XXXVIIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, May 26.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSION.

Mr. POWELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive Authority of the Government, in recently closing the offices and suppressing the publication of *The World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers in the City of New-York, under circumstances which have been placed before the public, was an act unwarranted in itself, dangerous to the cause of the Union, in violation of the Constitution, and subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby censured by the Senate.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE reported his bill to provide for the efficiency of the Navy, which, as amended, authorizes the transfer on approval by the President of enlisted persons desiring to enlist in the naval service to serve during the remainder of their term of enlistment, and permits any seaman drafted into the military service to accept naval service instead. It also permits naval enlistments to be credited on the quota of each district, and gives the same bounty allowed to persons enlisting in the army.

PRINTING DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, introduced the House bill to pay in part for printing the debates of Congress. He stated that the publication of *The Congressional Globe* could not be continued under the present regulations, and for several years it had been continued alone because the late proprietor John C. Rives, had made it the pride of his life in the expectation that Congress would afterward reimburse him for any loss he might incur in his laudable effort to secure accurate reports of the proceedings of the Senate.

The consideration of the subject was deferred.

SENOR ARGUELLES.

Mr. JOHNSON (Un., Md.) offered a resolution of inquiry, calling upon the President for information as to the delivery of Senor Arguelles to the Spanish authorities.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Un., Me.), from the Committee on Finance, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the disagreements of the House thereto. He moved that the Senate adhere to its position, and accede to a Committee of Conference, to be appointed by the Chair, which was agreed to.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue bill was then taken up, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole, and

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a substitute for the 77th section, which, while changing the phraseology, does not alter the effect of the section.

The House proviso that manufactured tobacco, stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars, may be transferred without the payment of the duty directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse, was retained, having been stricken out by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, resolved, after a recess of from 4 o'clock till 7 o'clock, p. m., to hold night sessions until the passage of the Revenue Bill.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out the tax on repairs of vessels propelled exclusively by sail, was rejected by 22 against 13.

The Senate at 4½ o'clock took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. LANE (Un., Kansas), it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to report to the Senate what tribes of Indians are in arms against the Government of the United States, the location and extent of the reserves of such Indian tribes, the terms by which they hold them, the amounts received by such tribes from the Rebel authorities, and the amounts paid and expended by the Government of the United States for such Indian tribes since they were paid by Rebel authorities, and also the numbers of loyal and disloyal of such tribes.

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the preliminary report and also of the final report of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission with the accompanying documents.

TAX BILL.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, and the reading of the bill continued.

Considerable debate arose on the Finance Committee's amendment, allowing Corporations and Companies to add the tax imposed to their rates of charges, any limitations existing by State law to the contrary notwithstanding, but it was finally agreed to.

The Senate at 9:15 adjourned without concluding the reading of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC WORKS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Un., Ill.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill appropriating $250,000 for the preservation and repair of the public works on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the sea coast.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that in the present condition of the country the Committee would not report any General River and Harbor bill, but they considered it necessary that the appropriation proposed should be made in order to save the works from destruction. This was all which could now be accomplished. He desired that the bill should be printed, and called up on a future occasion.

Mr. STEVENS (Un., Pa.) objected, unless the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE gave notice that he would move for a suspension of the rules to introduce it next Monday.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Reciprocity question.

Mr. BAXTER (Un., Vt.) proceeded to show that the term reciprocity, as applied to the treaty, is a misnomer. No mutual rights are given to the United States by the British Provinces, and the treaty should be abrogated.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN (Dem., Ill.) opposed abrogation. With the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence closed against the West, the railroads and canals would compel agriculturists to transport their products to market, and to pay just such tribute as they may exact.

Mr. SWEAT (Dem., Me.) said, we can succeed better while the treaty is alive than if dead. The treaty is not what it should be, but it can be amended. It was beneficial to the fisheries and the shipbuilding interests, and it would be better to revise it than to abrogate it altogether.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Md.) argued that a commercial treaty of this kind is a direct invasion of the constitutional prerogative of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Trade should be subjected to taxation as far as our interests are concerned. Among other reasons, he opposed the treaty because reciprocity between the United States and Canada was the last remnant of Democracy and of free trade, which was beneficial to foreigners and hurtful to us.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN (Un., N. Y.) said that when we are overburdened with taxation to carry on an internal war, it became wise statesmen to promote the prosperity of the people in every department. He entered his protest against the abrogation of the treaty, which has during its existence been vastly beneficial to the inhabitants on our border. He was in favor of appointing Commissioners in order to make a more perfect treaty of reciprocity, and he trusted that the House would not consent to its complete abrogation.

Mr. MORRILL (Un., Vt.) said there was not a single gentleman who has addressed the House who did not admit at the outset that the treaty operates injuriously to the United States. There could be no good cause for offense in giving the notice for the abrogation of the treaty, because such notice is provided for in the treaty itself. He was more than ever convinced that there is not a single interest which is benefited or can be benefited by this treaty.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Un., Ill.) was in favor of abrogating the treaty, and said that, if Great Britain gets the benefit of it, let Great Britain herself ask for other arrangements.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD (Dem., N. Y.), who reported the joint resolution, in closing the debate, said that the position of the subject relating to the fisheries had been so ably discussed by the honorable member from Massachusetts (Eliot) that he (Ward) need not allude to it. The member from Maine (Pike) had stated that when the treaty was made we received annually a balance of $16,000,000 in gold from the provinces. All our sales to the provinces never reached that amount before the year when the treaty was made. Official information has been furnished to the House from the Secretary of the Treasury, and since the treaty the balance has been more than twenty-six millions in our favor. The American tunnage employed in the trade is more than the foreign tunnage by fifty per cent. The trade of Canada with the United States is larger than with all other countries put together. He believed that the flagrant expressions adverse to us are the expressions of cliques or individuals, and by no means of the majority of the people of the Provinces. Exchanges with the Provinces, on a fair basis, would be mutually as beneficial as between the different States. Not one memorial had been presented to Congress in favor of the termination of the treaty, without any attempt to revise and improve it. After mature consideration, the Committee on Commerce had advised the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain if any plans could be adopted to adjust the various interests of the five several and separate Provinces, and of the Eastern, Central and Western States, and to consider what shall best promote the manufactures, agriculture and commerce, and the best method of removing such restrictions and legislation as are consistent with the general spirit of the treaty.

The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. Arnold of Illinois, namely: Authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners to confer with a like number of Commissioners duly authorized by the British Government to negotiate a new treaty based on true principles of reciprocity between the two Governments, with a view of enlarging the basis of the present treaty, and for the removal of the existing difficulties, provided, that in case one shall not be agreed to by both Governments, then the President shall give the notice for the termination according to the provisions of the present treaty.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 54 to 97.

The House then voted on Mr. Morrill's substitute, namely: Authorizing and requesting the President to give the stipulated notice for the termination of the treaty.

This was also rejected by a vote of 74 to 82.

The original resolution as reported from the Committee on Commerce was next read for the action of the House. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized and required to give notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States of America to terminate the said treaty at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time when the said treaty went into operation as aforesaid, namely: March 16, 1856, such notice to be given at the expiration of ten years, to the end that said treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new Convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of said treaty and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 73 against 76.

The House agreed to the preamble to the resolution, which recites as a reason for a modification of the treaty that inequality and injustice exist in our present intercourse with Canada subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada, and that it is desirable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and British North American provinces, and that commercial intercourse should hereafter be carried on between them upon principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties.

The question now recurring on the passage of the joint resolution,

Mr. STEVENS moved its further consideration be postponed till the second Tuesday of December next.

The result was—Yeas, 78; Nays, 72. So the resolution was postponed.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Baxter, Beaman, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown (Wisch), Brown (W. Va.), Cobb, Cole, Cox, Craven, Creswell, Davis (Md.), Dawes, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, English, Farnsworth, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Hall, Hale (Ill.), Hooper, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), Ingersoll, Johnson (Pa.), Johnson (O.), Kelley, Kasson (Mich.), Kellogg (N. Y.), Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Mclndoe, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris (N. Y.), Morrison, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill (Pa.), Orth, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall (Ky.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (N. H.), Ross, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Steele (N. J.), Stevens, Stiles, Thayer, Tracy, Washburne (Ill.), Wheeler, C. A. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, and Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin (Mich.), Baldwin (Mass.), Blaine, Blair (W. Va.), Boutwell, Brooks, Chanler, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Coffroth, Davis (N. Y.), Dawson, Dixon, Donnelly, Edgerton, Eliot, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grider, Griswold, Harding, Holman, Hutchins, Hulburd, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kernan, King, Knapp, Lenz, Mallory, McAllister, McDowell, Middleton, Miller (N. Y.), Miller (Pa.), Morris (Ohio), Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Perham, Perry, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Rice (Mass.), Scott, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele (N. Y.), Sweat, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburn (Mass.), Webster, Wasley, J. W. White, Winfield, F. Wood and Yeaman.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas.

Mr. ANCONA—I object.

Mr. SCHENCK—What! Object to a bill to punish guerrillas!

PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of claims of Peruvian citizens under the Convention with Peru.

Mr. GARFIELD again asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas, and

Mr. ANCONA again objected. Adjourned.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American Rebellion—The Argentine Confederation—Railroad Building—Another Drouth—Gold Panic—Freights Dull—Ballooning on Horseback, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., March 26, 1864.

We have in this valley a specimen of Rebellion much like that which has convulsed the United States for these three years. It is as causeless, for here there are no erroneous principles of Government complained of, and it is as directly traceable to the ambition of a few disappointed men, and in proportion to the resources of the two countries this one is the more exhausting of the two. The Treasury is seriously embarrassed; the last man that either party can command is already in the field, and nearly the whole country is in desolation. But one thing causes any cessation of active war, and that is that the drouth has been so bad that most field movements have to be abandoned. The chief reliance is on cavalry, and the horses are too poor to be of service.

In this state of things President Berro's presidential term expired on the 3d inst., and no election could be held for a successor. In that case the President of the Senate supplies his place. Señor Aguirre was the candidate, and his friends managed to secure certain new friends for his support, and to induce others to stay away, and so, half private and half public, a session of the Senate was held and Mr. Aguirre was elected. The war will still be carried on, and aside from a few personal friends to be rewarded and a few old enemies to be punished, no great changes will occur. Recently the national forces are maintaining themselves better.

So dull has everything become in Montevideo that the theaters, the last places abandoned, are almost deserted. The officers of the English man-of-war Forte have taken one of the theaters for their recreation, with private theatrical amusements among themselves.

In Uruguay we have no Minister. Why is this? Is there a government of 30 years standing, anywhere, with which we are so intimately connected commercially, which is on such terms with us and we with them?

On the Argentine side of the river there is a more settled policy and consequently more prosperity. In politics there is incessant excitement, but there is gain to the country in the fact that political differences are now more seldom settled with lances and cannons. Discussions are fearfully fiery, but the war spirit is much less rife than in former years. It is a good omen that discussion can occur without ending in civil war.

At present there is unusual asperity in the political strife of this country. The issue grows out of the question of the location of the national capital. It is now in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres, and the city by-law is governed, as is the District of Columbia, by Federal authority. It is the intention of Congress to place this entire province under the Federal rule. This divides parties in the province, and the elections of to-morrow will turn on this point: shall the province consent to lose its individuality in that of the nation? The result is still doubtful.

It is favorable to the federalization of the province that Gen. Mitré, the President, is the most popular man in the country. The country has no higher honors to bestow upon him, and even before his promotion, he was never regarded as a bad, or even as an ambitious man. He has around him a cabinet of good men. Whatever may be the result of local elections, there is very little fear of any general or serious disturbance of the public peace. It is no small indication of public opinion and confidence that since the war began in the United States, a very large number of vessels have passed under the colors of the Argentine Confederation.

The movement in railroad building in this country is absorbing every other branch of industry. A railroad is projected from the city to the mouth of a small river about a league southward, and one ship load of rails has arrived from England for it. Many vessels have lately arrived with the rails, engines, or coke for the Western Railroad. And the great Argentine Central Railroad from Rosario to Cordoba is beginning to receive its materials. It is 270 miles in length, and will load many ships with iron and coal. The great Southern Railroad has also been put under contract, and the first shipments of material have already come. This railroad will extend about 150 miles southward, and will be prosecuted rapidly.

So many vessels as this new importation of iron and coal will make, will effect great competition among the brokers in the rates of freight. These ships will be equally ready to go in any direction from here, and of course they will compete for North American ports. Even now, freights are taken at rates that will hardly pay expenses, and many ships are leaving in ballast.

We are shortly to have a balloon ascension here on a novel scale. Mr. Wells, somewhat known as a balloonist in Europe as well as America, is shortly to make an ascension on horseback. It will be the first instance of a horse of flesh and blood starting directly, and by the air-line for the clouds, I need not add that Mr. Wells is an American.

There is a panic in the price of gold, or rather in that of paper, and the depreciation in paper has reached an alarming point. Ounces are $470, with a prospect of going up to $500. The country is again visited by drought, from which it had not fully escaped by the few recent rains. Immense tracts are deserted, and the loss is great by death of animals, and by the increased facilities for robberies that are afforded by the changes that have to be made. The Commission sent to England to buy traction engines for this country has returned, and they promise a speedy realization of the project. With all the efforts to attract immigration to those shores the success is small. In 1863, the entire immigration to the valley of the La Plata, was only about 10,000, and this, after concession of Government, and aid societies and agencies here and in every port of Europe to accomplish the object. Charles W. Parsons has been recognized at Montevideo as Vice Consul of the United States. The markets are exceedingly dull. Wool sales are about finished for the season. Lumber is still going down in price, and Flour is advancing. Great preparations are made to secure quiet during the election to-morrow. The streets will be filled with the national soldiery, but there is very little fear of violence.

OBSERVER.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen.

OFFICIAL.] STATED SESSION—Thursday, May 26, 1864. 2 o'clock p. m.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Jas. Hayes, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—23.

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

PETITIONS.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Petition of property-owners in the vicinity, to have sewer built in Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman COOK—

Bill of Patrick Curry, amounting to two hundred dollars, for four months' rent of room, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, for the use of Paymaster Kennedy, of the Soldiers' Volunteer Family Aid Fund and Relief Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman RILEY—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Hanlon to keep a stand on the south-east corner of Harrison and West streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman KOSTER—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the north-west corner of Jackson and Front streets to the ferry; also, a crosswalk be laid from the north-east corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry; also, from the north-west corner of Jackson and South streets to the ferry, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Skiddy to erect a portico in front of his house, on the south-west corner of Thirty-second street and Fifth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with the interest which may accumulate thereon, at the date of the approval of this resolution by his Honor the Mayor, the same to be applied to the payment of assessment for the opening of Madison avenue, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street; also, for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth streets, from the Fourth avenue to the East River; and also for the interest accumulated on an assessment of three hundred and eighty-three dollars, for sewer in Eighty-sixth street, from Third to Fourth avenue, they having been relieved from said assessment by resolution passed and approved by his Honor the Mayor, December, 1863, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure and present to the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia, a stand of colors, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman RILEY—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Hines, to erect a sign in front of his premises, number two hundred and nine West street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman REPPER—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire-hydrant on the south side of Second street, between avenue D and Sheriff street, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in One-hundred-and-thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman HAGERTY—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. G. Story & Company to erect and retain an awning in front of their premises, number fifty-three Vesey street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the PRESIDENT—

Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first of January, 1864. Which was laid over.

By Councilman KOSTER—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Silas T. Robbins to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one Broome street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman MCGRATH—

Resignation of James Jacks as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman MCGRATH presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. Amerman be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Jacks, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman COOK—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Jeremiah Kennedy to place a sign across the sidewalk in front of number one thousand four hundred and thirty-six Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman HOTCHTALIN—

Resolved, That the following named streets be opened as hereinafter designated, according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to carry this resolution into effect:

Sixty-third street, from Fifth avenue to East River, and from Eighth avenue to Hudson River.

Sixty-seventh street, from Third avenue to East River, and from Eighth avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-first street, from Fourth avenue to East River, and from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.

Seventy-second street, from Fourth avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-sixth street, from Third avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth avenue to Hudson River, where not already opened.

Ninety-sixth street from Fifth avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth avenue to Bloomingdale road.

Ninety-ninth street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem River, and from Eighth avenue to Hudson River.

One-hundred and Fifteenth street, from Tenth avenue to Harlem River.

One-hundred and Twenty-fourth street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River.

One-hundred and-twenty-seventh street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem River, from Sixth avenue to Lawrence street, and from Eleventh avenue to the Hudson River.

One-hundred-and-thirty-third street, from Eighth avenue to Harlem River, and from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.

One-hundred-and-forty-first street, from Bloomingdale Road to Harlem River.

Councilman JAQUES moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then laid over.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Whereas, It is provided in the grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company that the said Hudson River Railroad Company shall grade, regulate, pave and keep in repair a space twenty-five feet in width in and about the tracks in all the avenues and streets through which the said track or tracks shall be laid, wherever the Common Council shall deem the interests of the public to require such pavements to be done; and

Whereas, The Common Council have recently authorized a change in the grade of West street, from Hoboken to Hammond street, through which part of West street the tracks of said Company are now laid; and,

Whereas, The said Common Council have recently ordained that said part of West street, to wit: from south side of Hoboken street to Hammond street, should be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides of the railroad track; therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of the public require that the said Hudson River Railroad Company should pave said part of West street to the extent required by the terms of the said grant to them, and that they be and are hereby directed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, to pave or cause to be paved a space of twenty-five feet in width in and about their tracks in West street, from south side of Hoboken street to Hammond street, in the manner following, to wit: So much of said space as may be within and between said tracks may be paved with cobble stones, and so much of said space as may be outside of the outer rails of each track shall be paved with Belgian or trap-block, and the whole to be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be, upon its passage, properly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, and duly served upon the said Railroad Company, and in case of their neglect to comply therewith within thirty days from the service thereof, that the said Croton Aqueduct Board shall be and they are hereby authorized and directed to proceed immediately with the laying of said pavement in the manner specified in the former resolution, at the expense of said Railroad Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Third avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman ORDYKE—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the 8th day of March, 1864, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the — day of March, 1864, authorizing and requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to run their cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second street, through the Fourth avenue, be amended so as to strike out in the third line thereof the words "over the surface of the Fourth avenue," and substitute in stead thereof the words "through the tunnel already existing."

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman BRANDON—

Petition of property-owners to have vacant lots on East Twenty-ninth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenue, &c., fenced.

In connection therewith Councilman BRANDON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on East Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and also those on the west side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, for furnishing and providing a banquet for the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs in favor of paying bill of Colonel B. L. Trafford for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, on the 14th day of January last.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Seventy-first street, from Third to Fourth avenues, the property owners to pay the whole expense.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Watts street, between Greenwich and West street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be charged to the owners of property, and one-half at the expense of the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Second avenue, between Houston and Twenty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting Engine Company number Fifty-three a new location.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Forty-sixth street, between Eleventh and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building sewer in Forty-fifth street, to connect with sewer in Sixth avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building sewer in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase salary of all persons superintending the construction of all new pavements under the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution, that the pay of all persons who may be employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board to superintend the construction of all new pavements, and the repairs to existing pavements, be, and it is hereby fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Councilman BRICE moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman HAGERTY moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the words "existing pavements" the words "and all laborers in said department."

Which was lost.

Councilman ORDYKE moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman JAQUES moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman HAGERTY moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed indefinitely.

Which was lost.

Councilman HAGERTY moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of three dollars.

Which was lost.

The PRESIDENT then put the question on the motion of Councilman PRICE, that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Counsel Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to T. F. Dowley to exhibit a sign from the third story of the building number thirteen Park row, and permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Counsel MCGRATH moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the piece of land on the west side of Greene street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining one-half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in preference, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted. Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman FILLY called up General Order No. 231, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-first street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Councilman HAGERTY called up General Order No. 241, being a resolution that Trinity place, from Cedar to Rector street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the last of the expense to be borne by the property-owners and the remainder by the city, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman JAQUES moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook and Brandon—7.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—15.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Councilman BRANDON called up general order No. 264, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting preamble reciting that the resolutions heretofore passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, ordering certain resolutions to be engrossed and framed, are deemed inoperative in consequence of their not receiving three-fourths vote at the time of their adoption, with resolution, that the resolutions heretofore passed relative to the death of Robert T. Hawes, esq., Colonel Kimball, John Hogan, esq., Colonel Ringgold, Colonel Mallon, Colonel Ellis, Colonel O'Mara, General Michael Corcoran, and Archbishop Hughes, and complimentary to Charles C. Pinckney, esq., William Walsh, esq., James M. Sweeny, esq., Morgan Jones, esq., and Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, be engrossed and framed, and that the sum of four thousand and seven hundred dollars be appropriated for the said purpose, to be reserved and taken from the fund set apart for City Contingencies, and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the same upon the presentation of the properly certified vouchers.

Councilman HAGERTY moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words following, viz: "To be reserved and taken from the fund set apart for City Contingencies."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook and Russell—11.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Brophy, Hayes, Ryan, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald and Joyce—12.

Councilman JAQUES moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "said purpose."

Which was lost.

Councilman JAQUES moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "city contingencies."

Which was lost.

Councilman OPDYKE moved to amend said resolution by striking out the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars.

Councilman HAGERTY moved that the whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Councilman FITZGERALD called up General Order No. 262, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new ten thousand pounds fire-alarm bell for the Bell Tower in Mount Morris square, the contractor to take the old bell in part payment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—17.

Councilman BROPHY called up General Order No. 251, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Dunn, Foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-five, for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars for rent of premises number five hundred and forty-eight Pearl street, the same being used as a meeting room for said company from February 12, 1862, to May 12, 1864, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—23.

Councilman WEBSTER called up General Order No. 260, being a resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eldridge street, from Delancey street to Rivington street, to connect with the sewers already constructed in Rivington street and Delancey street, or either of them, the said work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and the same is hereby adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman Webster moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—21

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Pending the above vote,

Councilman OPDYKE asked to be excused from voting.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would excuse Councilman Opdyke from voting.

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman OPDYKE then voted.

Councilman SCHAEFER called up General Order No. 160, being resolution to pay Philip Maas salary as interpreter for Third District Court.

Councilman HAGERTY moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, 30th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

CEDAR CAMPHOR.—Do not risk your valuable Furs and nice Woolens without it. It is Cheap and is Sure. No insect breathing through its skin can combat its dense vapors. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.—In our columns are advertised by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. seven new books, all attractive in their way, which form a choice little library for the seaside or country.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT NOVEL by the author of