THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6443. THIRD EDITION—SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.—THREE O'CLOCK P. M. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Administration and the Project of a Maritime Treaty with England.

Passage of the Land Graduation Bill by the House.

Letter from Capt. Ingraham Relative to the Koszta Difficulty.

Spirited Debate on the West Point Academy Bill between Messrs. Benton and Bissell.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Bill by the Senate.

CENTRAL PARK BILL REJECTED BY THE HOUSE, &c., &c., &c.

The Latest from Washington.

MR. BUCHANAN'S TREATY WITH ENGLAND—SQUIRMING OF THE ADMINISTRATION—SENATOR MALLORY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1854.

With a view of endeavoring to detract from the important information published exclusively by the HERALD on Tuesday, regarding Mr. Buchanan's negotiations, the administration have authorized the evening organ here to declare that "the statement made by the NEW YORK HERALD, that Mr. Buchanan has effected a treaty, is not true." The HERALD never said he had made a treaty, and the quibbling of the administration is as ridiculous now as it was when the *Union* was authorized to lie about the Gadsden treaty, and declare the HERALD was in error when it announced it. What the HERALD said was, that the next steamer would probably bring the draft of a convention concluded between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Aberdeen. Your statement is verified by Mr. Buchanan's correspondence with the State Department received by the Europa, wherein he states that such agreement could be effected. The fact is notorious in this city, and the paltry jealousy of the administration towards Mr. Buchanan is so transparent as to be the subject of derision.

The Hon. Mr. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida, returned to this city to-day, after an absence of some weeks.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1854.

PASSAGE OF THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 72 to 68.

Mr. Cox, (whig) of Ky., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived—69 against 80.

The bill was then passed by yeas 83 to nays 64.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE KOSZTA AFFAIR—PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM THE GALLANT INGRAHAM, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President in reply to the resolution calling for additional correspondence in the Koszta case. He transmits a letter from Captain Ingraham, dated Smyrna, July 3, 1853, in which the Captain says to Secretary Dobbin:—"I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me by this act; but after Mr. Brown had informed me that Koszta had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and forsworn all allegiance to Austria—that he was an American, an American citizen, and had been under the protection of the Legation at Constantinople—I could not hesitate to believe he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death; for if Koszta was taken to Trieste his fate was sealed—and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not used the power in my hands to protect him for fear of doing too much. The manner, also, in which he was given up, and the convention that he should be held by a third party until his nationality could be established, is evidence that they were not sure of their ground. Should my conduct be approved it will be one of the proudest moments of my life that I have saved this gallant man from a cruel and ignominious death. On the other hand, should my course be disapproved, I must bow to the decision; but whatever may be the consequence to me, I shall feel I have done my best to support the honor of the flag, and not allowed a citizen to be oppressed who claimed, at my hands, the protection of the flag."

The Secretary of the Navy, under date of August 19, 1853, replies:—"This department does not feel called upon to enlarge on the various questions of international law involved in the proceedings adopted by the officers of the different governments concerned. These questions may hereafter become a subject of discussion between the respective governments interested. I deem it proper at present to content myself by assuring you that the prudence, promptness, and spirit which marked the part you bore in the transaction, is approved by this department. It is a matter of congratulation that the affair terminated without a resort to collision and bloodshed. The President desires that, upon all occasions, and in all places of the globe visited by the American navy, the rights and property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance and protected with energy. But he, with no less earnestness, enjoins it upon the officers of the navy to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infraction of the laws of nations, and scrupulously regard the rights of others. Respect the flag of other nations, and with more pride you can demand respect for your own."

The message and documents were ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee on

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Pa., commenced a speech in favor of a bill, when he yielded the floor to

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., who, after saying this was Good Friday, and it was therefore time for the Committee to rise, made a motion accordingly.

One private bill was passed.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. HAVEN, (whig) of N. Y., explained the character of the amendments. One of them appropriates twenty thousand dollars for a cavalry exercise hall.

Mr. BISSELL, (dem.) of Ill., advocated the amendment.

Mr. BENTON, (dem.) of Mo., opposed it, ridiculing the idea of soldiers being educated to ride under cover and said, among other things, they might as well carry parasols to keep the sun from their heads. Why, sir, the five year old boys of the Utah Indians would be ashamed to be put in a house to learn to ride. (Laughter.) These five year old boys, Mr. Chairman, drive away stock from outside the forts and within sight of the guns, but the young gentlemen, sir, are to perform equitation in the house. (Laughter.) The race of men is not extinct, sir.

Mr. BISSELL replied he had expressly stated this appropriation was not asked for on the ground that it was necessary to protect the cadets from the weather, but on account of the horses, which, for a few months only, comparatively, can be trained out-doors on account of frozen snow, and when the ground is covered with ice or when it is rendered muddy by rains. By telling us the cadets must have umbrellas, and be warmly clothed when they go out, and that they must be inured to inclement weather, like the New England girls, and that they must have mattresses set up on the floor to protect them when they fail, was not a fair argument. Why tell the committee that the five-year-old Utah boys drive off the stock, and all that sort of thing? It was not legitimate argument.

Mr. HAVEN moved the committee rise, with a view of closing the debate by resolution.

Mr. CHASTAIN, (dem.) of Ga., appealed to him to give way, as he intended to leave the city, and wished to make a speech on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HAVEN said he was willing to accommodate the gentleman, but as the House had gone into committee on his motion to dispose of the West Point bill, he felt that he would, by yielding to the gentleman, and for the purpose indicated, be abusing the grace accorded by the House.

The committee rose.

Mr. HAVEN submitted the resolution to close the debate, pending which, there being no quorum in attendance, the House adjourned till Monday.

Opposition to the New Telegraph Line at the East.

PORTLAND, ME., April 14, 1854.

The application of Messrs. Hudson and Titcomb for an opposition telegraph line through this State, including the minority bill enacting a general telegraph law, came up in the Legislature at Augusta to-day, and was deliberately discussed in the House, and rejected unanimously. The Senate also concurred unanimously.

The Weather at Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, April 14—8½ P. M.

A sudden change has taken place in the weather here. A sharp snow storm is prevailing. Nothing has come in from up the Lake. The propellers Iowa, Sandusky, and Sciota have returned to port, the two latter having the former in tow. The Iowa broke her machinery when about five miles out, and was completely disabled.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1854.

The City Councils have passed a resolution subscribing one million dollars to the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 14, 1854.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Relative to the collection of Croton water rents.

Authorizing the more speedy trial of suits against Trinity Church.

Relative to jurors in New York.

To erect Schuyler county.

Authorizing $75,000 to be raised for health purposes in New York.

To provide for the enlargement of the Erie canal, &c. The completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canal, and the payment of canal revenue certificates.

For the management of the canals.

Repealing the canal law of 1851.

The Canal Deficiency bill.

Making appropriations to pay the canal debts. Passed.

To prevent the sale of impure milk.

To raise $40,000 for a wing to Blackwell's Island workhouse.

To raise $600,000 to build the City Hall in New York.

To amend the charter of the New York Sixpenny Savings Bank.

To open and complete Division avenue, Brooklyn.

GOVERNOR'S VETOES SUSTAINED.

A veto was received from the Governor on the bill relative to the collection of water rents in New York, on the ground that the bill contained matters not expressed in the title. The veto was sustained, and the objectionable matter stricken out, when the bill was re-passed.

A veto on the bill allowing banks to discount on surpluses was received, the reasons being similar to the above. The veto was sustained.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company as to the division of surpluses, was recommitted.

SELECT COMMITTEES—COLUMBIA COLLEGE—COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A resolution was adopted for a select committee, to sit during the recess, to inquire whether Columbia College has violated any provision of law by making religious qualifications a test of candidacy to professorships.

Also, the select committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY'S BUSINESS.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New York City Insurance Company.

To authorize the building of a new reservoir in New York.

In relation to the Sealer of Weights and Measures in New York.

To except the Arsenal grounds from the public park in New York.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The bill to empower the electors of New York to decide on the question for or against a prohibitory liquor law, came up.

Mr. BARR wanted this made a special election to be held on the 1st of August, and so moved. Lost—Ayes 10, nays 17.

The bill passed—Ayes 18, nays 9.

The Senate then went into executive session with closed doors.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. CROSBY called up the concurrent resolution reducing the rates of tolls on certain articles on the canals. The resolution was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company.

To incorporate the American Political and Statistical Society.

To change the name of Campbell Pinckney White to Campbell White Pinckney.

Respecting executions in New York city. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To permit the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company to change their route.

To authorize town subscriptions to the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad.

Also to the Sodus Railroad.

Also to the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

JUSTICE IN NEW YORK.

The following is a copy of a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Brooks:—

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the investigations made by the Recorder of the city of New York, assisted by Ogden Hoffman and James R. Whiting, under his order, in reference to the administration of justice in the city of New York, growing out of the report of the Grand Jury to the Court of Sessions.

It was necessary that the resolution should have the unanimous consent of the Senate. Senators Spencer and Whitney were in favor of the resolution, but Senator Barr objecting the resolution had to lay over.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 14, 1854.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

The vote on the Hobart Free College bill was reconsidered.

A motion was made to add appropriations to the New York University and Genesee College.

This was cut off by the previous question, and the bill was rejected.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

For the Protection of Emigrants.

Mr. GRAHAM moved an amendment prohibitory of granting permits. Lost, and the bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to erect Schuyler county.

The bill for the better security of bank depositors was lost. Adjourned.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Canal bills, with amendments, were received from the Senate, and referred to the Canal Committee.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

For the more effectual suppression of fires in Brooklyn. Passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Brooklyn Consolidation bill.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to make the harbor encroachment bill, the special order.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The bill to amend the New York Central Park bill was read a third time.

Mr. WARE moved to add a portion of the Jones' Wood to the Central Park.

Mr. LEIGH opposed the amendment, and the bill generally.

Mr. CUMMINGS was in favor of the bill. It greatly curtailed the original park, saving from the original plan over $2,000,000; and as yesterday over $1,500,000 was saved by the repeal of the Jones' Wood Park bill, he thought the House had done a good day's work.

Mr. CONKLING spoke against the bill and the amendment also.

Mr. D. WILLIS advocated the amendment.

Mr. CLINTON opposed it. It was a scheme got up by speculators.

Mr. AITKEN spoke of it as a trick to evade the repeal of the Jones' Wood Park law.

Mr. GRAHAM insisted that the proposition was for the benefit of the poor, and would secure to them the only place of recreation available.

Mr. BARROW advocated the amendment, but in the event of its defeat he would sustain the bill as the best that could be done.

Mr. MCGRAW opposed both the bill and amendment. He believed the real sentiment of the people was hostile to a park of more than 300 acres.

The amendment was rejected. The bill was then lost, by ayes 39, noes 47.

BROOKLYN CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. COLLINS moved to reconsider the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Consolidation bill.

THE CANAL BILLS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN reported complete the canal bills as amended in the Senate, and the House concurred in the amendments. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE SUPPLY BILL

Was made the special order for this evening.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL.

The Senate bill, referring the question of a prohibitory liquor law to the people, was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The House again refused to take up the New York Harbor Encroachment bill.

GERMAN PROTESTANT SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The bill incorporating the German Protestant Sunday School Union was passed. Recess.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 14, 1854.

The Canada, from Boston, arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again shortly after for Liverpool.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, April 14, 1854.

There is now no obstruction to navigation. The steamer Ohio and several propellers and sail vessels left here to-day. There has been no arrival from up the lake to noon.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1854.

Our flour market was much excited to-day, under the influence of the foreign news, and sales were made at an advance of $1 per bbl.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER IN CINCINNATI.—Passing along Third street yesterday we observed an old and infirm man, with feeble steps and slow, seeking the whereabouts of the Pension Agency. Aiding the old man up the flight of stairs to the second story, we learned his name and some facts of interest as to his history. Jonas Frazee, now 94 years of age, was born in Essex county, New Jersey; was for three years and a half a private in the revolutionary army, in companies commanded by Capts. John Craig and John Scudder until after the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1800 he came to this city, and lived in Columbia, Reading, and other places in this county for more than fifty years, and is now residing on Logan Creek, in Dearborn county, Indiana. He asked if his old friend, Henry Smith, was still alive; he was gratified to learn that he and a few others of the revolutionary pensioners in this district are yet spared among us. The only ones now left of these revolutionary pensioners are Zachariah Allbough, James Arthur, Jesse Edwards, Henry Smith and Jonas Frazee. But a short while since Thomas Beddo died, leaving the number less than half a dozen. Our friend Frazee has been in receipt of $80 a year since the 4th of March, 1831, his papers having been furnished him when Lewis Cass was Secretary of War.—*Cincinnati Gazette, April 8.*

The Southern Convention.

SPEECH OF THE HON. W. C. DAWSON.

We gave in yesterday's HERALD the first day's proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention, now being held at Charleston, S. C. We have received from our special reporters a full report of the President's speech, delivered on Monday.

After the report of the Nominating Committee had been accepted, the President, Hon. W. C. DAWSON, of Georgia, came forward and said:—

I accept the nomination, but I cannot do so without taking advantage of the occasion to make some remarks in relation to the great objects for which we are assembled. In undertaking again the discharge of the duties of President of the Southern and Western Convention, I assure you I do so with diffidence. The labors belonging to this office are not thoroughly appreciated, for there is a responsibility connected with it of the most onerous nature. I consider the convention now convened as representing the great interests of an immense section of this country—interests which should not conflict with those of any other portion, as we do not array ourselves in antagonism to any part of the Union in seeking the commercial elevation of the South. The great object which we all have in view is to unite, to harmonize, to converse and interchange friendly sentiments and opinions with each other; then to turn our eyes to the glorious country we now inhabit, to consider its vast resources, and their limited developement, and then, as patriots, to ask ourselves: Does not this great section require of us to unite energetically all the powers we have to develope them. We of the South and of the Southwest have been for years engaged in a very prosperous agriculture. We have had a happy and glorious career; we had left the sea and abandoned the commerce, of which this proud city once had her share, and turned our capital into agricultural pursuits—the raising of rice, cotton and tobacco—and hence the carrying trade of our merchandise had gone out of our hands into the hands of others. But the period has arrived when our increased labor in this section and our growing population demand a diversity of employment, and our capital a diversity of investments. We who have been raising the necessaries of life and the material for clothing the world find that we have discharged the obligations so far incumbent upon us towards others, and that we should now, in order to protect our own interests and control our own prosperity, neglect no means whereby we may be enabled to retain the proceeds of our own labor amongst ourselves. We should now export our own products from our own ports, and not have them be shipped from beyond the limits of our own section. (Applause.) We should find here, located by interest, feeling and other considerations, our exporters, and we should here also find our importers, and not let the taxation rising out of the present condition of things settle itself down upon our agricultural interests, thereby reducing our annual profits. It is for you, gentlemen, to consider how this is to be done, and to ascertain whether our ports of entry be such as to encourage exports whatever the cities from Baltimore round to the Rio Grande are not blessed with harbors sufficiently deep to carry on the necessary commerce of this section of the Union. And if, after due investigation, you find they are not, it becomes the duty of patriotism to search for the means which will remove the obstructions in your way to prosperity—at least to ascertain whether all your efforts in that way would be beneficial or inconsistent with the laws which govern trade; and here, gentlemen, I would have you to remember that we cannot go against the laws of trade. I maintain that the fault is with ourselves. God, who made this world and these shores, never intended us to be dependent upon any other portion of the country for the means of communication with foreign lands. (Applause.) And if we failed to discharge those duties, it is because that Creator has given us so much of the goods of this world as to make us indolent and careless. To conquer that indolence and carelessness was one of the great objects which I had in view in proposing these conventions. I wanted the energy which characterizes Georgia—which is called the Yankee State of the South—to become general among us. Look at what industry, what perseverance, has done for the North! Suppose we had the same energy, the same determination which they possess, would not our country be a flower garden in prosperity? They are prosperous, and I glory in it; and I hope they may always continue to prosper. (Applause.) But still it is our duty to consider and ascertain whether it is right that we should so far forget our own interests as to deprive ourselves of the enjoyment of the fruits of our own labor. Nearly the whole burden of the taxes fall upon our shoulders, for, no matter whether they are paid by the carrier or the consumer, they increase the value and costs of all imports into this part of the country. If, however, your ports, as I have said, do not present such facilities as commerce requires, look to your natural streams, and if you find they want improvement, you must improve them; and if your natural highways are not sufficiently abundant, turn your attention to artificial means—to railroads and canals—in order to converge your exports to one particular point. We have not opened our railroads for the mere purpose of transporting ourselves with ease and comfort from one portion of our country—not so, gentlemen; in doing this we have pursued a statesmanlike course to develope the resources of the South and to give to our population the means of contentment at home—to prevent them from destroying the land upon which they live and emigrating to remote regions. But for this course of policy in Georgia our population would be like that of our sister States; but it has been her good fortune to commence this system of internal improvements, and to intersect her whole country with railroads. We have increased thereby in population, and but for that increase our State would not be so prosperous as it is at present. Our people have turned to the improvement of their lands because they have facilites for the transportation of their products. These are briefly my views upon these points. The next questions are intimately connected with our commerce. The great Pacific Railroad, which is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by bands of iron that in all probability may bind us as a people more firmly together. But whether that be true or not, the great interests of mankind require the construction of this highway. How it should be done I will not undertake here to decide—all I will say is that the interests of our people demand that it must be built, whether by individuals, aided by corporations, is to be hereafter determined. I consider that a legitimate subject for our investigation and discussion. The next subject is the project of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. I regard it of the utmost importance, and I trust it will be discussed as it was at the last convention and re-examined. Then there is the great question connected with South America, which my distinguished friend and early associate in these Southern and Western conventions first so ably presented to our view—I mean the opening of the great rivers of that continent. I ask whether we, as Western and Southern men, should not have the same privileges which have been granted to the Northern States: support from the general government in the establishment of a line of steamers; and I beg you to ascertain whether it shall be our duty to throw our judgment into the scale of thought upon that subject. Where is there a steamer under the patronage, partial or otherwise, of the government, plying between any Southern port and Europe? Why is this? We contribute for the support of this government as much as the North in proportion to our means; and I ask you whether you ought not to consider this question, and make an application to Congress in relation to it. Some of us stand so straight and lace so tight that we are afraid to ask for an appropriation lest it should be unconstitutional; but until it is declared to be so I am willing to take my share. Another important subject which should claim our serious consideration is the education of our children, for as they will hereafter take our place, it is but right that they should learn fully the nature of the position in which they will be placed and the duties they will be required to perform. We have been planted here by destiny; we have institutions over the establishment of which we had no control; we have them from our ancestors, and like the trees of the forest, they are rooted into our very soil, so that they cannot be torn up without involving them in destruction. Although I fear nothing upon this great question, and do not raise it for political, sectional or any other purpose, yet it is well that our children should be instructed in the duties which will be inseparable from their position. Our manufacturing interests will also claim our attention, and to our friends who have been reared as I have been, in the idea of the last forty or fifty years, that others should manufacture for us, I beg leave to say that my experience of late years has changed my mind upon this subject. We are exhausting our soil and burning our timber, leaving little resources for the future. To avert the calamity that threatens us we must divide our labor; we must go to our mountains, and develope their hidden wealth; we must see after our iron, gold and copper; we must go to the place where the Creator of the world has planted the wealth that requires only labor to develop it, and put our labor there. We must build our factories where they can be worked by our water power, and manufacture our raw material, and not, upon pride of thought, say we will be the carriers of the raw material, put it into the pack, and send it four thousand miles across the Atlantic to have it manufactured, and then brought back to us. A period has arrived in the history of the cotton growing States when a division of labor has become necessary; our population will be increased by it. How is England sustained but by the density of her population, the character of her institutions, and the mode in which her labor is employed. It is in this way that from a few acres thousands of men spring up ready to defend her institutions and her liberties. I know, gentlemen, that these views have occurred to you often; but in a convention of this kind I thought I would be excused for returning to them. We must not forget the great staple of the South—cotton—which is a product peculiar to our section. Without cotton what would be the condition of the world at present? If the Father of all Mercies should blight it even for a year it would bring upon the world calamity and distress only less than that which would be caused by the loss of the grain crop of the earth. There are the subjects which I hope you will consider; but it is my duty to say to you that these subjects have been before you already. A new set of delegates, however, are here assembled—men of ability and enterprise sufficient to carry through any great undertaking in which they may embark. I beg to observe to the convention that the duties they imposed upon me at the last session, to appoint two committees to memorialize Congress on subjects relating to our interests, commercial and agricultural, were duly fulfilled. Those committees have discharged their duties, and their memorials will be presented in proper time to the Congress of the United States. Before concluding, I desire also to speak of the Valley of the Mississippi, and to recommend it to your consideration. Go to its mouth, look at the delta, and see what you can do to increase the commerce of the city of New Orleans—see whether she can become the New York of the South; then run up that stream as far as the constitution runs, (laughter,) and clear it of every snag and obstruction. When you shall have done this, recollect there is another great subject, which was brought before the last convention—the river itself, hydrostatically considered; and I submit whether you ought not to recommend hydrostatic gauges to be established on its banks, to ascertain the rise and fall of its waters, with a view to restore those banks to a sufficient dryness for cultivation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest soil are there inundated to such an extent as to be incapable of cultivation. Look at it, and see whether our engineers cannot discover the means by which we may save it from inundation, and thereby preserve almost a continent from waste.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

OFFICIAL.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1854.

Present—Nathan C. Ely, President, Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Woodward, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Boardman, Covert, Kelly, Chauncey, Christy, Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Mott, Drake.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman BROWN—Petition of George Stevenson, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—Petition of the New York and Staten Island Ferry Company and Merchants' Despatch Line of Propellers, for exclusive use of pier No. 10 North river. To Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman MOTT—Petition of A. F. Shotwell, to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—Remonstrance of Henry Brevoort, against grading Eighty-fourth street, from First avenue to East river. To Committee on Roads.

By the same—Petition of Henry Brace, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the PRESIDENT—Petition of Charles W. Meeker, for remission of tax. To Committee on Finance.

By Alderman BLUNT—Petition of butchers and others, to have Geo. Sevinus appointed Clerk to Washington Market. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—Petition of butchers, and others to have John Stues appointed Clerk to Washington Market. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in relation to the property occupied by the Presbyterian church in the Second ward, known as the Brick Church. Laid on the table and directed to be printed.

Annual report of the Fire Wardens. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of adjusting the taxes of Chas. A. Coe. Recommitted.

Of Committee on Finance—In favor of remitting the taxes of Wm. H. Jephson, Sheldon Smith, Chas. P. Huestis, Asa Parker, for 1852, in Kingsbridge, E. C. Dohrman, F. Fitzsimmons. Adopted.

Of same committee—Adverse to petitions of John S. Ebaugh, Wm. C. Flemming, and Chauncey Brush. Adopted.

Of Committee on Markets—Relative to claim of Henry R. Weeks for stand in Jefferson Market. Laid on the table.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices—Adverse to the petition of sundry persons to retain in office Benj. A. Guire and James Reed. Adopted.

Of Special Committee—Relative to the condition of Liberty street, and the cleansing of the same. Accepted.

Of Committee on Fire Department—Relative to the repairing of Hook and Ladder house of No. 3. Accepted.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices—In favor of confirming the nomination of Walter Joyce as clerk to the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Adopted.

Of Committee on Markets—In favor of repairing the roof and painting Clinton Market. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Superintendent of Markets—Nominating John Nugent as clerk of Catharine Market. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips—In favor of repairing pier foot of Jersey street. To Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—In favor of repairing building occupied by Third District Police Court. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of setting curb and gutter in Houston street, from Columbia to East river. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads—In favor of flagging Third avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-first street. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health—In favor of directing the Comptroller to pay the amount due to Wm. H. Reynolds on his contract for removal of offal, &c. To Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads—In favor of grading Ninth avenue, from Fifty-third street to Broadway. To Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Finance—In favor of paying Drs. Storrs and Sherrill for medical services. To Committee on Police.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Fourth avenue, between Twenty third and Twenty-fourth streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of paving, &c. Thirty-first and Thirty second streets, between First and Second avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of laying crosswalk in South street, at Burling slip. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Suffolk street, between Grand and Broome streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Police—In favor of procuring stars and staves of office for the police justices of the city of New York. Concurred in on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Boardman, Covert, Kelly, Chauncey, Christy, the President, Aldermen Lord, Herrick C. H. Tucker, Drake—19.

Negative—Alderman Mott—1.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Front street. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips—Relative to dredging out Coenties slip. To Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Communication—From the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, awarding contract for building carriage for Hose Company No. 55. Concurred in on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Boardman, Kelly, Christy, the President, Aldermen Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, and Mott—17.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging Twenty ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers—In favor of the construction of a sewer in Forty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. To Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads—In favor of flagging Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. To Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers—In favor of constructing a sewer in Jane street, from West street to the new bulkhead. To Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging sidewalk on the northerly side of Division street, between Christie and Forsyth streets. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging the west side of Tenth avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth street. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets—In favor of flagging First avenue, from Third to Sixth street. To Committee on Streets.

Alderman MOTT moved to take up document 36, and refer the same back to the Street Commissioner, with instructions to report more fully. Carried.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman HOFFMIRE—Resolved, That Thomas Lawrence be, and is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the city and county of New York. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday evening, 17th inst., at five o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OUR SPECIAL REPORT.]

The session of the Board of Aldermen passed off quietly last night. Some little debate ensued upon the introduction of the report of the Committee on Public Health from the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman MOTT moved that it be sent to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman BOARDMAN said the question referred to public health, and ought to go to that committee.

Alderman HERRICK said that, in his opinion, it would look like a suspicion or imputation of the Committee on Health if the question was referred to any other committee.

Alderman LORD said the question involved was in reference to the legality or illegality of the claim of Mr. Reynolds. He thought it a matter of dollars and cents, and should properly be placed in the hands of the Committee on Finance.

A motion of Alderman Covert's to concur was ruled out of order.

Alderman MOTT said it was a matter of finance altogether, and there was some object in the effort made to refer it to the Committee on Public Health.

The subject was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

OFFICIAL.

FRIDAY, April 14 1845.

Present—Edwin J. Brown, Esq., in the chair, and thirty-five members.

PETITIONS.

Of Hose Company No. 35, for reimbursement of moneys expended by introducing gas and Croton water into its house. To Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman CLAWSON—Of John W. Bennett, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries &c.

By Councilman SEE—Of H. Dobbs and others, for a sewer in Bank street, from Hudson river to east side of Fourth street. To Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman HOLDER—Of James and John McDonald, for relief from assessments. To Committee on Assessments.

By Councilman SEE—Of R. R. Wood and others, for a sewer in Bank street, from Hudson river to east side of Factory street. To Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman FARRAN—Of Wm. Rainer, for permission to erect an iron stairway on the Centre street side to the lower drill room over Centre Market, with resolution granting such permission. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman BAXTER—Of Wm. H. Merrill, Junr., and others, that south side of Fifty third street, between First and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide. To Committee on Roads.

By Councilman PEARSON—Of Terence Farley and others, to have Fifty-fourth street paved and curbed, and gutter stones set, between Third and Fourth avenues. To same.

By Councilman MOLLER—Of Wm. H. Meeks, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

By same—Of Hugh Masterson, that the well and pump erected by him on 121st street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be purchased of him. To same.

By the same—Of W. Meeks and others, that carting away leaves on Eighth avenue during the regulating and grading of the same. To same.

By the same—Of P. C. & R. Male and others, that the regulating and grading of Eighth avenue be let to the lowest bidder. To Committee on Roads.

By the same—Of John Henkon and others, complaining of the paving of Tenth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-fourth streets, not being progressing, and some portion of it improperly done. To Committee on Roads.

Of Francis Hall & Co. and S. Draper, to have Pine street renumbered. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman CURRY—That Sixty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded. To Committee on Roads.

By Councilman JACKSON—Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, for painting and repairing house. To Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman GANNON—That Washington street, between Rector and Morris streets, be repaired forthwith, if the cost do not exceed $250. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—That the Street Commissioner suspend all proceedings in relation to the bulkhead at Manhattanville, North river, until further direction of the Common Council, and that he furnish any estimates which have been made by his direction, or bids made by contractors showing the estimated cost of such work. Adopted.

By Councilman CLIFTON—That the Police Commissioners appoint six additional policemen for the Second ward. To Committee on Police.

By the same—That Charles H. Wheeler be permitted to grade Hamilton square, provided he do so at his own expense, and that he be allowed five years for completing the same, on filing securities for performance. To Committee on Lands and Places.

By Councilman KENNEDY—That so much of the communication of the Comptroller of March 24, 1854, as relates to houses and lots for the fire department be referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, and that so much as relates to station houses be referred to the Committee on Police. Adopted.

By Councilman SCHENCK—Preamble stating that the rail of the Harlem Railroad, being T rail, is found to be objectionable, with resolution that the company take up said rail below Twenty-seventh street, and re-lay in its stead the grooved rail; that they pave with the granite block inside, and three feet outside of said track, to be completed by the 10th of July. To Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman ROE—That the Commissioner of Streets, &c., cause to be removed the sheds erected on the carriage way at Fulton Market. To Committee on Markets.

By Councilman WAINWRIGHT—That section twelve of the specification for cleaning streets be amended so as to require the contractors, when required to do so by the Croton Aqueduct Department, to receive directly, and carry away in water tight casks, all dirt and filth taken from the receiving basins and sewers, and on refusal that the department remove it in said manner at the expence of contractors. To Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Councilman PURDY—That the Croton Aqueduct department advertise for the building of a sewer in Grand street, from Chrystie to Allen streets, as directed to be built by the late Common Council. To Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman BELDEN—That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed not to appoint any inspector for grading, regrading, or regulating of streets, where the curb and gutter stone is not to be set under the same contract, and when to be set not to appoint inspector till the contractor is ready to lay it; also, that the Committee on Ordinances strike out of the ordinance all such appointment of inspectors. Laid over.

By Councilman VERMILYE—That crosswalk and culvert in Warren place, west side of Sixth avenue, be repaired. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman JEREMIAH—That James B. Benedict be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

By Councilman FRYE—That vacant lots on south side of Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in. To Committee on Streets.

By same—That the sidewalks on south side of Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues, in front of vacant lots, be flagged. To same.

By same—That Bergasse Laban be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

By Councilman KENNEDY—That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby instructed, in making his monthly schedule or returns to the Comptroller of the attendance of members, that he therein specify the days of attendance by dates in respect to each and every member returned. Adopted.

By Councilman BAXTER—That Twenty-second street, from Third avenue to East river, be lighted with gas. To Committee on Lamps, &c.

By Councilman PEARSON—Preamble stating that embankment walls have been constructed on Second avenue, from Seventy-second street to Eighty-first street; also one is being constructed from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street, and