CITY BULLETIN.

—The Sixteenth Ward Common Council Contested Election Committee met this afternoon. The return from the Sixth Division, which had been impounded by the Court in another case, was produced. On the face of the return was an alleged alteration of the vote for the contestant, by which the number was changed from 179 to 279; making a difference of 40 votes, sufficient to elect the contestant. The box containing the papers of the division was opened, and the return taken therefrom. It credited the contestant with 120 votes, but the figure was exactly the same in formation as those in the return impounded by the Court, the figure "2" on each ballot being dissimilar in the return of this vote to all the others on either paper, and somewhat in its formation. The committee then requested that the tally list or hourly return strip of land running south along the bank of the main land north of League Island and cross the back channel, so as to give the Government jurisdiction over sufficient territory for guarding the approach to this naval station.

This strip of land, included in the gift at the suggestion of the Government, would give the dense population of the city, and secures forever more than six hundred acres, upon which to build a naval station as required by this Congress and other Congresses may see fit to make appropriations, nearly the whole amount of which will be returned to the Treasury upon the sale of the ground now occupied by the present Navy Yard. As I have already said, the Navy-ninth Congress—and I wish my friend from Wisconsin had been in it to listen to the discussion of the matter—considered all the objections which are now raised by the decision of that Congress.

These questions were, I think, settled forever. I will here say that the mud bank to which he refers is the result of the filling in of the pination from the prejudices of those from whom he thinks he has obtained reliable information. Most of this island is fast land, and those who have been upon and examined it know this fact. The back channel, of which mention has been made, will require very little deepening to make it of sufficient depth to accommodate any vessel that can come now or under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

The bottom of this back channel, like that of the Delaware river in front of League Island, is of mud—the bed rock bottom for a river where a navy yard is located, for a rocky bottom tears off the metal sheeting upon the vessels and does them other damage. The Delaware river in front of League Island has a depth of twenty-four feet at low water, and the back channel some sixteen feet. In reply to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I will say further, that I know something about this locality, for League Island is in the Congressional District which I have the honor to represent. I have been within this location; it is healthy. The people in that neighborhood are among the healthiest of my constituents. It is not the low, uncultivated land he describes it to be. It is not a mere reclaimed marsh. If he will refer to the reports on file in the Navy Department he will find just the contrary to be the case, and he will ascertain that the Thirty-ninth Congress had the fullest information of all the excellencies and conveniences of the location of the island where it was considered by a less than four hundred acres of the ground have been used as farm land. Nearly two hundred and fifty acres have been used for over one hundred and sixty years, and are cultivated farms, and upon two hundred acres for sixty years rye has been grown; and everything that can be raised by an agriculturist has been raised upon the remainder, and it is the finest land in Wisconsin or any other State.

I know these facts. The location is healthy, and the ground is of the best. It is good farming land; it is not a mere mud bank; there have been some accretions, as a matter of course, on the shores of the main portion of the island, some four hundred and fifty of the six hundred acres, is as good farm land as is cultivated in the most fertile regions of our country. I wish to state that I have had the honor to be the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs (Mr. Scofield) was not cognizant, and that is the land upon which the present navy yard is now located consists of some twenty acres in the northern portion of the city of Philadelphia, and it was valued by the Board of Tax Revision of the city one year ago at $650,000.

That is the amount of money the Government will secure for the construction of the new yard.

—Mr. Davis—Is not the land growing more valuable every day?

—Mr. O'Neill—Well, sir, that may be; but the Navy Department now proposes that we transfer the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. If we pass the bill before us, we not only authorize the transfer, but we provide for the sale of the old location. We believe it worth $650,000, and by passing the bill we put the Government in the way of realizing this valuable property, thus realizing for it an amount which will go far in balancing such appropriations as this Congress or any succeeding might make for League Island.

We are actually and in effect taking nothing from the Treasury. The bill does not suggest an appropriation at this time, but a transfer. The friends of League Island will, of course, urge the establishment upon it of such a naval station as will command the admiration of the world, and which, when completed, be unsurpassed in its construction as well as its most wonderful location. This gift of the city of Philadelphia is priceless to the Government, and when we have, by just and liberal appropriations, finished the great naval station, with iron-clads, the country will be proud of its work—and rejoice that our Thirty-ninth Congress secured the munificent offer of the six hundred and more acres.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

The following bill was introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Connell yesterday:

That the city of Philadelphia shall be hereby created a police district, and the police discipline and government, into a district to be known as the Metropolitan Police District of Philadelphia, and the said district shall be and is hereby divided into five police divisions, to be constituted as follows: The First Division shall comprise the First, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the said city; the Second shall comprise the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards; the Third shall comprise the Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards; the Fourth shall comprise the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, and the Fifth shall comprise the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards.

Sec. 2. The appointment, control, and entire executive government of the police of the said district shall be and is hereby vested in a Board of Police Commissioners, to be composed of five citizens, no two of whom shall be residents of the same Congressional District, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified as hereinafter provided, the following persons are hereby constituted the said Board, and the Mayor of the city for the time being as an *ex-officio* member: William J. Pollock, for the First District, John McCarthy for the Second, George Truman, Jr., for the Third, Peter A. B. Widener for the Fourth, John S. Rittenhouse for the Fifth. The Commissioners shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, meet and organize by the election of one of their number as President, they shall also elect a clerk and assistant clerk. Immediately after such organization they shall, in the presence of one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, proceed to decide by lot the length of their respective terms of office: the Commissioner who shall of office on the first Monday of January, 1871; he who draws the second term shall go out on the first Monday of January, 1872; the third term on the first Monday of January, 1873; the fourth term on the first Monday of January, 1874, and the fifth on the first Monday, 1875. In case of any vacancy in the said Board by death, resignation or otherwise, the Board shall fill the same by electing a Commissioner, whose term of office shall expire on the first Monday of January after the next annual election.

Sec. 3. At the annual election next preceding the January in which the term of any commissioner shall expire, the qualified electors of the Police Division whose Commissioner is about to go out of office shall elect a Commissioner, who shall hold for a term of five years; *provided*, that if the vacancy to be filled be caused by the death, resignation or disability of a Commissioner, the Commissioner to be elected shall hold only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. In case the election of any Commissioner be contested, the said contest shall be tried and determined in the manner now provided for the contested election of Sheriff. Before entering on the duties of his office, each Commissioner shall make oath or affirmation before a Judge of a Court of Record to faithfully execute the duties of his office, and to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. He shall give a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned in the faithful performance of his official duties, which bond shall be approved by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city of Philadelphia, and shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and a certified copy of the same shall be evidence in any Court of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. Each Commissioner shall receive the sum of $3,000 per annum in full compensation for his services, and the clerk of the Board the sum of $1,500 per annum, and the assistant clerk the sum of $1,000 per annum, which said salaries shall be the duty of the Select and Common Council of the said city to appropriate sufficient moneys to pay the same; but no Commissioner shall, during his continuance in office, hold any other position of profit or emolument under the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia, nor shall he, while he continues a member of the said Board, be a candidate for any elective office whatsoever to which there is any profit or emolument attached. He shall be liable to impeachment and removal for felony, bribery, or malfeasance in office in the manner now prevalent for the impeachment of aldermen in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 5. The said Board shall have the entire control of all the police of the said city, and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the Select and Common Council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the Board and the said force. They shall also have the appointment of the Committing Magistrate at the Central Station in the said city. Every applicant for any appointment on said force shall undergo a thorough physical examination by a properly qualified physician, and no one shall be appointed by the Board who is not sound and entirely competent, and who is more than 45 years of age. The Board shall from time to time submit to Councils estimates of the sums required for the maintenance of the said force, and shall communicate such suggestions for improvements as they shall deem necessary. They shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the police force, and warrants for the payment of officers and members of the police shall be drawn by the President, and countersigned by the Clerk, in accordance with existing ordinances. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Health to hold daily a Commissioners' Court, to be composed of not less than three Commissioners, which shall be open to the public for the trial of members of the police charged with offences, and for the purpose of hearing such complaints against members of the force as any citizen shall see fit to prefer.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Conness introduced a bill to authorize the consolidation of the national debt, and to establish special sinking funds. The first section authorizes the issue of $500,000,000 of five per cent. coin bonds, redeemable after ten and payable at the end of forty years, to be exchangeable for 1862 five-twenties, or the proceeds used to redeem said five-twenties if they are not offered for exchange. The second section legalizes the issue of five hundred millions of coin bonds, bearing four and a half per cent. interest, redeemable after fifteen and payable at the end of fifty years, exchangeable for outstanding securities, or, when sold at par for coin, to be used for redeeming any obligations falling due. The third section authorizes the issue of five hundred millions, the same as the Secretary of the Treasury thinks advisable, of four per cent. bonds, payable in coin, redeemable after twenty and payable at the end of sixty years. The bill increases the bank note circulation from three hundred millions to five hundred millions, provided that one dollar of legal tenders be withdrawn and cancelled for every dollar of additional bank currency issued. The security of the currency would be sold for by obliging banks to deposit $100 of bonds for $80 of notes. When the premium on gold falls to three per cent. the payment in gold of all sorts are par for customs, and the interest on the three per cent. certificates to cease at the same time. Mr. Sumner advocated these propositions in a long and able speech, urging the reduction of taxes and the encouragement of the payment of our national debt over succeeding generations. Mr. Sumner concluded his speech in the following words: "In presenting this series of measures I am penetrated by the conviction, if adopted, they cannot fail to bring all the national obligations to a par with coin, and then specie payments will be resumed without effort. They will be welcomed among the most popular in the market. No longer below par, they will continue to advance, while the national credit lifts its head unimpeached, unimpeachable. Under this influence the remainder of our outstanding debt will be paid without effort. Fifteen fifties at four and a half per cent., if not paid, twenty-sixties at four per cent. There will then be sixteen hundred and twenty-five millions refunded at an average of less than four and a half per cent., and the whole debt, including the irredeemable sixes of 1881, at an average of less than five per cent., while all will be within our control five years earlier than in the maximum period proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This rate is lower than that of any European government, unless we except England and Holland, and Switzerland. The latter Power has obtained a loan of two and a half millions recently at four per cent and a half per cent. on French Rentes, which found such favor at three per cent. nominally, were uttered at prices varying from sixty-five to sixty-eight; so that one thousand millions of obligations represented six hundred and fifty or six hundred and eighty millions of money actually paid, making the annual cost to the government more than five per cent. It would be easy to show how other governments have paid much more. Well may we yet a little longer yield to Treasury suggestions, and, following that to Switzerland, where economy takes the place of wealth. At the time is at hand when the people of England and the economy of Switzerland will be less commanding than the unquestionable resources of our country. The immediate consequence of these measures would be the relief of the people from eighty to one hundred millions of taxation, while there would remain a surplus revenue of two millions a month applicable to the surpluses of the debt charged with offenses, and for the purpose of hearing such complaints against members of the force as any citizen shall see fit to prefer.

Amos L. Henderson. 1 vote, that of Mr. Wartel.

George L. Shoemaker, 1 vote that of Mr. Coray.

Those who voted for Mackey were all Republicans; those who voted for Barr were all Democrats, and the fourteen scattering votes were all Republicans. Those absent were Kerr and Billingfelt absent.

The second ballot was as follows: Mackey, 63; Irwin, 60; Shoemaker, 1 vote, that of Mr. Coray; Barr, 2 votes.

Those who voted for Mackey were all Republicans. The Democrats (except Beans and Brobst) voted for Irwin, as well as the following Republicans: Messrs. Kerr, Lowry, Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godshalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreary, Reinoehl, Wheeler and Wiley.

Senator White moved to adjourn until tomorrow. Lost.

The third ballot was then ordered, and resulted as follows: Irwin, 70; Mackey, 58.

Those who voted for Irwin were all the Democrats (55), together with the (15) original Republicans who voted for him (omitting Messrs. Ames and Coray (2), who changed and voted for Irwin.

The election was announced, and a certificate to that effect was made out and signed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE best Publications will address LIPPINCOTT & CO., 715 & 717 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON.—A new course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, entitled Physiology—How to Live and what to Live for; Youth, Manhood and Old Age; Sleep and Dreams; Wakefulness and Exercise; Diet; Alcoholic Liquors; Tobacco; Hereditary Transmission; Philanthropically Considered, &c., &c. Illustrated by Anatomical Diagrams, Models, &c. Just published, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing PEOPLE'S MUSEUM, Box 1315, Philadelphia Post Office. 1m*

TO RENT.

New Hotel to Let, Furnished, 1504 and 1506 CHESTNUT Street.

Just built. A first-class house and location. 80 rooms, arranged in suites, with baths, hot and cold water, &c. Will be rented to a responsible party on favorable terms. Halls, Billiards, Offices and Parlors heated with steam.

JOHN CRUMP, Builder, 1734 Chestnut Street.

CREESE & McCOLLUM, REAL ESTATE Brokers, Office, Jackson street, opposite Mansion street, Cape May, N. J. Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, &c., at private residence of renting cottages during the season will supply on application.

Respectfully refer to Chas. A. Robinson, Henry Brumm, Jacob Richards, Wm. Wilson, John Foley and Jos. Foley. 1m

W. W. Jurneu.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS SUITE OF COUNTING ROOMS, with vault, more lofty, on second floor of the new building, No. 227 South Third st. Apply to C. O., 111 Chestnut street. 9 22-tf

TO LET—THE HOUSE 1240 PENN street. Apply at 1238 Spruce street. jal1 3t

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE 1219 Spruce street, with Stable and Carriage House. Lot 74 feet front by 150 feet deep. Apply on the premises or to H. C. WINSLOW & CO., 232 South Third st.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, on the second Monday in January next, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for President and Managers to serve the ensuing year.

DAVID J. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

TO TAX PAYERS: The books for the receipt of Taxes for the year 1870 will be opened on the 3d day of January, 1870. Persons residing outside of the city limits, making unpaid will be placed in hands of Collectors, and their costs added in accordance with the law.

JOHN S. FRY, Receiver of Taxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. THIS THURSDAY EVENING, January 13, 1870, LAST TIME BUT ONE OF MME. PAREPA ROSA, KELLOGG, LOUISA KELLOGG in a new role, Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI in a new role. First time of the new Comic Opera, NEW COMIC OPERA, PIPERNO'S PANDORA PIPELY. Founded on a comic episode of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," in the following immense cast: Miss Louisa Kellogg, Signor Ronconi, Madame Rosa, Mr. Castle, Mr. Rosani, Mr. Bellini, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Rudolphsen, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jones, Gen. L. Harrison, Miss Mary Stanhope, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Mason, Miss Hamilton, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Mason, Gen. L. Harrison, Signor Rosani, Signor Bellini, Signor Perkins, Signor Rudolphsen, Signor Bernard, Signor Jones, Signor Hamilton, Signor Jones, Signor Castle