For the Tribune.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Congratulatory Lyric Poem, Sung on the Arrival of the Great Eastern, July 27, 1866.

I.

GLORY to God, whose way
The Lord of life and love!
Who makes the curtains clouds and waters dark;
Who spreads His chambers on the deep,
While silence secrets silence keep.
Whose hand of old, world-rounding, steered the ark;
Who led Trent's bands across,
And Gideon's doublet chill,
And Mayflower, grandly wild,
And now has added safe a grander bark;
Who, from her iron loins
Has upon the floor that joins
Two yearning worlds made one with lightning spark.

II.

Praise God! praise God! praise God!
The sea obeyed His rod,
That time He calmly marched down its deeps of yore;
And now for Commerce, Science, Peace,
Redemption, Freedom, Love's increase,
He bids great ocean's barriers course,
While flames celestial flash from shore to shore!
And nations pause 'mid battles' deadliest roar,
Till Earth's one heart swells upward and brims o'er
With thanks! thanks! thanks and praise!
To Him who lives always!
Who reigns through endless days!
While ballotings sweet
Roll up as incense meet,
And all Earth's crowns are cast before his feet!

III.

"And there was no more sea."
Spake in rapt vision He
Who "a new heaven and a new earth" beheld,
And lo! we see the day
That ends its wildering sway,
And with the nations, long asunder held!
Ten years of toil, of failure, fear,
Thousands to scorn and few to cheer,
What are they now to ears that hear,
To eyes that see their triumph near!
When lightning flames the ends of earth shall weld,
And wrong and right, by lightning beams dispelled,
Shall lift from all man's race,
And God the Father's face
Shall smile o'er all the world millennial grace!

IV.

FRANKLIN! and MORSE! and FIELD!
Great shades of centuries yield!
Make way for these in your sublimest throng!
Heroes of blood, great in immortal wrong,
Scourge your hallowed souls and hush! O seers of song,
Of blood and strife no longer sing;
In heavenlier transport smite the string,
Soar, soar on purer, rapter wing,
Till all the throbbing sphere ring
The song that erst began:
"Good will and peace toward man,"
Redeemed and bought with blood,
One mighty brotherhood!
And every bond that brings heart nearer heart,
Shall bring man nearer God, and bear a part
In that great work benign,
The work of love, that makes all worlds divine!

GEO. LANSING TAYLOR.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

THE LAST DAY OF THE RACES—HIGBAG THE WINNER OF THE HURDLE RACE—KENTUCKY WINS THE DASH OF FOUR MILES—A LARGE THRONG OF SPECTATORS—CONCLUSION OF THE RACING SEASON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 30, 1866.

This is the last day of the Saratoga Races, and the termination of a most successful meeting. Since the establishment of this institution in America such a large crowd of fashionable and influential persons have not been assembled together on the turf, and the universal approbation speaks volumes for the energy and liberality of the management.

The course, which is a new one, constructed at great expense, and with excellent judgment, is a fine one, vying successfully with any of the numerous similar establishments on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

The town for over a week has been a constant scene of bustle and confusion, and even now the numbers are but inconsiderably reduced; each day has been a repetition of its predecessor, racing in the morning, driving in the afternoon, with a ball or concert as a finale, and yet you see the same faces at each; the fragile one of a young lady who sat next you in the grand stand in the morning, you may probably dance with at night, if you are sufficiently successful to obtain an introduction.

That most unreliable lady, Dame Rumor, says that Mr. Bulford has sold Outward and Dominator for $10,000 to go to St. Louis, and Nightfall, who must such a good race with Zigzag for a mile and a half, has also changed hands, now glorying in the name of Citadel. It is his future residence among the Leathers. Two or three of the Western steeds return to their homes and will probably not return Past this season.

The hurdle race, which commences the programme to-day, creates a great deal of speculation. Citadel, late Nightlock, having fallen lot nearly into 10 one against the field. The reason is, probably, that he is handicapped at 140 lb. Gen. Williams 150, and Zigzag, who has been so successful previously, 155. In the second race Kentucky is favorite at immense odds, the majority thinking that none of the others are fast enough to cause him resort to his gallop. In the last event, Julius, handicapped at 81 pounds, has the lead in the pools, Knightwood being second favorite with 102 on the back.

First Race.—Hurdle Race, for all ages, two miles. Handicap for horses entered to run for the first sixty hurdles; $600 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if there be more than one start.

ENTRIES.

1. P. Woods enters b. h. Gen. W. Blanc, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Imp. William IV. 150 lb. Green and black.
2. Dennis Reedy enters b. h. Zigzag, 6 y. o., by Rattler, dam by Zenobia. 155 lb. Blue and Red.
3. Mr. Rancho enters ch. h. Citadel, 5 y. o., by Malcolm, dam Prowess, by Imp. Consuelo. 140 lb. Red and black.

THE RACE.

Williams took the lead and first reached the trundle, which was beautifully cleared by all; Williams 1, Zigzag 2, and Citadel 3; but to face reaching the second jump Zigzag had taken the lead, with Citadel fifteen lengths behind, Williams, second, and Fourth fences were cleared in this order, and as they passed the grand stand Zigzag led by two lengths, Citadel being up the first length behind the second horse; on the second table the first hurdle was knocked down by the last horse; at the second fence more speed was put on, and Citadel took second place, William dropping a little behind. The seventh hurdle was cleverly cleared and all now put on steam, going round the top turn racing pace, being all in a bunch, and so close, it was impossible to distinguish who had the advantage, all looking like winners; in entering the home stretch Zigzag again took the front, with Citadel close in attendance, all clearing gallantly the last hurdle with the following places—Zigzag 1, Citadel 2, and Williams 3. Fifty yards from home, Citadel put on a big burst of speed and made a needless effort to win, but Zigzag had enough left in him to shake him off and win by a neck. Williams 3 and 4 lengths behind.

Zigzag.....1
Citadel.....2 } a 14
Gen. Williams.....3
SECOND RACE.—Dash of four miles; for all ages; purse $1,000.

ENTRIES.

1. J. W. Welden enters b. h. Lovelorn, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gossamer, by Imp. Glencoe. Maroon and Red.
2. D. Stoltzman enters b. h. Judge, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Julia, by Imp. Glencoe. Blue and Red.
3. Jas. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Alarmed, by Imp. Glencoe. Orange, with Chocolate Sash.

The horses come to the post looking well, Kentucky, the stepped finest horse in the country, attracting much attention. Jim offended a little amusement from the clever manner in which he handled his legs, making the crowd stand round. It will be remembered that this horse cleverly beat Arcola last week, causing disaster to many a pocket. Kentucky has just passed the grand stand, and his noble appearance and splendid condition have made the odds still heavier in his favor.

Leatherlungs jumped off with the lead, Kentucky and Julius close attendance; the pace was made very sharp by Leatherlungs, who led Kentucky by two lengths. The speed continued excellent round the top turn Julius still bringing up the tail of the hunt. As they passed the grand stand the first time there was not more than a length between each, the whole keeping the same pieces around the back stretch, Leatherlungs continuing to throw the dirt in Kentucky's face. Before they completed the second mile, Kentucky had taken the lead, and Leatherlungs fallen into third place. These two miles were done in 3 minutes 47½ seconds. Julius now made his running, and on the back stretch attempted to collar Kentucky, but although he got to his girths, he could not head him off. At the grand stand Kentucky led three-fourths of a length, Leatherlungs having dropped far behind. The third mile was made in 1:50½, making the time of three miles 5:38. On the second division still lay within a length of the have horse, and drawing much admiration for his pluck and endurance, but all his efforts were without avail, and Kentucky landed a winner well in hand, beating Julius a length, Leatherlungs nowhere. Kentucky, 1; Julius, 2; Leatherlungs, 3.

First mile, 1:52½; second, 1:53½; third, 1:50½; fourth, 1:54. Total of the four miles, 7:31½.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles; handicap for horses only that have run during the meeting; purse $600, entrance five per cent added.

ENTRIES.

1. A. W. Merrill enters g. h. Foreman, 5 year old by Imp. Eclipse, dam Philadelphia by Imp. Glencoe. 106 lb. Black, with white belt.
2. J. W. Welden enters b. h. Leather, 4 year old by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe. 102 lb. Maroon and red.
3. David McCoun enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 year old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by Imp. Yorkshire. 102 lb. Blue and blue.
4. Dennis Reedy enters g. h. Thunder, aged, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Imp. Hedgford. 96 lb. Pink and blue.
5. J. S. Watson enters b. m. Millbrook, aged, by Imp. Sovereign, dam Millwood, by Imp. Monarch. 97 lb. Orange and strong.
6. J. W. Welden enters b. h. Knightwood, 4 year old, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Glycera, by Imp. Sovereign. 102 lb. Maroon and red.
7. John Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica, 3 year old, by Lexington, dam Rosalia, by Young Emilius. 84 lb. Orange, with crimson sash.

The seven came to the post looking well, Ulrica still favorite.

THE RACE.

Luther at the start jumped off with the lead, Ulrica second, at the grand stand. The places were: Luther, 1; Ulrica, 2; Foreman, 3; the others in a ruck close up. At the quarter the same three horses kept ahead in the same order, but at the half mile the favorite had the lead, Luther second place; at the three-quarter post Luther again got his nose in front, the balance in a crowd. The pace so far had been very good, and from this point it appeared to improve as punishment was being brought into play. Down the homestretch it was doubtful who was destined for winner, when Millwood rushed to the front and won the race, all with up; Millwood, 1; Luther, 2; Jennie Butler, 3; Foreman, 4; Ulrica, 5; Thunder, 6; Knightwood, 7. Time, 2:33.

This was a truly beautiful race, and Millwood winning caused great surprise. The balance of the horses after the first four were not placed by the judges, but my positions are, I think, correct. A heavy shower, so much fell on the return from the course, severely drenching the equestrians and cause the week dinner for conveyances.

FENIANISM.

STEPHENS'S ADVICE TO ABSTAIN FROM AMERICAN POLITICS—HOW IT IS RECEIVED—FENIAN AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

There seems to be a dearth of news in Fenian circles at the present time, and but for Mr. Stephens's last manifesto it would be difficult to find that even a thing as Fenianism was in existence. Not that Fenianism is dead, for in many respects Fenianism may be said to be really strongest to-day than when, as a few months ago, it made more noise and created greater excitement. The cause has always been retarded in the past by the want of secrecy on the part of the leaders of the movement. They have, however, gained wisdom from the lessons of the past, and at the present time the months of the Roberts Sweeney Fenians are sealed to all seeking information, and especially to the press of which they seem to have a wholesome terror. To the press no information must be imparted, not even so much as might be contained in monosyllables. It might, however, be a virtue if civility was not entirely disregarded by those who are left in charge of affairs at the Roberts headquarters. The Civil and others appear to be busy engaged in work, and the "authorities" reporter no diminution in the number of those who answer the roll-call of that wing of the Fenian movement. It might not, perhaps, be too much to say that something is going on with regard to this section, but as to what that "something" is, as yet remains a mystery to all but the initiated. President Roberts is naturally somewhat annoyed at the lies, enunciated by Organizer Stephens, which insinuates the "taking up" of Irish votes by the Republican party. He emphatically denies that the action of Congress with regard to Fenianism will have any effect, either upon himself or upon his colleagues, to make them influence the votes of Irishmen for any party. As citizens of the United States Irishmen will vote as heretofore, as they think best, and as Irishmen, what they intend doing with respect to either Ireland or Canada remains with themselves alone.

The idea that the Republican party has sought the Irish vote is certainly not entertained, yet Irishmen perceive, and very many acknowledge that those who have ever shown themselves the enemies of the colored man are also the very men to throw obstacles in the way of others struggling for independence. Men who have such a small regard for right and justice as to oppose liberty for the one, will not be unwilling to truly to the oppressors of the other. At least such seems the prevailing impression, and that a growing one, among our Celtic population generally.

Chauncey of the green Isle remarked yesterday that he had cast the last Democratic vote. He did not say what his next would be, but it may be surmised. This was not owing so much from the influence Republicans are alleged to have over this section of the population, as it undoubtedly is to the action of their opponents.

Mr. Stephens has played rather a bad card in his recent proclamation, if we may judge by many of the expressions used in various quarters, by those who formerly supported him. It hardly sounds as a high compliment to the character of his countrymen for him to feel compelled to warn them of political influence. If we may judge from the past, so class of our citizens have been so consistent in their political faith, and if they waver now, surely it may be laid at the door of Democratic tendency rather than to the score of Republican favor. The Republican party, who have said to be holding for the Irish vote, has never been influential to Irish interests either at home or abroad. On the contrary, the Republican party has been the opponent of despotism and the friend of oppressed nationality. Whether it has been that of Ireland, Hungary, or Poland. So that the action of Congress and the Republican party cannot be said to have been actuated by a desire to bid for Irish votes. Irishmen and Fenians themselves thus argue, and pretty many of them assert that for years they have been made the tools of an unscrupulous and unsympathizing party, who only thinking of future, forget past favors. As to the absurd notion of the Republican "bid," it is not seriously entertained, for Irishmen recognize that however much they may differ on the question of the colored man, it is but a natural sequence to Republican sentiment that Republicans should sympathize with Ireland, and with any cause tending to effect Irish liberation from foreign usurpation. On the other hand, while the Republican party has sympathized with Ireland, it has never professed a desire to act in any other than in a spirit of non-intervention, and has never attempted to afford material aid to the Fenians, for insurrectional willingness to do so.

Mr. Stephens, who left town yesterday on matters of business, has been busily engaged during the past week preparing documents, and, according to the reports from his headquarters, is transacting an immense amount of work. It is claimed that the Stephens wing are daily in receipt of additions to their numbers, and that the utmost confidence in the policy of the C. O. I. R. prevails among the great mass of Irishmen. Secrecy is maintained, of course, on the future movements of the section, but Col. Roy is assured that ere the year closes the standard of revolt will have been raised in Ireland itself. Private meetings are held weekly throughout the city, but only those belonging to the order are allowed admission. Mr. Stephens will return to the city on Thursday, if not to-day, and on Friday he is to meet the "Brothers" at the Apollo Rooms, on important business.

Beyond this, the world of Fenianism in New-York is perfectly calm and quiet, and there are but few signs of the vitality of six months ago, when the whole city was resonant with the eloquence of Boston orators. Perhaps, after the apparent calm there may come something really practical and no less surprising, either in Canada or in Ireland.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Raid on the Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—JULY 31.—Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States agt. Henry Holmes.

This being the day to which this case was adjourned, at the opening of the Court, Mr. Church H. stated—that, owing to the absence of Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lowell, he should ask for a postponement for a week. He had understood that Mr. Jordan could not be here, owing to his indisposition, with the closing of Congress, and that he had said he would be here, and he thought it right to have his testimony.

Mr. Courtney said that he did not see that there was anything shown as to what Mr. Jordan would testify to, or what bearing his evidence would have. He had understood that the defense proposed to have an interview with Mr. Jordan to see what he would testify to.

The Commissioner adjourned the case for one week, on the understanding that the case must then go on.

The case of the United States agt. William Broom was then taken up.

Mr. S. G. Courtney stated that the principal witness for the Government was not yet here, though he was expected every minute.

Ex-Judge Orlando Stuart stated that from his examination of the case, he was satisfied of the innocence of the accused; that he was a hard-working man of otherwise blameless character, and it was not very likely that a man of his kind would fall all at once into such a grave crime. They were prepared to explain away all the doubtful circumstances. He asked, in view of this, that if the case went over the bail might be reduced within such an amount as he could obtain. He also argued that the affidavit on which the warrant was issued was defective, and the prisoner should therefore be discharged.

The Commissioner denied both motions, and held the case open till it is of record, in case Mr. Wood, the missing witness, should come in, and if not, then to Wednesday morning.

The District Attorney then called up the case of

HARRY PARKER,

charged with passing a counterfeit $50 greenback and two $1 counterfeits.

Ex-Judge Stuart stated that he was not prepared to go on. The boy had been arrested on Friday. He was the son of a respectable merchant in this city. He was now absent from the city, and with whom it had been impossible, so far, to communicate. If the boy's statement was true, it was one of the most disgraceful cases of entrapment that had come before the administration of justice. He had been persuaded by the officer who now charged him, who used all kinds of inducements to procure him to purchase these bills, which he had at once brought to the officer who now charged him with crime, the officer having himself furnished the money for the purpose.

Mr. Courtney—False statements by a witness in a criminal case call never to command that he thought Judge Stuart could just little reliance on the statements he made. The officer's statement to him was that the boy had been an associate and go-between of counterfeiters. They had thought it proper to arrest him at the same time as the others. The officer positively denied all the statements of inducing this boy to purchase counterfeit money. If the facts even approximated to the statement made by Judge Stuart, he should not only refuse to proceed with the case, but as prosecuting officer he should think it his duty to bring the officers before the Court. It was a sad thing to see a young boy in the position in which he was found. He trusted he might make out some extenuating circumstances.

In answer to the Commissioner's questions, the boy stated that he had been lately employed on the steamer Saratoga; that he had written to his father at Mamaroneck, but had not heard from him.

The Commissioner adjourned the case to Thursday.

The case of

WILLIAM GUINEY

was then called up, but owing to Mr. Wood's absence, went over to Wednesday.

THE CASE OF WALTER CROSBY

was then called up on the request of his counsel, Mr. Walt, for an early examination, but was adjourned to Wednesday.

HENRY HOLMES, ALIAS BAILEY,

case was then resumed, his counsel, Mr. Church H. stating that Mr. Holmes preferred that his case should be discussed off at once rather than be kept in suspense. Mr. Church argued at great length that the evidence before the Court was so far as it was applicable to Holmes, entirely untrustworthy, the evidence of a confederate and of a counterfeiter, who came here under a bargain by which he was to get free if he convicted Holmes; that the evidence of the others, so far as it applied to Holmes himself, was contradicted by the very witnesses who had given it. He claimed that no case had been made out under the statute.

The District-Attorney replied at some length, mainly on the legal ground.

Upon the conclusion of the argument, the Commissioner held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 31.—Before Justice BARNARD.

THE GAS CONTRACT—AN INJUNCTION ON THE MAYOR AND STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following injunction has been granted by Judge Barnard in a suit brought by Comptroller Pullman agt. The City of New York and the Street Commissioner to restrain them from executing the contract for gas for the next five years:

It appearing to my entire satisfaction by the affidavit of the above-named plaintiff that a cause for injunction exists, and on motion of Joseph F. Daly, esq., plaintiff's counsel, I do hereby order the defendants, and each of them and all of them, refrain from proceeding in any manner under the Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, passed on or about July 10, 1866, authorizing and directing the defendant the Street Commissioner of said city to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, public places, parks and buildings of the City of New York with coal gas, such contract to be founded on sealed bids and proposals and to be made with the company giving adequate security, to be approved by the Comptroller in the manner provided by law which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for each lamp or light per annum or quantity when it can be measured according to existing regulations, and affording the work, materials sufficient for the purpose, of the quality and size as required by the contract; the provision of the contract last made and executed with the Manhattan Gas Company so far as practicable shall be embodied in the contract made in pursuance of this resolution, and the term during which the same is to continue, shall be for the same number of years as that contract, any resolution or ordinance inconsistent with this resolution is hereby repealed; and that the said defendants Charles G. Cornell, refrain from advertising for proposals in pursuance of such resolution, and from making the contract therein authorized and directed to be made, and that said defendants show cause before one of the Justices of this Court at a special term at Chambers thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the city of New York, on the first Monday of August, 1866, why this injunction should not be made perpetual.

George C. Bennett, J. S. C.; Joseph F. Daly, plaintiff's attorney.

The complaint of Mr. Pullman sets out that the members of the Common Council are trustees of the property, funds and effects of the city; that the plaintiff is one of the Board of Comptrollers, and therefore one of the trustees, "*bound by law and equity to protect and preserve said property, funds and effects to the people of said city who are the beneficiaries of said trust*" that heretofore and before 1865, the street lighting was done by contract between the Mayor, &c., and four Gas Light Companies in the city; that all those contracts except the one with the Manhattan Gas Light Company expired before 1866, and were renewed for short periods, paying to two companies $10 per annum for each lamp, and to the Manhattan Gas Company and some of the other companies $25 per annum for each light, that great care was exercised in the tax levy of 1866 for lighting streets and gas lamps for the ensuing year, and making also, that by and act the compensation to be paid to be applied to the purposes therein specifically mentioned, and the heads, departments, and officers were forbidden to incur any liability or make any contract or authorize any expenditure for any of the purposes therein named, the supervisor of the boroughs knew which might exceed the sums appropriated for such purposes in the act, and that the city should not be liable on any contract made in disregard of the act. That on the 10th of June the Common Council adopted the resolution recited in the injunction. That the term of the last contract with the Manhattan Gas Company is five years. That the Mayor disapproved of the resolution, but that it was passed over his head on a vote of more than two-thirds of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and that it is now an ordinance. That the Common Comptroller Pullman, and Wm. R. Wheeler, Morris A. Tyng, and Stephen Roberts were the four who voted against its passage. That he (plaintiff) as voted for the reason that he believed the resolution to be beyond the authority of the Common Council and would involve wasteful and expensive litigation. That a contract made under it would be made at an extravagant price for 20 years, would absorb a vast sum of money, enrich the monopolists who obtained it, and increase the taxes of the citizens; that the contract would be made at the price of 6 cents per lamp per year, amounting to about $1,000,000 per annum, while, with proper management, no greater sum than $400,000 per annum should be required, and that if a contract be made for a long time the city would lose the benefit of competition and of the fall in price which may be reasonably expected.

The plaintiff then prays for an injunction on the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty and on the Street Commissioner.

This is supported by an affidavit of Mr. Pullman, setting out the same facts.

On these the Judge granted the above injunction, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent, returnable next week, when the whole matter will come up for argument.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.—Before Justice MCCUNN.

THE FAT-BOILERS AND THE HEALTH BOARD.

Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach agt. Jackson S. Schultz and others.
Henry Eisner agt. The Same.

The plaintiffs in these two cases are fat-boilers in Allerton-place, and their complaint sets out, as usual, their business and its importance to them; but, as distinguishing these from other cases, they set up that they use the process patented by one Smith, Scott & Co. for the purpose of burning the vapors, and that this cover and plan have been approved by an inspector of the Health Board, that their places have been visited and inspected, and their mode of conducting their business and the cleanliness of their places have met with the approval of the Board; but that since they have received a notice from the Health Board. They ask the usual injunction.

Board of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING—DONATION TO THE FUND OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT—A NEW ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, John Eaton, esq., in the chair.

By resolution, the Board appropriated the sum of $5,000 to the fund of the Volunteer Fire Department.

The Board took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen in favor of adopting resolutions granting permission for the erection of an Experimental line of Elevated Railway in Greenwich-st., with conditional privileges of extending such railway upon certain routes in the City and County of New-York.

The resolutions are in substance as follows:

That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty grant permission to the West-side and Inwood Power Railway Company, or its assignees, to construct an experimental railway, according to plans and specifications to be filed in the office of the Street Commissioner. The railway to be constructed upon a series of iron columns placed along and upon the line bounding side of the line of the existing roadway, upon the best plan of transport and propulsion, track at least 6 feet above the level of the street; the columns shall not exceed a cast iron base superficial area of 16 inches in diameter. The Company to commence the work within ten days after the passage of the resolution, commencing at Bloomingdale and extending down the road and along Ninth-av. to Greenwich, in connection with Spring-st., along streets or avenues connecting this and said Ninth-av., by the most eligible route to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or proposed, to substitute the Inwood Road on the route to the bridge at Yonkers, in the town of Westchester, and from the bridge to the line of the Harlem River Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, or to the Harlem River and Long Island Sound, or to the North River, along any of the last-mentioned roads, or Broadway, or for the purpose of that upon the completion of such experimental way, and obtaining consent of the same or any part thereof, the Company proposed shall extend and deliver to the city there bond in the penal sum of $50,000, to shall and deliver unto the City Treasurer, or proper officer, a bond in the penal sum of $50,000 to pay to the City Treasurer, or proper officer, the sum of $5,000 for each and every mile of said road,