinary cylinder boiler without being increased in bulk. The plan of fuel may be used, from the most expensive to refuse and dust. There are over 200 of these boilers now in use, some of them in the best establishments in England and in this country. Drawings and specifications free of charge. For circulars or letters address JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining United States Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADAMANTINE BRICK PRESS is the ONLY BRICK PRESS that uses the PERFORATOR or EXTRACTS THE AIR FROM THE CLAY while under process of pressing.
THE ADAMANTINE PRESS IS THE only machine that is capable of making pressed BRICK THAT WILL NEITHER CRACK, CHECK, or WARP IN SEASONING. All others that profess to do so are mistaken, and we caution the public against their impositions. L. C. WOODRUFF, President, No. 175 Broadway.

Dry Goods.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 720 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's Cloaks and Suits, Infants' Wardrobes, French Lingerie, for ladies and children; Imported Chemises; Younger Ladies' Ready-made Underguarments, Ladies' and Misses' Sets Handkerchiefs, &c.; Infants' and Misses' Caps of Arms Embroidered; Stamping for Embroideries, &c., &c.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. A decided depreciation in the prices of these goods. Decided bargains in Carpets particularly. Although the jobbers and importers have advanced their prices from one of the recent rise in gold, I will continue to sell at the prices of this month, and as long as my present stock lasts. Purchasers can save from one to two dollars on a full yard wide carpet. Stock is fresh and complete. Goods are low. Stock is fresh and complete. Goods are low. I make no money by my trade, and I mean to carry it out to the best of my ability.
E. O'FARRELL, Nos. 297, 299 and 301 West Thirty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.

R. H. MACY, FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AVE.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. N. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

Printing.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., East corner of Pearl and Dutch-sts., Dealers in PRINTERS MATERIALS of every kind at lowest prices, such as Types, Presses, &c. Our Celebrated Brass Rule, Leads and Empire Cabinets are well known and appreciated by every office having them. Stands and cases of most approved and modern construction. First Wood Letter Foundery in the world. Business established 49 years. A good stock always on hand.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., No. 19 Pearl-st. and Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., N. Y.
For Sale—Several Cylinder, Hand and Job Presses.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.—STEAM JOB PRINTERS and LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—One team Sorrels, 16 hands; one team Browns, trot in 2:40; two fine large single or saddle Horses; one Trotter, time 2:35 to saddle. C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 639 Broadway.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. 600 FOR SALE. At very low prices. C. WITTY, No. 639 Broadway. Near Bleecker-st.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—L. J. BRIDGMAN, who has been for 13 years connected with the Agency business, has been admitted to an interest in THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Nos. 97 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st. The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the style of McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co.—New-York, July 1, 1866.
JOHN McKILLOP, DANIEL J. SPRAGUE, LEWIS J. BRIDGMAN.

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.—WEDDING CARDS and FINE STATIONERY. (Established 1819.)

Marble Mantels.

MARBLE MANTELS.—The best place in the city to purchase MARBLE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLARER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 13th-st., near Bowery, N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Superior in appearance; more durable; half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 685 Sixth-ave., bet. 35th & 36th-sts.

"RUTLAND MARBLE Co."—West Rutland, Vt., Producers and Wholesale Dealers in BLOCK MARBLE.—"BAXTER MANUFACTURING Co." Salem, N. Y. Wholesale Dealers in sawed Marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's Quarries. New-York Office of the Co's, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

Furniture.

ALL kinds of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S CAMP-FOLDING, No. 302 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Cash or time money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture to rent.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and Walnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 302 Canal-st., outside Walker. Established 1837.

Miscellaneous.

COCHRANE'S GLASS INKSTAND MANUFACTORY, 112 William-st., New-York.—All kinds of Cut, Pressed and Plain GLASS INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, SPONGE CUPS, Oak, Ebony and Walnut LIBRARY INKSTANDS, Cochrane's Patent Analytic Thermometer INKS, Whitney & Draper's Pat. INKSTANDS at lowest manufacturers' prices. Mail orders strictly attended to.

JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 OLD SLIP, NEW-YORK, Manufacturers of SALERATUS, SUPER-CARB. SODA, &c., And Sole Agents in the City of New-York for HORSFORD'S CREAM OF TARTAR.

HAMMOCKS.—An invoice of splendid quality, suitable for families going into the country. Canton Matting, white, red and fancy. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Hester-st., New-York, and No. 119 Market-st., Philadelphia.

MESSRS. FRIDAY & Co., have put up their Patent Lights over the Billiard Tables in this Hotel, which is very much approved of by all the players. T. CARPENTER, Cashier.
National Hotel Billiard Rooms, Cortlandt-st., N. Y., July 16, 1866.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, N. Y. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF MASON'S SPERM OIL and EXTRA LARD OIL. For Railroads, Steamships, and Factories.

THE ALDERNEY HEIFER CALF "BUTTERFLY," thoroughbred, dun-colored, out of the best imported stock in the country. FOR SALE. Address Box No. 50, Post Office, New Brunswick, N. J.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date
Atlantic	New-York	Bremen	July 19
Santiago de Cuba	New-York	California	July 20
North America	New-York	Brazil	July 21
Iowa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Edinburg	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Virginia	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
America	New-York	Bremen	July 21
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 25
France	New-York	France	July 28

Passengers Sailed.

FOR HAVANA—In steamship Eagle—Mr. J. F. Desverne, A. T. Desverne, Franco N. Sollet, W. R. Sowers, E. Perez, J. Carlin, C. J. Parsons and wife, Miguel Fresado, Merdit Fernandez, T. W. Martins, Juan Kendon, John Murphy, H. Gonzales, Fames Cerre, Fresco Loynon, James Dorrinde, Vincente Rodriguez, L. H. de Alva and son, John Maddon, Thomas W. Bartholomew, J. Knole, Capt. Dawson, F. Desverne, T. Z. de Castro, Joakim Allende, E. Fortoon, J. Wrinsto, Juan Perez, Lebolle Fisler, Ernesto Zurow and lady, W. Leopold, Jos. Zuono and lady, John Gentry, T. W. De Pleado, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—In steamship England—Mr. Mundi, Basil Kinge, R. Fredenburgh, J. W. Mohler, Mr. Cruser, Charles Randolph, Charles Robinson, R. Rasconi; the Rev. Messrs. Anderson and O. Connell, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun Rises	4:46	Sun Sets	7:27
Moon Sets	11:45		

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12:36	Gov. Island	1:17
Hell Gate	2:36		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....JULY 19.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Cork (Br.), Brittenden, Liverpool, John G. Dale.
Steamship Erie, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen.
Steamship Chester, Warren, Philadelphia, A. Hand.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Clematis, Ellis, Annapolis, Continental Steamship Co.
Steamship Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Ward & Co.
Steamship Millville, Bennett, Philadelphia, Beebee, Smith & Co.
Ship Yorktown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Rattler (Ital.), Cosma, Brazos, Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Bark Emma Maria (Russia), Schell, St. Jacobs via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Cora, Beale, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Horace (Norw.), Simonsen, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye.
Brig Neptune (Sw.), Bolmberg, St. Croix, N. B., George Wheelwright.
Brig Teresa de Faya (Ital.), Morelli, Genoa, Heandy, Eno & Co.
Brig C. H. Kennedy, Clark, Savona, Miller & Houghton.
Brig J. Tims (Br.), Smith, Cardenas, Trujillo & Corling.
Brig Marie (Russ.), Schumann, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig M. A. Benson (Br.), Smith, Mannetlie, J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig Kilmore (Br.), Bellamy, Perth, J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig Oriental (Br.), Nickerson, Cork for orders, Trott, Son & Co.
Brig Restello (Port.), Figueiro, Lisbon via Maderia, L. E. Amsinck & Co.
Brig Boneheer (Br.), Holmes, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.
Schr. L. T. Smith, Deans, Newb'n, N. C., C. Goodspeed.
Schr. Windward, Farnham, Cape Ann, Walsh & Carvill.
Schr. Oregon, Mosher, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Sleight.
Schr. T. J. Owen, Sellock, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.
Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, New-Haven, Lutsway & Flynn.
Schr. Atlantic (Br.), Lockhart, Hartshorn, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Sloop William Penn, West, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship England (Br.), Grace, Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 488 pass. to the National Steam Navigation Co. July 13, in lat. 40 30, long. 47 45, passed steamship Wm. Penn, bound E.; 15th inst. (4 a. m.), in lat. 42, long. 42 30, passed Brenon Bark Olbers, bound W.; 16th inst., in lat. 41 38, long. 41, National S. S. Co's steamship Scotland, bound E.
Steamship Manhattan, Bourlon, Vera Cruz July 9, via Havana 14th, with mdse. and pass. to Charles A. Whitney.
July 15, in lat. 38 46, long. 77 44, saw American bark Telegraph, bound N.; 16th inst., in lat. 39 34, long. 77 34, saw American brig Amanda Gelon, bound N.; 16th inst., in lat. 39 43, long. 76 18, passed an American bark, with house on deck, just forward the mizzenmast. The M. had fine weather the entire passage.
Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.
Steamship Lockwauna, Parrish, Virginia—hubes, with potatoes to Dorrea & Hyde.
Steamship Gossie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, N. C., 52 hours, with cotton and pass. to C. H. Pierson.
Ship Lancaster, Deacon, Antwerp 49 days, with mdse. and 271 pass. to Miller & Co. June 28, in lat. 44 30, long. 47 10, saw a large iceberg. Had 1 birth and 3 deaths.
Ship Bill Norton, Nickerson, Boston, 4 days.
Ship Avenela (of Boston), Beazee, Rangoon March 5, with rice to F. A. Sargent. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 17, and St. Helena June 4, April 10, in lat. 12 S., long. 86 E., encountered a severe gale, which lasted 30 hours, with a very bad sea, and has ship lying part of the time with her rail under water, washing away everything movable off the lee side of the deck; lost fore and main topsails, foresail and jib, and broke crossjack yard. June 17, in lat. 2 56 S., long. 30 45 W., passed a double-topsail-yard ship, bound S., showing Russel and red flag, with black star in the center, the first three letters in Belgic—"T. A. M."
Ship Humboldt (Hamb.), Boysen, Hamburg 44 days, with mdse. and 412 pass. to E. A. Stevens & Edye. The H. had 3 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.
Bark Energy (of Pitsfall, Wales), Hughes, Trieste Dec. 11, and Malaga May 17, with fruit, &c., to order. June 14, in lat. 36 42 N., long. 21 46 W., saw a watercigged ship of about 700 tons, with nothing standing but mainmast and yard, which, apparently, had not been long in that situation.
Bark Return (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Strickland, Antwerp March 15, via Ramsgate (Eng.) May 26, with bones and pass. to Boyd & Hincken. The R. put into Ramsgate for repairs.
Bark Sultana (of Belfast, Me.), Panno, Apalachicola 29 days, with cotton to H. D. & J. C. Brockman.
Bark Alesta, Garrison, Leghorn 62 days, with marble, &c., to Peck & Church.
Bark Bridgeport (of Bridgeport), Morgan, New-Orleans 22 days, with cotton to J. D. Horbert & Co.
Brig Gaulios (Port.), De Cuna, Oporto 46 days, with cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Brig The Wave (of Windsor, N. S.), Carroll, Hunnecon, P. R., 14 days, with sugar and molasses to A. Smithers & Co.
Brig John Brightman, Gray, Cienfuegos 20 days, with molasses to C. C. Duncan & Sons.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, Cabelo 16 days, with shingles, &c., to master.
Brig Ida Erickson (Dan.), Jensen, Crab Island 16 days, with sugar to G. E. Finlston & Co.
Brig Francisco (Prus.), Tucker, Malaga 71 days, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage.
Brig Sophie, Stout, Nevvitas 14 days, with molasses, to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Markland (of Halifax), Harding, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 days, with coal to James L. Overton.
Schr. Samuel T. Reese (Br.), Oliver, Baltic 20 days, with rosewood, to Wilkens & Ogelvie.
Schr. Abbie (of Yarmouth, Me.), Loring, Arecibo, P. R., 10 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.
Schr. Ellen Maude (Br.), Cotton, Shulee 16 days, with piling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Dresden, Davis, Shulee 20 days, with piling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Angelo (Br.), Crane, Windsor, N. S., 8 days, with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.
Schr. Constitution, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.
Scur. S. A. Bunnell, Bunnell, Washington, D. C.

Disasters.

Ship Avenela, arr. at this port from Rangoon, reports having encountered a severe gale on the 26th of April, in lat. 12 S., long. 86 E., which continued 36 hours, with a very bad sea, causing the ship to lay, part of the time, with her rail under water, washing away everything of a movable character from off the lee side of the deck; lost fore and main topsails, foresail and jib, and broke crossjack yard.
The scur. James and Lucy (of Barnstable), before reported ashore on Castle Hill, was got off on Saturday, the 14th inst., and towed into Newport, full of water, by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Miami, Capt. Templeton.
The schooner Gen. Powell, from New-York for Matanzas, put into Wilmington, N. C., on the 12th inst., on account of the water-cask leaking.
Brig Blue Wave, arr. at this port, was run into on the night of July 10, in lat. 27 11, long. 71 30, by brig Shiloh (from Nassau), bound for Barbadoes, carrying away foreyard, bulwarks, stem, and doing much other damage. The S. received little or no damage.

Port-Warden's Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. PORT-WARDEN'S OFFICE, No. 22 William-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York," to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice, on board said vessels:

Steamship Iowa	44 N. R.
Steamship Vera Cruz	44 N. R.
Steamship Fulton	37 N. R.
Steamship Florist	50 N. R.
Steamship Teutonia	Hoboken.
Steamship Saratoga	14 E. R.
Steamship Marathon	Jersey City.
Ship Elena	5 N. R.
Bark Agnes	6 N. R.
Bark Henry P. Kelly	Prentice's.
Brig Raven	Atlantic Dock.
Brig Clyde	Empire.
Schr. C. S. Watson	44 E. R.

MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, President.
J. AUG'S HERRIMAN, Secretary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors.

OFFICIAL.] JULY 17, 1866—12 o'clock m.

Present—Henry Smith, esq., President, and Supervisors Stewart, Ely, Tweed, Roome, Fox, Wilkinson, Hayes and Bleakley—9.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITION.

Petition of John J. Kennedy, to be relieved from tax.
Which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

BILLS.

Bill of Charles Sohrer, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($187 50), for rent of armory used by Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.
Bill of A. Hall, jr., amounting to four hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty cents ($418 90), for glazing and painting for County offices.
Which was referred to the Committee on County Officers.
Bill of J. & O. Maver, amounting to forty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents ($43 29), for repairs to Old Harlem Bridge.
Which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.
Bill of C. Lockwood & Co., amounting to one hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents ($185 50), for articles for County offices.
Which was referred to the Committee on County Officers.
Bill of the following named, for materials furnished for construction of New-Court-house:
J. B. & W. W. Cornell, twelve thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-one cents.....$12,370 91
Which was referred to the Special Committee on New-Court-House.
Bill of David A. Thomson, amounting to one hundred and eighty dollars ($180), for services as Armorer of the Twenty-ninth Regiment.
Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

REQUISITION.

A requisition was received for a closet for Office of Clerk of Superior Court.
Which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, with the following return of jurors personally summoned:

Court of General Sessions.

July 2, 1866—9 Grand Jurors personally summoned.
July 5, 1866—3 Grand Jurors personally summoned.
July 2, 1866—32 Petit Jurors personally summoned.
July 9, 1866—25 Petit Jurors personally summoned.

Which was ordered on file.
The following was received:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

WM. M. TWEED, esq., *Chairman of the Board of Supervisors*:
Dear sir: There is to be an extensive sale of non-resident lands, under the direction of the Comptroller, commencing on the 12th of November next.
In order to make that sale legal, it becomes the duty of the Comptroller to publish a notice thereof in all the newspapers of this state designated by the Boards of Supervisors of the several Counties for publishing Laws, &c. On writing to the Clerk of your Board, I was informed that you have not yet designated any papers. I beg leave to call your attention to chap. 260, Laws of 1846, and also sec. 41, chap. 427, Laws of 1858.
Will you not call the Board together within two weeks from this date for the purpose of designating said papers, and thus relieve the Comptroller from his embarrassment?
The sale is a very important one, involving the collection of at least half a million of dollars in taxes, and it is necessary that the law must be complied with in every particular. Respectfully yours,
PHILIP PHELPS, Deputy Comptroller.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor TWEED moved to ballot for the selection of two newspapers to publish the laws of the state, in conformity to the requirements of Chapter 260 of Laws of 1846.
Which was carried.
Supervisors TWEED and WILLMANN were appointed tellers.
The following was the result of the ballot:
Whole number of votes cast.....10
Of which
New-York Transcript received....4 New-York Times received.....2
New-York Tribune received.....3 New-York Herald received.....1
Whereupon, The New-York Transcript was designated as one of said newspapers.
The Board then balloted again, with the following result:
Whole number of votes cast.....10
Of which
New-York Times received.....6 New-York Herald received.....1
Blank received.....3
Whereupon The New-York Times was designated as the other newspaper in which to publish the Session Laws of 1866.
Supervisor TWEED moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to notify the Comptroller of the State of the selection of said newspapers to publish said laws.
Which was carried.

RESOLUTION.

Supervisor ELY presented the following:
Resolved, That the bills of William Ricketts, John McDermott, William Cunningham, John Dorrer, Henry Mathews, Edward Witherell, George N. Jones, David Ryle, Joseph Fenton, John Collins, Peter McArdle, James McArdle, William Devoe, Daniel A. Roetwick, and William D. Scully, for services as Attendants on Court of Over and Terminer, from February 5 to April 13, 1866, be audited and allowed at ninety-four dollars and fifty cents ($94 50) each, and bill of William Bertholf at one hundred and thirty-two dollars ($132), and the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Disbursements of County Officers and Witnesses' Fees."
Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

REPORTS.

On motion, Rule 27 was suspended on all reports presented at this meeting, unless objected to.
The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the annexed resolution and communication from the Comptroller, in relation to the salaries of officers of the Department of Public Buildings, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have carefully examined into the matter, and also have conferred with the Comptroller in regard to the same, and find that in pursuance of the act chap. 878, Laws of 1866, the following resolution should be adopted:
Resolved, That the following appropriations be and the same are hereby made to conform to the provisions of the act, chap. 878, Laws of 1866:
SALARIES—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—For salaries of four messengers, one Clerk, and one Attorney of the Department of Public Buildings, from June 1, 1866, fifty-seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.....$5,775 00
CONTINGENCIES—EXECUTIVE OF BUILDINGS—For an additional amount allowed under this head for the year 1866, seven hundred dollars.....700 00
Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, the President, Supervisors Stewart, Tweed and Willmann—8.
Negative—Supervisor Fox—1.
And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.
The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the annexed petition of the Rev. S. A. Baker and others, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have carefully examined said petitions, and also the parties making said petitions, and have come to the conclusion as set forth in the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the petition of the Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, be and the same is hereby referred to the Comptroller with power, into their hearing on power, and petition not having been presented to this Board until June 19, 1866.
Resolved, That the tax or valuation of five thousand dollars ($5,000), personal property, assessed against James W. King, for the year 1866, be and the same is hereby remitted, he having no personal property, and having been absent from the city during the whole time the tax books were open for assessment.
Resolved, That the tax or valuation of two thousand dollars ($2,000) personal property, assessed against Stephen Conover, Trustee of estate of Thomas S. Allen, for the year 1866, be and the same is hereby remitted, said personal property having all been distributed to the heirs of the estate by an order of the Supreme Court, January 23, 1866.
Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, the President, Supervisors Stewart, Tweed and Willmann—8.
And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

MOTION.

Supervisor TWEED moved that when the Board adjourns, it will do so to meet on Tuesday, the 24th of July, at 12 o'clock m.
Which was carried.
On motion, the Board then adjourned.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Savannah Cotton Cases—Important Questions of United States Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 17.—Before Judge NELSON.

The following opinion of his Honor, Justice Nelson, will be of interest to the profession as settling a question of practice in the removal of suits by the writ of *certiorari* from the State tribunals to the Circuit Court of the United States. The decision is in effect, that upon a motion to quash the writ issued by the Circuit Court, the Court will consider only whether the proceedings have been instituted in conformity with the requisitions of the statute granting the writ; and that other matters affecting the jurisdiction must be regularly presented on the trial of the merits in the Circuit Court.

The cotton was seized by the Government agents in Macon and Savannah, Georgia, under the confiscation laws, and shipped to this port to Mr. Draper, who took possession of it as Government cotton agent. The plaintiffs in this case, claiming to have purchased the cotton in the South, commenced an action of replevin against Mr. Draper, and a writ was issued in the suit for the surrender of the cotton.

At this point the District Attorney procured a *certiorari* under the force act of 1833, and also commenced proceedings under the law of 1863 to have the cases removed from the State to the United States Court.

A motion was then made by the counsel for the plaintiffs to remand the case to the State Court, arguing that Mr. Draper was in this case a mere trespasser and could not protect himself under color of the statutes.

The case is of itself important, involving about $500,000 worth of cotton; but there are in addition 109 similar cases, involving the same questions, the whole amount at stake in them being in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

The following is the Judge's opinion:

In the matter of actions in the Supreme Court of New-York by Alexander Dennistoun and others agt. Simeon Draper.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion in three actions of replevin, brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to recover possession of some 461 bales of cotton. The defendant has taken proceedings to remove the litigation into this Court. The motion, on the part of the plaintiffs, is to test the legality of these proceedings, and to remand the causes back to the State Court.

The 22 § of the act of March 2, 1833 (4 St. at L. P. 632) provides, That the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the revenue laws of the United States, &c.; and the 3d §, "That in any case where a suit shall be brought in a State Court against any officers or other person for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or on account of any right, authority or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for such defendant, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the Circuit Court in and for the district in which he has been served with process, setting forth the nature of the suit, and verifying the petition by affidavit, together with a certificate of an attorney or counsel, setting forth that as counsel for the petitioner he has examined the proceedings against him and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true; which petition, &c., shall be presented to the said Circuit Court, &c., and shall be filed in the office of the Clerk, and the cause shall thereupon be entered upon the docket of the Court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that Court." The section then provides for the issuing of a writ of certiorari to the State Court requiring the same to send to the Circuit the record and proceedings in the cause—and thereupon it shall be the duty of the State Court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the same shall be deemed and taken to be removed to the said Circuit, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment, in the State Court shall be null and void.

The defendant in these actions claims that he was an officer under the revenue laws of the United States, having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law; and that he was in possession of the cotton and held it as captured, abandoned, and confiscable property, under legal authority, and especially under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1864, March 3, 1863, and August 6, 1861; and has taken the proper proceedings for the purpose of removing the said causes from the State to the Circuit Court under the act of 1833, usually called the Force Act.

As already stated, this motion has been made to remand the causes back to the State Court, or to quash the proceedings in this Court, on the ground that the defendant did not hold the cotton at the time of the replevin suits in the State Court as an officer of the revenue laws, nor as a person authorized to hold it under the same; but, on the contrary, held it wrongfully and in violation of the rights of the plaintiffs in the property, and that he was simply *assertioneer*.

We agree, if the petition and affidavit with the certificate of counsel failed to bring the causes within the act of Congress providing for the removal, it would be the duty of the Court, on motion, to remand them; and such order has also not unfrequently been entered in cases where it appeared clearly by the admission of the parties or otherwise, that they were not within the act of removal. But, in cases where the proceedings are in conformity with the act the removal is imperative, both upon the State and the Circuit Court; and, if the facts are seriously contested, they must be in a formal manner by pleadings and proofs in the latter court. The question of jurisdiction belongs to the Federal Courts, and must be heard and determined there. The statute is peremptory, "that the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said Court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that Court"—"and shall be deemed, and taken to be moved to said Circuit Court, and any further proceedings, trial or judgment thereon in the State Court shall be wholly null and void."

It is true, the plaintiff, after the removal of the cause into the Circuit, has no means, according to the course of proceeding in that court, to raise the question of jurisdiction upon the pleadings; and which disability, doubtless, furnishes some plausibility of reason for the hearing of the question upon motion. But this mode of presenting it, which must be upon affidavits, oftentimes conflicting and irreconcilable, is most unsatisfactory, and should not be entertained, unless from unavoidable necessity, with a view to ascertain the appropriate tribunal to hear and determine the cause. We are of opinion one such necessity exists. On the contrary, the very circumstance that the plaintiff can have no opportunity to prevent the question upon the pleadings should and will enable him to avail himself of the objection to the jurisdiction in any stage of the trial. If, when the evidence is closed, it shall appear that the causes were such as not to come within the cognizance of the court under the act of 1833, it will be its duty to instruct the jury, that the Court had no jurisdiction of them, and to remand the same back to the State Court.

The case of Pollard and Pickett vs. Dwight et al. (4 Cranch 421—4.8) is an authority for this view. That was the case of a removal under the 12th section of the judiciary act. The objection was taken to the jurisdiction, on error, to the circuit, and Chief Justice Marshall, after overruling the objection, observed, "Were it otherwise, the duty of the Circuit Court would have been to remand the case to the State court in which it was instituted, and this Court would be bound now to direct that proceeding." (See also Diggs an't Rieth vs. Wolcott, Lib. p. 179.)

In cases where original jurisdiction is conferred directly upon the Circuit Court, as in the second section of the act under consideration, in behalf of a person who has received an injury for an act done in protection of the revenue laws, the jurisdictional question, whether or not the act was done within the meaning of the statute, may be raised by a plea in abatement, or to the jurisdiction. It has been held that, as to respects the citizenship of the parties as an ingredient of jurisdiction, advantage can be taken only by the proper plea in abatement. 1 Peters, p. 476. Whether this principle is applicable to an objection founded upon every other jurisdictional fact, is a question which so far as we know, has not yet been decided. But the principle has no application to the case of original jurisdiction acquired indirectly by a removal from the State Court to this Court; as the defendant, then is concerned, so far as the question of the removal is involved, to maintain the jurisdiction; and, as we have seen, the plaintiff, on the removal, has no opportunity, according to the practice of the Court, to present the question upon the pleadings.

Although the act gives to the person the right to sue in this court for an injury to his person or property for an act done in protection of the revenue, it does not give the same right to the party claiming to have sustained an injury from such person; and hence the only judicial remedy is by a suit in the State Court, subject to the indirect original jurisdiction of this Court, in cases where it is given by removal into it. The causes, therefore, in question were properly instituted in the State Court, leaving the only question for consideration on this motion as to the legal effect of the removal, and as to that, we are of opinion, inasmuch as the act of Congress has been fully complied with, it is not proper, if competent, for this Court to determine the disputed jurisdictional facts involving the right or legality of the removal upon motion; and that, inasmuch as the question of jurisdiction involving them cannot be raised upon the pleadings, the proper place to hear and determine them is on the trial, when the plaintiff is at liberty to take advantage of the objection.

These cases afford a very strong illustration of the impropriety, if not impossibility, of determining this question upon motion, where the jurisdictional facts are contested.

The petition for removal places the right upon the ground that the suit is brought in the State Court on account of acts done by the defendant under the revenue laws, or under color thereof, while acting as an officer, by virtue of the authority of the same, as more fully developed in the papers. The defendant claims to hold the cotton as captured, abandoned, and confiscable property under the acts of August 6, 1861; March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864. And, in addition, it is suggested that the cotton is confiscable as having been purchased for the purpose of running the blockade. The plaintiffs insist that the cotton neither at the time it came into the possession of the defendant, nor at any time previously, fell within the provisions of either of these statutes, and that their (the plaintiffs') title to the cotton was complete and perfect at the time they were deprived of it. It is also further insisted that they have been deprived of the possession without due process of law, and against the guarantees of the Constitution, and that it is not competent for two of the departments of the Government, the Executive and Legislative combined, to confiscate the property of the citizen without resort to the Judicial department of the Government. As will be readily seen, the cases involve some of the gravest questions of fundamental law, and which are incidentally connected with the question of jurisdiction, and the facts upon which they arise should be presented in the most authentic form.

Having arrived at this conclusion, the cases must be retained in this Court, as the proper tribunal to hear and determine the question of jurisdiction; and, that it cannot be heard