Ohio with 195. In this ship 105 of the Chinamen died on the voyage. The papers complain of the bad accommodation on board the ships employed in this trade.

On the 28th of May, the United States sloop-of-war St. Lawrence, and the French war steamer Prony, were at Paita. The Spanish ship la de Santander, from Guyaquil to Santander, with a cargo of cocoa, put in on the 25th, making forty inches of water per hour, and will have to discharge.

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

On the 6th May Senor Francisco Gonzales de Prada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, addressed a note in the form of an'ultimatum to the Bolivian government, from Arica.

After alluding to the points in dispute between the two countries, he demands the following:—

1st. Dismissal of D. Rafael Bustillo, the Minister of the Exterior, for the part he took in the expulsion of the Peruvian Minister, Parades, and Consul Ceballos.

2d. Dismissal of the Intendente of Police, who executed the order of expulsion.

3d. The re-establishment of the Peruvian Legation in Bolivia with the usual forms, and the receiving Senors Parades and Ceballos, or any other persons Peru may wish to name.

4th. Guarantee to receive in all parts of Bolivia, where the Consuls of other nations are received, the Cousuls of Peru also.

5th. Security for the immediate discontinuance of the bad money, and the complete fulfilment of the fourth article of the treaty of Arequipa, and all the other articles of the said treaty of 10th October, 1848.

6th. Acknowledgment to indemnify Peru for the previous issue of the bad money, according to terms to be argued upon hereafter. These terms to be complied with before any other questions can be discussed or treated upon. Hoping these terms will be acceded to on the part of Bolivia, Senor Prada informs him that the government of Peru have authorized him to treat with a properly accredited Minister, and demands an answer in fifteen days.

To this note Sr. Bustillo replies in a lengthy document, of which the following is an abstract:—

He acknowledges the receipt of Sr. Prada's note as an act of courtesy, but not as a duty, Sr. Prada not having been acknowledged by the Bolivian government as the diplomatic agent of Peru, and not having presented his credentials personally, and says, that the order of Sr. Prada, not to enter the Bolivian territory, implies a want of confidence and an insult to his government, in which case it would be better and more dignified for each government to address the other direct.

The expulsion of the Peruvian Minister and Consul from Bolivia he justifies, and asserts that it is Bolivia that has the right to demand an apology, and refers to his note of 26th March, demanding the punishment of Sr. Prada, and considers its refusal as a voluntary and meditated insult offered to the dignity and rights of Bolivia.

He considers it a waste of time to discuss the merits of the question, and gives the following replies to the demands of Peru.

1. He acknowledges his part in the expulsion of the Peruvian ministers, but looks upon it as a great and unheard of outrage for a foreign power to order the dismissal of any member of another government, and refuses positively to comply with this request.

2. The Bolivian government refuses to dismiss the Intendente of Police for the discharge of his duties.

3. The demand to reinstate Sr. Parades is absolutely, positively and insultingly refused. Sr Paredes will not be received in Bolivia except it be to expiate there his crimes; but any other minister, sent in the usual manner, will be received.

4. This request will be complied with, and Peruvian consuls will be admitted where those of other nations now are.

5. In regard to the treaty referred to (of Arequipa), he calls attention to the twenty fourth article, which expressly declares that the violation of one article does not vitiate the others, and that Peru, in her reprisals on the commerce of Bolivia, has scandalously violated the intent of said treaty.

6. The demand to indemnify Peru for the previous emission of bad (light) money issued is also refused—said money having been issued since 1830, or twenty years before the treaty of Arequipa was made; and before the idea can be entertained of indemnity for the light money issued since the treaty, it is necessary to prove that the actual value of the money has not been calculated in all mercantile operations, and the price of articles augmented. He reminds Peru, also, that Bolivia is the consumer, and pays in money, and does not seek for the trade with Peru.

The reprisals of Peru are designated as aggressions which Bolivia could also make on Peru but abstained from doing, from a sincere desire to act in a friendly manner and in good spirit towards a sister republic.

Bolivia loves peace, but does not dread war. Sr. Prada is invited to enter Bolivia, where he shall be well received, and his character as ambassador respected. Lastly, to let the world know the true state of the question, the note of the Peruvian Minister, and Sr. Bustillo's answer, is ordered to be published.

From Tacna, we have dates to June 5. Commercial speculations are at a stand still, and a scarcity of provisions is anticipated. Belzu, says the correspondent of the *Comercio*, has 1,200 cavalry, of which he is very proud; they are well drilled, armed and mounted, but no better, says the writer, than the Peruvian troops. All suspicious letters sent by post are opened in Bolivia by the authorities. The Bolivian press is full of personal abuse of General Echinique and his ministers, and of articles exciting the patriotism of the Bolivians.

The Chile steamer Arauco which some time ago was stranded near Talcahuano, was purchased by a party in Talcahuano for eight hundred dollars. After many fruitless endeavors, the parties succeeded in getting her off. She arrived at Valparaiso on the 20th of May, and was sold by auction for $8 000.

The American whaler Enterprise arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th May, with a cargo of sperm oil. The Russian brig Caelschow arrived on the 5th from Montevideo with provisions for the Russian colonies, and sailed on the 18th.

The Chilian steamer Caupolican, formerly Mexican Guerrero, (formerly Com Stockton,) was sold at Valparaiso by auction for $8 000.

H. B. M.'s corvette Dædalus arrived on the 28th ult., in 62 days from San Blas and Panama, with $700,000 in specie for England. The Dædalus was to sail on the 2d of June for Rio de Janeiro and England.

On the 13th ult. a religious procession took place in Santiago, being the anniversary of the great earthquake of 1648, which, within fifteen minutes, destroyed Santiago entirely, and buried more than two thousand people under its ruins.

On the 24th May, being the birthday of Queen Victoria, the Chile corvette Constitucion fired a salute of 21 guns. There was no English vessel of war in port.

General O'Brien, well known in South America, particularly in Peru and Chile, says the Valparaiso *Reporter*, through the services he has rendered to those countries, is at present raising a subscription for the erection of a statue to the memory of General Freire, one of the champions in the war of independence. We are happy to say that the worthy General has met with good success in his laudable endeavors, the list having been headed by the President of the republic followed by the leading men of Santiago and Valparaiso. We therefore expect to see, ere long, one of the plazas in Santiago adorned with a statue of one of Chile's liberators from the Spanish yoke.

MARKETS.

VALPARAISO, May 29.—Business has been moderate during the month of May, and the imports small. American rough goods are active. German goods moderate, and French very dull. 1,800 cases brandy sold at $3 in bond. In coal the demand is improving, and $15 has been paid for two cargoes. Chile coal $10 to $12. Coffee—Stock small; Costa Rica $10 per quintal. Flour—$8 04 for Conception, and $8 02 for Santiago is demanded. Wheat is held at prices too high to cause many sales and barley is dull at 22 reals, put on board in bags. Provisions are scarce and active—lard, 22c; pork, 20c.; molasses 25c. per gallon; salt beef, $16. Freights are high, and first class vessels scarce. Ores—to Liverpool, £4 5s.; Swansea, £4 10s. Guano to the United States, to load in Chincha, $19. Assorted cargo to San Francisco, $16.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

Our Kingston Correspondence.

KINGSTON, June 27, 1853.

The House of Assembly—Easy Work for the Legislators—The Sport about to be ended—The Basis of a Compromise—A Wholesale Release of Convicts from Prison—Health of the Island—The Weather—Mines, &c.

Nothing of importance has transpired since the date of my last letter to you. Legislative proceedings remain as they were, *in statu quo*. The weekly meetings of the Assembly are held on Monday or Tuesday, on which occasions a quorum of seven, which is sufficient for that purpose, though not for the transaction of general business, generally adjourned the House to the next Monday or Tuesday. This seems to have settled down to a regular practice.

Sir Charles Grey, it is said, has been heard to say, that the members of the House may amuse themselves for a month or two, until he shall have received instructions from the home government. His Excellency does not seem to consider, or to care, that what is sport to him may be death to the Assembly, like the frogs in the fable. It is certainly hard for gentlemen to be made to dance attendance, week after week, in such a dull place as Spanish Town to do nothing, because we have a Governor who will neither concede to the wishes of the people with a good grace, nor exercise the prerogative vested in him, and dissolve or prorogue an Assembly that certainly can never yield to the absurd pretensions of him and his Council.

I have heard it whispered however, that a compromise between this latter body and the Assembly is on foot, and that it may be the means of reviving legislative action in the island. This compromise is, that the Council is to agree to a retrenchment bill contemplating the reduction of salaries, on a graduated scale, according to the amount, instead of the taking off of 20 per cent on all public stipends, irrespective of the amount; and, further, that the Assembly, in passing a bill having this object in view, are to pledge themselves to pass no more retrenchment bills, contemplating the curtailing of the salaries of present incumbents of office.

For my part, I do not put much faith in this rumor. In the first place, the retrenchment bills that have been passed within the last seven years have all provided for reduction, on a graduated scale, with the exception of the one that is the present bone of contention; and they have invariably been rejected by the council. In the second place, the Assembly cannot constitutionally pledge themselves not to do certain acts, as that would be a virtual surrender of one of the most valuable rights which they hold in trust for the people.

His Excellency, the Governor, has been no little odium by his carrying out of his reckless threat of releasing the prisoners in the Penitentiary, in batches, from time to time, on the ground that no provision has been made for their maintenance. Although the contractor for the supply of prisons have patriotically agreed to furnish the necessary supplies on credit, already have upwards of fifty convicts obtained their discharge. The country, in spite of these doings, is tranquil and is likely to remain so, in spite of all Sir Charles can do to render it otherwise.

Mining operations are still being prosecuted with vigor, and several lots of rich copper ore have been shipped for England. The opinion is gaining ground, that the minerals with which the island abounds are destined to restore the fallen fortunes of Jamaica.

The yellow fever is still rather virulent. Several masters of merchant vessels have fallen victims to it. The weather, albeit, some days, was excessively hot, but

become delightfully cool, in consequence of a continuous shower, which lasted all last night and the better part of to-day, ceasing only that it may be renewed, as the clouds indicate while I write.

MARKETS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 25, 1853.

ALEWIVES.—A parcel of No. 1 has changed hands at 16s. Some of really prime quality and large size, were sold at 20s.

BUTTER.—100 kegs American taken at 9d. per lb.

BREAD.—There is not any foreign at market.

CORN.—South American has been moving at, and still commands 3s. 6d. per bushel. Some inferior parcels were closed at 3s.

CORNMEAL—Is in active inquiry, with very moderate supplies. The sales include a parcel of 300 barrels at 20s., and another of 250 barrels at the same figure, to arrive, and which has since come in.

FLOUR—At 28s. to 29s. per barrel.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is wanted.

GOLD—Of all descriptions is hardly procurable.

LARD—6¼d. to 7d. Prime lots, which are now rather scarce, are held for an advance on 7d. per lb

LUMBER.—White Pine is very scarce, and may be quoted at 100s. to 104s per 1000 feet. The stock of W. C. Shingles is also decreasing. They are worth 16s. to 20s. according to quality.

OIL.—The last receipts of cod were taken at 2s. 3d. per gallon.

PORK.—350 barrels mess at 76s., and 280 barrels prime at 61s. 77s. per barrel has been refused for another parcel of 200 barrels mess.

RICE.—Holders are demanding, and are firm at, 14s. 6d. to 15s.

TONGUES.—110 half and 167 third barrels pigs' have changed hands at 36s. and 19s. respectively.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, June 30, 1853.

Bad Feeling Against Foreigners—Want of Protection to American Citizens—Riots in Bogota—New Laws—Extra Session of Congress—Transit of Specie—The Railroad—The Weather—Health of the Isthmus, &c., &c., &c.

You will find in the Panama papers very few items of local news, the fact being that the city is at present as "flat, stale and unprofitable" as any place of ten thousand inhabitants can be. The most exciting event since the departure of the last mail for the United States, has been a personal quarrel between a native gentleman and an Englishman, when the former made a cowardly attack upon the latter when unprepared. Some little excitement ensued, and a few foreigners who witnessed the assault having expressed their opinion that the aggressor should be handed over to the police, his (the native's) friends came to his rescue, and carried him off in triumph to his home. The negroes congregated thickly upon the occasion, and manifested a very bad feeling towards the foreigners. At one time the affair promised to assume a serious turn, but fortunately no collision took place. Two of the most eminent lawyers in town have been applied to, to demand legal redress for the Englishman, but they both refused, the native feeling was so strong. Both of the foreign journals in this city took up the matter, and spoke out plainly upon the subject to the article in the *Star*. The Governor, over his own signature, replied in the same journal, denying that any ill feeling or jealously existed on the part of the natives towards the foreigners.

We feel every day more and more the want of protection and the insecurity of our position, and a very general feeling exists that a foreign man-of-war constantly in our harbor—either American, French or English—would curb this growing feeling, and place the foreign residents here in the position the treaties of New Granada with their respective nations guaranteed to them. Our worthy American Consul, Mr Corwin, has more than once urged the importance of this measure upon the government; and I believe that the British Consul has also addressed his government upon the matter, but as yet no good result has been produced, and the squadron lies for half the year at Valparaiso, where they are not required, doing nothing, instead of protecting the lives and property of their respective citizens in this and other Central American ports.

Private letters from Bogota received in town inform us of sundry political riots there, in one of which Dr. Florentino Gonzales was wounded with a lance. The operatives want protection for native manufactures, in the shape of duties upon all articles of foreign imports that compete with them. This is the ostensible cause of the riots; but there can be no doubt that some political intrigue lies at the bottom of it.

The new constitution has passed, the principal change consists in governors, judges of tribunals, circuit and commerce, being elected by the people instead of by the elective assembly and the President, as formerly. It is feared that this law will not work well, and that influential men in the various provinces will turn it to their private advantage, and constantly keep the country in a political ferment.

A new commercial code has been passed by Congress, and the law relative to the tribunals of Commerce has been amended. A new law regulating the currency, and placing it upon the same standard as that of the United States, has also been sanctioned.

The Congress is now in extra session; one of the most important questions to be considered by it is, the new law relative to the transport of treasure across the Isthmus. By the proposed law the President is authorized to fix the rate of charge for safe conduct across the Isthmus at from one to twelve reals per pound weight, and to give a guaranty for its safe conveyance. If this law passes, it will ruin this route, and together with the additional per centage charged by the Pacific Mail steamship company on treasure, will help to send all the specie some other way. How or why the company could be so rash as to raise their freight one half per cent, must remain a secret to the public, unless it be some private understanding with the opposition line, to share profits. The railroad is progressing, and the weather has been, for the last fortnight, most favorable for work.

We have no sickness except among the passengers by the British steamers from St. Thomas. The Cruces road is being repaired, and will be in pretty fair order during the rainy season. By this time next year we look for the completion of the railroad. PANAMA.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Our files of the Panama *Herald*, *Star* and *Panameno*, to the 1st inst., have come to hand.

The foreign residents of Panama had presented a splendid service of silver plate to Gov. Roldan. The plate was made in New York.

The Panama *Star* of the 28th ult gives the following:—

At a late hour last evening, we received our correspondence and papers from Bogota; but owing to our being short handed, we are obliged to postpone, until to morrow, giving full particulars of the important news.

An attempt was made at the capital to raise a revolution on the 8th inst. Dr Florentino Gonzales was assaulted by the mob, and dangerously wounded. Another man was shot. General Herrera attempted to call out the troops, which General Melo refused to allow, and for which he was afterwards reprimanded.

President Obando is seriously ill, and Gen. Lopez, it is said, was appointed to fill his place. Senor Cuellar had resounced the Secretaryship of State, and General Herrera was appointed to that office. Senor Jose Maria Plata has been nominated Governor at Bogota, having resigned the office of Secretary of Interior.

An extra session of the Camara had been called.

The Commercial Code has at length passed

The separation of State and Church has also been acknowledged as a law.

The Penal Code is slowly progressing.

Senor Obaldia is at present in charge of the Executive.

The yellow fever had broken out at Carthagena. The troops of the line were daily deserting, and the militia were called out to fill their place.

Confusion and disorder reign universal, and everything promises a serious and general revolution throughout the country.

The Panama *Herald*, of the 28th ult, says:—W. F. Nye, Esq., of the house of Nye & Co, Valparaiso who has been sojourning for a few days in Panama, takes his departure for the States this morning. Mr. N. is bearer of despatches from the United States legation at Chile to the government at Washington.

We have in our possession a relic of the Indian rule on the Isthmus, which we found the other day upon the beach behind the church of San Jose. It consists of a small human figure, moulded in red burnt clay, about an inch and a half long; the arms are crossed upon the breast, and the legs bent in a sitting attitude. The proportions are well preserved, and the features, though considerably water worn, are still distinctly visible. Similar figures are found in the Indian graves all through this country and Central America.

The *Herald* of the 18th says:—Among the arrivals in our city from New Orleans, on his way to California, is Mr. Volney E. Howard, formerly member of Congress from Texas, and well known as the compiler of the laws of Mississippi. Mr. Howard is appointed to the important office of United States Attorney in the investigation of the California land claims, and proceeds to San Francisco to assume the duties of his office.

BIRTH.

In Panama, on Wednesday evening, June 28, the wife of the Rev. J. Rowell, of a son.

DIED.

In Panama, on the 21st inst, Mr. Henry G. Steffens, of the firm of Steffens & Co, aged about 26 years.

The Turf.

CALIFORNIA RACES.

PIONEER COURSE, June 12.—Purse $800, three mile heats, trotting.

Mr. John Crook's (C K. Battelle) b. g. New York..	1	1
Mr. Campbell's g. s. Dominick Burnett.....	2	2

Time, 8:28—8:28¾.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CLEVELAND.—About three o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear of the agricultural implement manufactory of DeWitt & Co, upon Merwin street, near its junction with Leonard street. This building was soon destroyed, and the flames catching in the shingle shop of G H Barritt, burned its contents, and spread to some three hundred cords of shingle bolts, many of which were burned, and all damaged. The saleratus factory of D H Lamb next caught, and was wholly destroyed. Fire took to the lumber yard of Butts, Kendall & Co., but by the exertions of the firemen was soon extinguished. Had it got control there, 800 000 feet of pine lumber would have been burned and the marine mills and contents certainly have been destroyed. The loss of DeWitt & Co is from $10 000 to $12 000; insurance $8 000. Their workmen some twenty in number, will feel the loss severely, as all their tools were destroyed. Mr Barritt loses about $2 500; insurance $700, $500 of which is in the American, of New York. Lamb & Co., loss about $8 000; insurance in Etna, of Hartford, $3 500. Mr. Lamb had recently expended $2,000 in improving his factory, and it was stored full of pearls. Butts, Kendall & Co.'s loss $150, insured.—*Cleveland Herald, July 8.*

FIRE IN BRIDGEWATER.—The extensive cotton gin manufactory of Messrs. Carver, Washburn & Co, in Bridgewater, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. Six gins, entirely finished, were destroyed. One intended for the Crystal Palace exhibition was saved, and will be forwarded to New York. The amount of loss was not ascertained, but it is believed there was no insurance. The fire communicated to a piece of woods near by, and burnt over several acres before it was subdued.

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL.]

Stated Session.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 11, 1853.

Present—Richard T. Compton, Esq., president, Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, Brisley, Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty and Peck.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman PECK—Petition of George Litterst, for compensation for loss of horse. To Committee on Finance.

By Alderman ALVORD—Petition of Miller and Shannon, to have Thirty-fifth street paved. To Committee on Streets.

By Alderman OAKLEY—Petition of Wm. Agnew & Son and others, to change route of Second avenue railroad, Front to South street. To Committee on Streets.

By Alderman TWEED—Petition of S Jessup, to be appointed a commissioner of deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman OAKLEY—Petition of Bernard Riely, to have lots fenced on south side of Twenty ninth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. To Committee on Streets.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the opera of Madame Sontag at Castle Garden on Friday evening, the 15th instant, which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman PECK—Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to prepare an ordinance to carry out the provisions of the third section of the amended charter as far as the same relates to dividing the city into counsel districts, and districting the same, and present to this Board at as early a day as practicable. Adopted.

By Alderman BOYCE—Resolved, That the slip between piers 31 and 32 North river be excavated to the depth of ten feet at low water, and three hundred feet from the bulkhead, and that the sum of three hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose, from the fund for cleaning slips. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Alderman BARR—Resolved, That David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be, and is hereby authorized, to employ a suitable person to engross the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, at a rate not to exceed five cents per folio for said work. Adopted on division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

By Alderman SMITH—Resolved, That the Superintendent of Streets be, and he is hereby, directed to allow the Superintendent of Pavements the use of part of the property at the foot of Rivington street, belonging to the city, now used by him. Adopted.

By Alderman DENMAN—Whereas, by a late decision of the Supreme Court of this State the school law of 1851 has been pronounced unconstitutional, and

Whereas, by the operation of said law this county has been called upon to pay into the State treasury beyond its own requirements, within the last two years, the sum of three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, therefore

Resolved, In view of said decisions, the Comptroller be, and is hereby, directed to make application to the Legislature, at its present session, for a return to the treasury of the county of the sum thus paid in error. Adopted.

By Alderman TWEED—Resolved, That the two large rooms on the first floor of the new court house be fitted up with desks for Judges, Clerk, and Marshal, bar railing, and all necessary arrangements for courts, and that an entrance be made from the new City Hall to each of the new court rooms, and that the rooms now occupied by the United States in the new City Hall be altered into chambers, &c., and be put in complete repair for the use of the United States; and that the Comptroller be, and is hereby, directed to execute to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of New York, for the use of the United States, a lease for said room now occupied by the United States Court in new City Hall, with the two court rooms on first floor of new court house, at an annual rent of six thousand dollars, payable quarterly, subject to a deduction on the first quarterly rent of six hundred and twenty five dollars, which amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized to receive as rent only for the express purpose of part payment of repairs to be made.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be, and he is hereby, directed to put the above rooms in complete repair without delay. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman DOHERTY—Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to proceed to place under contract all ordinances passed by the Common Council, relating to the regulating, curb and guttering, flagging sidewalks of, and filling in of streets or avenues, or any other contracts he may have in his office within a period of ten days. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Returns of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of appointments and resignations for the month of May, 1853. Confirmed.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of referring report of Committee on Assessments relative to assessment for sewer in Troy street to Committee on Assessments. Adopted.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of paving Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues. Adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of paving Thirty-sixth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues. Adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of paving Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

Of Committee on Assessments—To concur to confirm sundry assessment lists enumerated in minutes of June 16, and appointing Isaac Edwards collector therefor. Adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of amending ordinance for regulating Forty second street, from Tenth avenue to the North river. Adopted.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of regulating Fifty-fifth street, between Third avenue and avenue A. Adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—13

Of Committee on Streets—To concur to repair Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; to pave Thirty-eighth street, between Eleventh avenue and North river. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—12.

Of same Committee—In favor of paving West Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—13.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of regulating Seventy-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, repairing Thirty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—13.

Of Committee on Public Health—With ordinances for filling in sunken lots. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Barr, Tweed, the President, Aldermen Francis, Smith, Denman, Alvord, Doherty, Peck—14.

FROM DEPARTMENTS.

From City Inspector—Nominating William Murray as Health Warden of the Twentieth ward, in place of Dennis Ryer. Confirmed.

From Street Commissioner—With award of various contracts. Lost for want of constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The roll being directed to be called and a quorum not answering, the Board was declared adjourned until to morrow, 12th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, MONDAY, July 11, 1853.

Present—Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the chair, Assistant Aldermen Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGowa, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and McConkey.

PETITIONS.

Of James C. Harriott—To be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman BROWN—Of John Anderson, for permission to construct a bay window on the side of his house, corner of Thirty eighth street and Madison avenue. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman MCGOWN—Of A. Arnoux and others, for a sewer to be built in Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. To Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman BREADEN—That the crosswalk corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets be relaid and that Mulberry street, from Chatham to Walker, be repaired. Adopted

By the same—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report to this board why the buildings contracted for last fall, and to be used for Hose Company No 21 and Hose Company No 25, in Anthony street, between Broadway and Church street, is not finished, or in process of construction. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Assessment—In favor of paying Olcott, McKeson and Robbins, $351 53, for damage sustained by overflow of water in their cellar, caused by partial stoppage of receiving basin corner of Pearl street and Burling slip, on the night of 30th June. Adopted by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—The President, Messrs. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and McConkey—19.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of excluding the flagging west side walk of Fifth avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, and on east side from Thirty-ninth street 84 feet 7¾ inches, towards Fortieth street, included in ordinance for flagging Fifth avenue from Thirty fourth to Forty-second street; to concur to flag walk in front of lot corner of Forty first street and Sixth avenue. Both adopted, each by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—The President, Messrs. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe and McConkey—19.

INVITATION

Of William Hall & Son to opera of Madame Sontag, at Castle Garden, on Friday evening next. Accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Bureau of Assessments, with the following assessment lists, asking that they be confirmed, and Isaac Edwards appointed collector therefor, viz:—For sewers in Eighteenth street, from Ninth avenue to near Seventh avenue; in Thirty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenue; in avenue A, from the sewer in avenue A, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to Four teenth street; in Mulberry street, from a sewer in Grand street to a point about fifty feet north of Hester street; in Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty sixth streets; in Havard street, from the sewer in Orange street to a point near the Bowery; for paving Forty fourth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue; Cherry street from Coelears to East street, also East street from Cherry to Grand street, for paving and flagging sidewalks of Thirty-eight street from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, for fencing north-west corner of Thirty first street and Lexington avenue; for flagging west side of Broadway, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth streets; for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and macadamizing the carriageway of Forty-ninth street from Sixth to Eighth avenue; for setting curb and gutter in Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; for laying crosswalk at the intersection of Pine and Front streets. To Committee on Assessments.

From same—Asking that accompanying ordinances be amended by striking out the names of Messrs. H. De Mott, Francis Nicholson, and Isaac W. Smith, as Assessors, and inserting the names of William Gage, Charles J. Dodge, and Charles McNeil. Adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Messrs. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe, and McConkey—19.

From Street Commissioner—On petition of John Roach and others, stating that the contractor for regulating Forty-first street is proceeding with the work. Accepted and filed.

From the same—On petition of J. S. Lord and others, stating that the contract relative to 123d street, from Third avenue to avenue A, has been made. Accepted and filed.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution—That David T Valentine, clerk of the Common Council, be authorized to employ a suitable person to engross the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, at a rate not to exceed five cents per folio. Concurred in by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Messrs. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Crawford, O'Keefe, and McConkey—19.

Preamble and resolution—Stating that the school law of 1851 has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this State, and directing the Comptroller to make application to the Legislature for a return to this county of money thus paid by it in error. Concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, at six o'clock. From the minutes.

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Clerk.

Debate in the Board of Aldermen.

[OUR SPECIAL REPORT.]

On a motion offered by Alderman TWEED to give the rooms on the first floor in the new building in the Park to the United States Courts,

Alderman STURTEVANT asked, was it intended to give the U. S. Courts these rooms in addition to the rooms they now hold?

Alderman TWEED—Yes, on their paying $2,500 in addition to what they now pay.

Alderman STURTEVANT said that it was understood that the Court of Common Pleas, which was now held opposite the room of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, would be removed to the new building, and then the Board of Assistant Aldermen, when increased to sixty members, could occupy the court room now used by the Common Pleas. He therefore was opposed to appropriating the rooms in the new building to the United States Courts.

Alderman TWEED remarked that the present accommodation for the United States Courts was insufficient, and that nine-tenths of the business transacted there was of great importance to the mercantile community of the city of New York. He also said that the necessity for accommodation would require another building in the Park, adjacent to the room the Aldermen now occupy, in order to give facility for the performance of the duties of the various courts and offices of the city government.

Alderman STURTEVANT agreed with Alderman Tweed in the necessity for another building in the Park; but that could not be accomplished for some time, and it was their duty to provide immediate accommodation for the increased number of the Board of Assistants. As a general thing it does not happen that the United States courts require more room than they now have, once in twelve months.

Alderman DENMAN heard with sorrow the contemplation of further encroachments on the Park, by the erection of another building. The day, he thought, was not very remote when the seat of the city government will be removed further up town, as high as Madison square. He therefore was opposed to the resolution. He was willing to sell this building to the United States government for their Courts and Post Office, for the time was not far distant when the seat of the city government would be removed further up town.

Alderman STURTEVANT supposed that the establishment of city railroads was a fixed fact, and he considered the present seat of the city government would be as convenient as any other. It was in contemplation, and he had no doubt it would be carried into effect, to establish a railroad in Broadway; there was alteady one in the Second avenue, and one in the Third avenue, as well as several others, and all these railroads would terminate at the Park, and it would be necessary to have a depot for the whole at this end.

Alderman TWEED said the alderman for the Third ward was out of order, in wandering from the question.

After a few further remarks, Alderman STURTEVANT concluded.

Alderman DENMAN said that, with regard to the question of railroads, he would make one remark:—It was as easy to go by them up town to the seat of government as it was to come down.

Alderman OAKLEY asked—Why should not the United States provide court accommodations for themselves? He was opposed to taking any more money out of the city treasury to erect other buildings. The resolution was ultimately referred.

Alderman DOHERTY proposed a resolution to compel the Street Commissioner to grant to the lowest contractor, within ten days after it is sent in, any contract for grading, &c. He complained of a case in which the Commissioner had not given the contract, though he, (the Alderman,) had called on him repeatedly with regard to it. He charged that the Street Commissioner would not pass the contract unless the contractor made a certain arrangement with a person who is now involved in certain difficulties. He complained of the contumely and indifference with which he was received and treated by the head of the Street Department of this city, for if there was any thing calculated to bring the Common Council into contempt, it is the carelessness and indifference with which the heads of departments transact their duties. He did not desire to mention the name of the individual who used his influence to prevent this contract from being given, nor did he desire to name the person with whom the contractor was to make the arrangement.

Alderman PECK moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman TWEED moved that Alderman Doherty should make his charge before the committee, in writing.

The resolution of Alderman Doherty was adopted. The Board adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock, though it was asserted there could not be a quorum, as many of the members were leaving town to meet the President.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe.

SENTENCE OF PATRICK MATHEWS, ONE OF THE TAMMANY HALL RIOTERS—THE BAIL OF JOHN S. AND ISAAC AUSTIN FORFEITED, ON THEIR NON-APPEARANCE.

The Court met at the usual hour this morning, for the purpose of sentencing the remainder of the Tammany Hall rioters, John S. Austin, Isaac Austin, and Patrick Mathews. The court room was densely crowded with the friends of the offenders.

After the opening of the court, the clerk called the names of the defendants. John S and Isaac Austin not appearing, their recognizances were, by order of the court, forfeited, and search warrants immediately issued for their arrest.

Patrick Mathews being brought up to the bar for sentence, on being asked by the clerk if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him replied he had not.

His Honor, Judge Beebe before proceeding to pass the sentence of the court upon the prisoner, said that he (the prisoner) had witnessed the sentence pronounced against the Sixteenth ward rioters, which should be a warning to him. If his Honor had been untrammelled, he would make the sentence much more severe than it would be at present, but, as in the case of Wallis and Wilson, the sentence being that of the court who tried them, he would, in the present case, pronounce the sentence, which was only a carrying out of that of the other court—that "Patrick Mathews be fined $50, and stand committed until the fine is paid."

SENTENCES.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD RIOTERS.—These parties, who were convicted of riot on Saturday last, were placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the Court. All the defendants being present, with the exception of Hugh Flanigan, who escaped from custody, the Court proceeded to pass the following sentence upon the prisoners:—Cornelius O'Brien, one year imprisonment in the Penitentiary; James Hadden, nine months do.; Francis Riley, six months do.; James Hall, six months do.; James Flanigan was fined $100.

BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—Charles W. Downing and Michael Donnelly were then brought up for sentence they having been convicted of entering the merchant tailor store of Lyman Derby, No 258 Broadway, and stealing therefrom silk and woollen goods valued at $1,000, no trace of which has ever been found. The Court after severely reprimanding the prisoners on the crime they had committed, sentenced Downing to be imprisoned in the State prison for four and Donnelly for five years, being in the latter case the extreme penalty of the law.

The Court then took a recess until Saturday next when it is their intention to sentence the Austins.

MARRIED—At