ALLEGED MALFEASANCE AND MALVERSATION IN OFFICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CHARGES UPON WHICH CONTROLLER BRENNAN IS TO BE TRIED.

As great interest has been manifested by many prominent citizens to know for what alleged offenses Controller Brennan is to be tried, we lay before our readers a very brief synopsis of the charges against him, filed about 18 months ago:

BILLS OF ATLAS FOR COUNTY ADVERTISING.

First Charge: That he was guilty of a willful neglect of duty in refusing to pay the bills of Mr. Herrick, proprietor of *The New-York Atlas*, for County advertising. That these bills, amounting to about $451, had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors and they were directed to be paid. That because Herrick was his personal and political enemy, Brennan refused to pay him. That the Controller was, therefore, guilty of prostituting his office to gratify selfish ends.

THE CENTRAL PARK STOCK.

Second and Third Charges: That Controller Brennan sold to John Anderson assignee of one John W. Doty, $100,000 of Central Park stock at one per cent premium, when it was worth 10 cents premium; that he also sold to Robert Copley the same stock at two per cent premium; that about the same time Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank offered to purchase of the Controller $200,000 of the same stock at the rate of five per cent premium, and that the Controller rejected the offer willfully and corruptly. That by the sale of the $100,000 of stock at one per cent premium the city was defrauded of $9,000.

THE $50,000 BLUNT TESTIMONIAL.

Fourth Charge: That the Controller delivered, on the 3d day of October, 1864, to Orison Blunt, a warrant upon the County Treasury for $50,000; that such warrant was delivered without authority of law, knowingly, willfully and corruptly; that such warrant was for the purpose of presenting Orison Blunt with $50,000 of the County funds as a gift.

Fifth Charge: That, knowingly and without authority of law, in the year 1864, Controller Brennan signed, at the city of New-York, an agreement to arbitrate a claim made by Fernando Wood against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., and that, in pursuance of such agreement, arbitration was had and such proceedings taken therein that, within a few days after signing such agreement, judgment was entered up against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the sum of $17,500 damages and $65 costs, which said sums were paid on a warrant signed by the said Matthew T. Brennan, Controller, on the Chamberlain of the city of New-York; that the Controller therein acted without any authority of law.

THE STREET-CLEANING JUDGMENTS FOR $758,772 54.

Sixth Charge: That the Controller willfully, knowingly and corruptly, for the purpose of evading the charter of the city, consented and arranged that judgments should be entered up against the City of New-York, under pretense that they were for labor performed in cleaning the streets; that this entering up of judgments was for the purpose of evading that clause of the charter which required that an appropriation should be made in the first instance; that such judgments amounted to $758,772 54, and were unlawfully paid by said Controller.

PAYMENTS FOR WORK NOT DONE.

Seventh Charge: That several payments were made for work pretended to have been done by one Michael Kelley, when, in fact, there was no such person, and the money was paid to Terence Riley, and that the Controller knew that Riley had been paid illegally, but that he never prosecuted Riley, either civilly or criminally.

PAYING SALARIES TO PERSONS WHO PERFORM NO WORK.

Eighth Charge: That the Controller paid, or caused to be paid, a large amount of money, amounting in the aggregate to $8,000, of the money of the city, between Jan. 1, 1864, and May 1, 1865, to Jacob Seebacher, to Alexander Ward, to George W. Loutrel, to Jacob L. Smith, to Christian B. Woodruff, to Daniel D. Conover, and to Cornelius Corson, under pretense that said persons were doing duty and performing services for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; whereas the said parties were, during said period, not performing any duties for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., but were for the most of said time absent from the city. That some of them were members of the Legislature during this period.

PAYMENT TO GEORGE G. COLLIS, WHO WAS NOT A CLERK IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Ninth Charge: That for two years and six months prior to July 1, 1865, the Controller paid to one George G. Collis the salary of First Clerk of the Street Department, well knowing that no such person ever performed a day's service in such clerkship, or in any other capacity to entitle him to pay from the City Treasury. That such money was corruptly paid by said Controller. That the Controller was negligent of his duties if he did not know that Collis, or his representative, was for two years fraudulently drawing money from the City Treasury. That said Collis was all this time engaged in private business as a clerk in a mercantile house.

THE TRUCKEY & MOULTON BAD CLAIM.

Tenth Charge: That Plackney & Moulton had a claim against the City of New-York for damages done to their property during the riots. The claim was large. They offered to take $6,000 in compromise, which the Board of Supervisors recommended the Controller to pay. The Controller refused to pay. They were driven to a lawsuit, and recovered $8,500.

THE FIELDS & PARSONS JUDGMENTS.

Eleventh Charge: That in 1861 and 1863 Thomas G. Fields and one Parsons, as attorneys for parties claiming to have done work on the public roads, brought over 100 actions against the city. That under the directions of the Controller a general demurrer was put in; that the suits were continued on the calendar for five months, at an expensive cost of $40 per month in each suit; that in July, 1865, before any of the cases had been tried, the Controller, knowing that the majority of the claims could not be proved, and that many of them were fraudulent, otherwise plaintiff's attorneys to settle all the suits by allowing judgment for the full amount claimed in each suit, and for his costs in each suit; that the judgments were entered up accordingly; that by this means the City will be defrauded of a large amount of money.

THE RECENT $25,000 LEVY OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Twelfth Charge: That Controller Brennan exacted one month's salary from each of his employés for political and personal expenses. That these exactions amounted to $25,000.

The above contain the substance of the various charges, filed with the Governor. We are not yet informed how many and of what nature are the supplemental charges.

LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—A NATIONAL CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE ORGANIZED.

The Life Insurance Convention assembled at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms yesterday, at 12 o'clock m. Mr. Benj. F. Stevens presided, and Mr. John Eadie acted as Secretary.

Mr. Bucklin moved that the Convention proceed to the consideration of a national organization, and especially the report on organization presented at the session of the Convention at Hartford. This report was submitted to a committee consisting of Messrs. Bucklin, Eadie and Morgan.

Mr. J. W. Russell of the Connecticut Mutual, A. W. Kellogg of the Wisconsin Mutual, N. D. Morgan of the North American Life, Morris Franklin of the New-York Life, Elnur Wright and C. Y. Wemple of the Manhattan Life, and others, made short addresses, expressing their views of the action the Convention ought to take. They agreed that further legislation was necessary.

The Committee on Organization of the National Chamber submitted the following:

1. The association shall be called the Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States.

2. The objects of the Chamber shall be the procuring of national or uniform State legislation, collating, collecting and publishing vital and other statistics incident to life insurance and, in general, the promotion of the interests of life insurance in the United States.

Any company chartered in the United States to make insurance on human life, conforming to the rules of this Chamber, shall have the right to be represented in it by one vote.

4. The officers of the Chamber shall be a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and five directors who shall together constitute an executive committee, whereof five shall be a quorum. They shall all be persons officially connected with companies belonging to the Chamber, but no two of them with the same company.

5. The Chamber shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of November, for the choice of officers, or to transact any other business of which one month's notice shall have been given to each company by the Executive Committee; and it shall be the duty of the Committee, at the request of any company, to give such notice of any proposition to be brought before the Chamber for its action.

6. Honorary members may be chosen at any meeting, and shall be entitled to the floor in all debates, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

7. Superintendents of Insurance [illegible] of insurance shall be ex-officio [illegible] partments and Commissioners.

8. The Executive [illegible] honorary members of this Chamber.

[illegible] rules [illegible] committee shall have power to submit by-laws, [illegible] regulations for the government of the Chamber, and also to appoint committees for special objects.

9. The expenses of the Chamber shall be apportioned by the Executive Committee on the basis of each million of assets.

10. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the amendment be submitted to one meeting, and acted on at the next.

The Chamber went into an informal ballot for President. Twelve or 13 votes were cast, nearly all for Benjamin F. Stevens, the President of the Convention. A formal ballot was then taken and Mr. Stevens was elected, all except one vote being cast for him.

Other officers were then elected, as follows: N. D. Morgan of the North American Company, Vice-President; John Eadie of the United States Life, Secretary; S. H. White of the Charter Oak Life of Hartford, Treasurer.

Directors were subsequently chosen, as follows: Pliny Freeman of the Globe Company, New-York; Hugo Wesendonck of the Germania Company, New-York; Guy R. Phelps of the Connecticut Mutual of Hartford; James G. Batterson of the Travelers' of Hartford; A. W. Kellogg of the North-Western of Milwaukee.

Messrs. Chickering, Kellogg, Bucklin, and Wright, Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the interest of the people of the United States requires that they should be free to select the companies in which they take insurance, and that they should be protected as effectually as possible from all ill-devised and fraudulent schemes of insurance, and to this end this Chamber instructs its Executive Committee to seek by all legitimate means the enactment, by Congress, of a law establishing and applying annually a proper test of the sufficiency of the assets of each company, and that every company coming up to the requisitions of this law shall be allowed to do business throughout the United States, and that in connection with the application of such test of solvency, provision be made for the annual collection of the vital statistics of all the companies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade between sound and solvent insurance companies and all sections of the United States, offering to all the citizens thereof the benefits afforded by the different systems, and securing to the companies themselves the broadest field for operations, and, by thus extending the business over the whole country, securing exemption from the injurious effects of local losses.

A resolution of thanks to the daily and insurance journals was passed.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-day, when a code of by-laws will be submitted.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. Henry B. Johns, a commercial traveler, who recently arrived from Charleston, S. C., where he has been for some time stopping on account of his health, on Wednesday evening called at the residence of Mrs. Sheridan, No. 190 Franklin-st., and asked to be allowed to remain there over night. He could not speak above a whisper, and he informed Mrs. S. that he had been suffering for many months past from bronchitis, and that his Southern trip had been productive of no benefit. He was shown to a room, and yesterday morning the colored servant, being unable to open the door, looked over the fan light, and saw the occupant of the room lying upon the bed, and apparently dead. An officer of the Fifth Precinct was called in, and burst open the door, and on examining the body of Mr. Johns, life was found to be extinct. Later in the day Coroner Gover was notified, and held an inquest on the body. Deputy Coroner John Beach made an external examination, and in his opinion death was the result of chronic bronchitis. A verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of the United States, aged about 40 years. He leaves a wife and two children, residing in Jersey City or Hoboken. Coroner Gover took charge of the remains. The relatives or friends of the deceased can obtain further information by calling at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-st.

THE ADAMS-ST. SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Daniel O'Keefe, of No. 7½ Fulton-ave., Brooklyn, was yesterday morning brought up before Justice Connolly on a charge of being concerned in a row at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., and of using firearms thereat. After a brief examination, he was discharged with a reprimand.

NATIONAL TAX ON COTTON.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MOVES FOR ITS ABOLITION—A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The Chamber of Commerce met in special session, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Government tax now imposed upon cotton.

Mr. Maury from the Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted the following

REPORT:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress in favor of abolishing the present tax upon cotton, beg leave to report as follows:

Your memorial to Congress, of 10th May last, urged various reasons against the proposed increase of the cotton tax which was then before the House of Representatives, and among them that our cotton had lost its former influence in the markets of Europe. In illustration of the correctness of this opinion we submit the following facts:

	U. S. Growth.	India Growth.
Liverpool stock 13th Sept. last	286,000	397,000
Then known to be afloat for Liverpool	18,000	323,000
Stock and prospective supply 13th Sept.	304,000	720,000
Liverpool stock on 18th Oct. last	219,000	339,000
Then known to be afloat for Liverpool	35,000	169,000
Stock and prospective supply 18th Oct.	253,000	459,000
Liverpool imports in the above five weeks	59,000	184,000
Decrease of stock in same weeks	62,000	72,000
Apparent outgoings for consumption, Sept.	106,000	77,000
Correction of stock on 27th Sept.	15,000	30,000
Corrected outgoings in the five weeks	121,000	203,000

Yet under these circumstances and the known probability of a short crop in the United States, the rise in prices at Liverpool during the week was 3d. per pound or 37½ per cent in India cotton, and only 7½d. or 1½ per cent in United States cotton. It must be stated, also, that eminent merchants in Boston estimate the growth of India this year at one-fifth more than last year.

The comparative insignificance of our cotton in the European markets, may seem strange to those whose information has not kept pace with the progress of events in the last five years, but the following table will explain the change that has occurred:

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN ALL EUROPE, MEASURED IN POUNDS' WEIGHT.

	U. S. Growth. per cent.	Other growths. per cent.
Average of 22 years, ending 1856	82,2-10	15,8-10
Average of 7 years, 1859 and 1860	84,4-10	15,6-10
Supposed rate at present, about	40	60

The opinion, therefore, which has not been uncommon in this country, that Europe would practically pay the tax on our cotton consumed there, can hardly, in the light of facts here presented, meet with general acceptance.

A reference to your memorial of May 10 will indicate that an enlightened regard for the public interest would necessarily require a total repeal of the cotton tax in the event of any important failure of the crop. Such a failure has now occurred, in consequence of unseasonable weather from the time of planting to near the close of September, accompanied by much destruction in the South by the caterpillar or army worm, and this misfortune is the more severe upon the South because of the great deficiency in the yield of Indian corn.

Our southern lands and climate are better suited for the cultivation of cotton than for any other purpose—much better than those of other countries, as is proved by the fact that, previous to the war, we were supplying 84 per cent of the consumption of all Europe, and notoriously with great profit to ourselves. We see no obstacles to recovering our position as chief cultivators, if the business is no more discouraged than that of growing wheat in Iowa, or of pumping petroleum in Pennsylvania.

To continue a tax upon cotton is only to discourage its cultivation in the best cotton lands of the world, as ours are, and to encourage it in the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil, where they would be ready enough to devote much of their soil to other purposes, as soon as we begin to throw crops of three or four millions of bales on the markets of Europe at the lowered prices which would naturally ensue.

Your Committee are unable to find a satisfactory reason in favor of this tax. As a question of revenue, it may yield 12 or 20 millions, without compensating for the injury done to national prosperity. The only argument in its favor is, that Government is paying high salaries to a multitude of men to collect the tax, and to net a few to pay it away again in drawbacks upon cotton fabrics exported, when it would have been better for all concerned if there had been no tax at all.

Justice and the public welfare are supposed to be the great aims of legislation. And it is impossible to prove the justice of this tax when there is none upon wool, and while tobacco and petroleum are allowed to be exported in bond, and therefore free of tax.

While refraining from any opinion on constitutional points, your Committee must say that it is very certain this tax is productive of such evils as the prohibition of export duties must be supposed to have been intended to prevent.

Your committee must not be understood as condemning the tax which was levied upon cotton lost in the South at the close of the war. On the contrary, perhaps, that tax might, without injustice, have been twice or thrice as large as it was; because the United States, by achieving a peace at an enormous expense, had conferred a higher value upon our cotton than had previously been conferred by northern arms, and therefore might be held to have some rights as salvors of property which was perishing. But, admitting this as to cotton grown prior to 1866, it is still very questionable whether the subsequent growth ought to have been charged with a higher tax or any at all. The root thereof of the other products of the South, rather than of cotton, should be done to discourage cultivation at home or to encourage it abroad.

In conclusion, your Committee find the present tax to be indefensible, with reference to the welfare of the whole country, North, South, East and West, and must believe that it is inexpedient, unjust, oppressive, and practically unconstitutional, and that the longer it is left in force the more injurious it will be found to national prosperity.

We therefore recommend an early memorial to Congress, praying that the tax may be abolished immediately.

New-York, Nov. 12, 1866.

M. MAURY, Chairman.
SOLOMON S. WILLIAMS,
A. A. LAW.

Col. Cowdin spoke at some length against taking off the tax. He said that before the Revolution cotton could be profitably raised in the Southern States at seven cents a pound. In August 1864, good Middlings sold in this market at $1 [illegible] a pound. Now, the same article commands 60 cents. When the war came [illegible] of cotton, [illegible] which means, any things friends went expeditions all over the world to find a place where the plant could be successfully grown. Large quantities were exported from Smyrna and Calcutta, but persons who received proceeds at first were now bankrupt, for the supply had not justified satisfactorily. He believed that the danger of competition from the cottons of India and the East had been greatly magnified in the report. The speaker believed that cotton could be grown in America so as to pay half taxes, tax per pound. In some way the South must be made to pay her [illegible] of the war pensions, that has been exacted of the conscript of her Rebels and traitors. We need not be revengeful, and indemnity for the past could not be thought of now. But she must pay her proportion of the debt caused by the war which her treason imaginated, and there is no other practicable way except to tax cotton, her chief staple. As it is, the South pays hardly anything toward administering the Government. Congress has been exceedingly generous in the imposition of this tax. It is only imposed on such cotton as shall be exported beyond the collection district in which it is grown. Taxes upon articles tends to stimulate Southern manufactures, and a number of Southern cotton factories are springing up as its result. The speaker believed that any attempt to bring about an abolition of this tax by the present patriotic Congress or by that which should succeed it would be vain and impotent.

Mr. George Opdyke advocated the adoption of the report. He thought the last gentleman mistaken in saying that cotton manufactured in the district where it is grown was exempt; he understood that all cotton was taxed except the small quantity exported from the country after manufacture. He believed the tax collected this year would be twicemore great as that estimated in the report, but that made the law still more oppressive and objectionable. The law was both unjust and unwise; iniquitous because it singles out one agricultural product and taxes it, exempting all others; unwise because it subjects the cotton grown in this country to a disadvantage in competing with the cotton of other countries. If persisted in, the intimate result must be to discourage, diminish, or possibly destroy the culture of cotton in America. Another objection is that the tax is really an oppression of the freedom. By the abolition of slavery, capital and labor are divorced; the laborer of the South is dependent on the demand for labor. This tax will bear harsher upon him than upon the planter, tending to injure and impoverish him. This view should be included in the memorial.

Mr. A. A. Low commented on the report, and urged its adoption by showing how rapidly England is being supplied from other cotton countries.

The report was then put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of Gen. Wilbridge, the same Committee was authorized to prepare the memorial for submission to a subsequent meeting of the Chamber.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

LIST OF THE COMMISSIONERS—ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION NOW BEING SHIPPED.

The office of J. C. Derby, General United States Agent for the Paris Universal Exposition, is now the scene of much activity, in view of the fact that articles intended for exhibition are now being received and placed on board ship for transfer to France. The Havre packet ship Harpswell is now lying at Pier No. 6, North River, and will sail early in December. All goods for which space has been devoted should be forwarded to this city, marked as follows:

PARIS EXPOSITION.
HAVRE PACKET SHIP HARPSWELL.
From ——, Pier No. 6, North River,
Group No. —, New-York City.
Class No. —.

Goods must be delivered on board the vessel at the exhibitor's expense, after which the Government will pay all expenses of freight and carriage to Paris. Notices of shipment, with list of articles, should be forwarded to Mr. Derby's office, No. 40 Park-row. Exhibitors of machinery should send full equipments of belts, shafts, pulleys, and other overhead work, and also wrenches, oil cans, &c.

The following are the names of the Commissioners:

J. C. Derby, General Agent for the United States.

PAID SCIENTIFIC COMMISSIONELS.

J. P. Lesley, Philadelphia, member of the National Academy of Science, and of the American Philosophical Society.

Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York, well known for his scientific and legal eminence.

F. A. P. Barnard, New-York, President of Columbia College.

William Slade, Cleveland, Ohio, ex-Consul to Nice, and son of ex-Gov. Slade of Vermont.

John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, ex-Secretary of the Navy, now in Europe.

Henry d'Aligney, Marquette, Mich., distinguished for his thorough knowledge of mineralogy and mining. Has since been appointed State Commissioner for Michigan.

James H. Bowen, Chicago, President of the Third National Bank.

Henry Failing, Portland, Oregon.

F. Lawrence Smith, Louisville, Ky., one of the leading scientific men of the country.

Louis Agassiz, the world-renowned naturalist.

UNPAID OR HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

A. T. Stewart, New-York.
J. H. Alexander, Baltimore.
J. R. Freese, Trenton, N. J., now in Paris.
Robert E. Peterson (Child & Peterson), Philadelphia.
Charles R. Norton, Paris, since appointed State Commissioner for New-York.
John McGuaness, Illinois.
W. J. Valentine, Paris.
J. Hervey Jones, Pittsburgh, an iron manufacturer.
William A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Leslie, New-York, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Publications.
Thomas W. Evans, Paris, the celebrated dentist of that city. He will have charge of the department of sanitary reforms and improvements.
William A. Buldd, the well-known merchant of this city.
E. R. Mudge, Boston, heavy dry goods dealer.
C. B. Seymour, New-York, connected with *The Times*.
James Archer, St. Louis.
Professor H. Dussonce, Philadelphia, now of Paris.
Francis McIlvain, Philadelphia.
Charles R. Gorham, Paris.
O. F. Winchester, New Haven, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.
D. A. Leatherman, Tennessee.

STATE COMMISSIONERS.

Maine, C. A. Shaw; Connecticut, P. T. Barnum; Massachusetts, J. M. Usher; New-York, C. B. Norton, A. Barney; Pennsylvania, T. O'Conner; Michigan, Henry d'Aligney; Illinois, T. D. Reynolds; Indiana, T. A. Wistach; Iowa, T. M. Shaffer; Wisconsin, T. L. Butler; Minnesota, T. L. Mann; Louisiana, Richard Gottheil; Oregon, Charles M. Carter; West Virginia, J. H. Dee Deber; Alabama, Col. Joseph Hodgson.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MR. ISAAC BELL'S NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE RENDER THEIR REPORT.

The Board met by special call at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. John Brice, in the chair.

The special committee to whom was referred the nomination of the Mayor, of Isaac Bell, esq., as Street Commissioner, reported that the very unexpected resignation of the Street Commissioner to the equally sudden action of his Honor the Mayor in submitting a nomination to this Board, at a special meeting, justified very serious deliberation on the part of your committee. There were three considerations that instinctively forced themselves upon the attention of your committee in taking up the subject which have largely controlled its action, as far ther reflection and consultation with disinterested prominent citizens, have confirmed and justified them.

First: That a definite, well expressed public opinion, aside from party, demanded an unexceptionable nominee for the office made vacant by the Hon. Charles G. Cornell.

Second: That an equally well-expressed private sentiment demanded that great care and judgment should be used in selections for the office of Street Commissioner, a man in no wise indentified with political cliques or dynasties, but a gentleman whose character and reputation were so well established, that his confirmation would instantly guarantee to the people of this city a pure administration of the affairs of an important department, and be an assurance that if the Legislature should attempt to interfere, it would be upon political grounds only.

Third: That it is our imperative duty at this time to prove that high-minded, honorable men can be given official positions in this city without the assistance or judgment of the Legislature.

In considering the nomination of the Hon. Isaac Bell, your Committee are constrained to believe that he does not come up to the standard required by the emergencies of the present time. They cheerfully testify to his high character as a citizen, and the integrity with which he has discharged his duties as one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yet it is undeniable that he has for years been chiefly known as an active and partisan politician, and while it is hardly to be expected that politics will be entirely ignored, they cannot but think that some man may be named whose thorough business experience and independence would give confidence that he will not conduct the department in subservience to any party, clique or faction.

The Committee will further state that they are unable to learn that Mr. Bell desires to leave his present position; they think it unwise to invite him to leave a place with the duties of which he is thoroughly conversant, and where experience forms the best qualification.

Therefore your Committee would respectfully recommend that this Board do not advise and cannot take the nomination of the Hon. Isaac Bell for Street Commissioner. Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS B. BYERS, R. D. REILLY,
PETER MASTERSON.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Byers, Reilly, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Conan, Meliden, the President, Alderman Mortimer—4.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SITE FOR A NEW POST-OFFICE.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, J. Wilson Green in the Chair.

The resolution from the Aldermen tendering the United States Government the lower part of the City Hall-park as a site for a Post-Office and United States Court building, at a cost of $1,000,000, came up and after some debate, in which the members offered a number of amendments that the purchase sum should be $750,000, $500,000, and other amounts, the whole subject was laid on the table for action to be had on Monday next.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SPECIAL MEETING—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION MADE—ELECTION OF A SUPERVISOR IN THE PLACE OF ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The Board met at 12 o'clock noon yesterday by special call, the President, Henry Smith, in the chair. Upon the recommendation of the Controller, a resolution was adopted appropriating $1,000 as additional under the the head of "Interest on Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds," the amount heretofore appropriated being insufficient to pay the interest due November 1 instant.

By resolutions the City Judge and Recorder were allowed each $2,000 per annum for office rent.

On motion of Mr. Cornell, the Board proceeded to the election of a Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, which resulted in the choice of George N. Herman, Supervisor elect.

The Special Committee on the New County Court House presented a resolution in favor of paying the following bills for material &c., furnished for the construction of the New Court House: J. R. & W. W. Cornell, iron, [illegible]; Jesse Kellum, services as architect, $1,250; Geo. Teets, fitting, &c., $6; [illegible] Pay roll of laborers, Nov. 1, $8,[illegible].

Which was adopted.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Education setting forth that the sum of $[illegible] will be required for the support of the Public Schools under the [illegible]

MILITARY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.—The following orders, additional to those hitherto published, have been issued in reference to the parade of the First Division on Monday next:

HEAD QRS 1ST BRIG'T INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y. FRENDS ZOUAVES, NEW-YORK, November 15, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade fully uniformed (white gloves), armed and equipped, on Monday, November 26. Line will be formed on Twelfth-st., right on Third-ave., at 11 o'clock a. m. Field and staff, mounted, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant on the ground, at quarter before 11 o'clock a. m. In compliance with Brigade Orders, the commissioned officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble in citizens' dress, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at the Armory, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-st., at 8 o'clock p. m., where an election will be held to fill the office of Major, which has become vacant by the resignation of Geo. M. Van Hoesen. The following officers have been appointed and elected, viz.: Capt. W. La Rose Bertram, resigned; Vice Duty, resigned; Capt. John Smith, Co. B, vice Reiter, resigned; Second-Lieut. Robt. C. Phair, Co. A, vice Moran, cashiered; Second-Lieut. Geo. W. Hamilton, Co. F, vice Master, removed; Second-Lieut. Michael Harrington, Co. D, vice Kelly, declined. They will be honored and respected accordingly. The following non-commissioned officers are hereby reduced to the ranks for misconduct, viz.: Sergts. John W. Englund, Co. F; Jos. Martin, Co. F. By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN E. BENDIX.

CLARENCE H. HEYZER, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS "VETERAN ZOUAVES," 9TH REGT. INFANTRY, N. Y. S. N. G., NO. 706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—In pursuance of orders from Division Headquarters, this regiment will parade on Monday, the 26th day of November, in full uniform. Commanders will assemble at 10 o'clock a. m. Regimental line will be formed on Broadway, at 10 o'clock, right resting on Bleecker-st. The Field and Staff will report mounted to the Colonel commanding, at headquarters, at 10 o'clock a. m. The non-commissioned Staff and Band will report to the Adjutant, at headquarters, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Col. HARMON D. HULL.

ROBERT W. LEONARD, Adjutant.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—In compliance with Division and Brigade orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform (without knapsacks and overcoats), on Monday, 26th inst. Roll-call of companies at 10 o'clock a. m. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. James R. Thomas and John Quinlan having been excused from Company B, are hereby discharged from the regiment, by order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

HENRY S. STERLE, Adjutant.

Official: R. M. WARD, Sergeant Major.

HDQRS. 37TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—In compliance with Division and Brigade orders this Regiment will parade, uniformed, armed, and equipped, with gloves, without overcoats, on Monday, 26th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British forces in 1783. Line will be formed on Thirty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves., at 11 o'clock a. m. The field and staff will parade mounted and report to the Commandant at 11 o'clock a. m. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, at the armory, at 10:30 a. m. Previous to the dismissal of the parade the Adjutant will report the aggregate number present on parade to the Brigade-Major.

PROMOTION.—Chas. Hall, Second Lieutenant Co. H, vice Hopkins, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.—Jasper Pryor, Co. E, Hospital Steward; Wm. A. Bayard, Co. H, Left General Guide.

EXPULSIONS.—Privates Louis J. Lewis, Co. B; Geo. W. Kershaw, Co. B; John Hanlon, Co. B; Abraham Wortendyke, Co. B.

The action of the above Company is hereby approved, and the Adjutant will return their names to the Commissioner of Jurors.

By order of WM. H. FARRAR, Colonel.

GEO. DUDLEY WARING, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—The following extracts from Brigade General Orders (second series of 1866), are hereby published:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—"In pursuance of Special Order No. 25, from General Headquarters, and Special Order No. 5, from Division Headquarters, the 12th Regiment N. G. is hereby transferred to this Brigade, and the undersigned assumes command of the Brigade."

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—"The following extracts from General Orders No. 2, from Division Headquarters, are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of this brigade. The Division will parade on Monday, the 26th inst., which parade will be considered as the Annual Fall Parade of the Division, and in commemoration of the evacuation of this city by the British forces in 1783."

By order of
Col. WM. G. WARD, Commanding First Brigade.
J. J. VAN NEST, Major and Acting Brigade Inspector.

OFFICIAL.—WM. D. DUNCOCK, Capt. and A. D. C.

In accordance with the foregoing, this regiment will assemble for parade on Monday, the 26th inst., in full fatigue uniform (white gloves). Regimental line will be formed in Bond-st., right on Broadway, at 11½ o'clock a. m. The field and staff officers will report to the Colonel, mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band, drum corps, and regimental bugler to the Adjutant on the parade line, 15 minutes before formation. Orders to wear overcoats may be issued from these headquarters to the companies on the morning of the parade, if the weather should prove inclement. No officer or member who arrives on the ground after report of first sergeants will be permitted to parade with the regiment (as such), will be reported as absent from duty, and any officer or member leaving the parade without proper authority will be considered in contravention of this paragraph, will be received as a standing order, and will be strictly enforced. Company commanders, in forwarding official papers to these headquarters, will address and receive returns from the Adjutant. All communications must be carefully prepared, and contain the necessary explanation of localities. In accordance with special brigade orders, a regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquents, will be held at Centre Market Armory, on Friday, the 14th of December proximo, at 7 o'clock p. m. Major Harry Rockafellow is constituted such court. Subalterns must attend all company drills, prepared to conduct the instruction progressively. All company orders and by-laws, with the amendments to the same, must be promptly forwarded to these headquarters by company commanders. The rifle or fatigue cap and uniform commissioned officers' drills are modified as follows: Uniformed in jacket, cap, officer's pants with sash, belt, and bayonet sheath, without side arms. The non-commissioned officers and privates will continue, as the 1st Battalion Drill of the season, for the right to wear for one year, the medal awarded for the greatest proficiency in the school of the soldier. These contests will be held annually. The authorized R[illegible] company in the expulsion of members is approved. The certificates of such terminations must be authenticated, and identified.

ELECTIONS.—To Second Lieut., M. Hagadorn to 2d Lieut., vice J. F. Wentworth, resigned; Private F. V. Burke to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hazelton, resigned. Respect and obedience will be paid in accordance.

DISCHARGED BY REASON OF EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SERVICE.—Commissary Sergeant Isaac C. Hilyer, Sergeant Isaac N. Rice, Co. D, Sergeant Francis Fitzsimmons, Co. E, Private William W. Connor, Co. F, Private William S. Hunt, Co. G.

EXPULSIONS.—Private John H. Hunter, Harlem; Private Joseph Hunt, Broadway, cor. Worth-st.; Private Horace N. Aldridge, No. 53 East Seventy-third-st.; Private Charles Wolfe, Jr., No. 53 Lexington-ave., Etowah, Ga. By order of Col. T. W. PARSELL.

A. T. FRENCH, First Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

H" COMPANY ORDER No. —.—The above order is hereby promulgated: The members of this Company will assemble on Monday, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m. By order of Capt. AMOS L. SNEE.

JOHN W. COCHRAN, O. S.

PRESENTATION.—Col. Bendix of the 3d Regiment was on Tuesday evening presented with an elegant sword, sash and belt by the officers of the regiment, the articles costing about $300.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

[Before Justice Dowling.]

Though the calendar of yesterday was a lengthy one, numbering nearly fifty cases, it was disposed of in such a remarkably short time as to excite surprise even in the placid and well-seasoned minds of officers who have for many years been attached to the Court. The list was classified as follows: Illegal voting, 2; assault and battery, 18; petit larceny, 17; violating Health law, 1; violating Boat law, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 1; suspended cases, 3. Total, 45. This calendar was disposed of in the short time of two hours and forty minutes, for the simple reason that there were no contested cases—no suits in which the questionings, cross-questionings, objections and arguments of counsel were interposed to make each petty case drag its slow length along an extent scarcely to be justified even had millions of dollars depended on the issue. This most welcome but thoroughly unexpected absence of lawyers was doubtless due to the decided action of Judge Dowling, taken a few days since in regard to the "skinners" and "shysters" who have so long infested the Court, and also to the prompt and hearty support given the Justice by the press of the city. Those representatives of the various journals whose duties call them to report the Law Courts held at the Tombs, know only too well the nature and the objects of the mob of seedy, shabby practitioners who hang about the various courts held by the committing magistrate, and were only too glad to assist, to the best of their abilities, any effort legitimately made to put down this pseudo-legal nuisance.

Usually a man with a bloody bandage about his head, looking as if he had been the subject of an assault, could not pass the Tombs without being surrounded and importuned by a dozen fellows, all anxious to conduct a prosecution against the man who inflicted the injuries. Yesterday the bloodiest wretch that was ever soaked in gore might have walked into the Court with no one to speak and volunteer to prosecute the unknown assaulter. Consequently, when the calendar came to be tried, the absence of counsel, and naturally of litigation, bothers ation and delay, was most noticeable. Not only was the time and the labor saved of magistrate, officers, witnesses and reporters, but the prisoners themselves got off much easier than had they been defended. Never was such a batch of light sentences known.

About 30 persons saved two months each on their sentences by pleading "guilty"—this makes 60 months saved, or five years, a quarter of the life of a young and active man.

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.—A Frenchman, who gave his name as Salvator Luchassi, was brought up by Officer John Wood on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. It appeared that M. Luchassi went into a drinking