The Democratic Address.

What a Southern Union Paper Thinks of it.

Treason Denounced by the Victims of Treason.

[From the Nashville Union, May 17.]

We have been intending for some days to notice a very remarkable movement of certain Democratic Congressmen, well known as allies and sympathizers with Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and Humphrey Marshall. A meeting was held the other day by these old party hacks, whose reputations are as battered and soiled as an old harlot's, and addresses sent forth to the people of the United States. This formidable pronunciamiento, after circulating five or six weeks, got just thirteen signatures!

"W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; A. L. Knapp, of Illinois; John Law, of Indiana; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; W. Allen, of Ohio; O. A. White, of Ohio, Wasson P. Noble, of Ohio; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; James R. Morris, of Ohio; *C. L. Vallandigham*, of Ohio; Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania; S. K. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; George K. Shiel, of Oregon."

Unavoidable absence, we presume, on public business prevented the names of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, Jesse D. Bright, Humphrey Marshall, Gustavus A. Henry, Wigfall, and Nelll Brown, from adding their lustre to this newly-risen galaxy of patriots. So much for the authorship of this address. And now let us see what are its positions. The first proposition is conceived in the very spirit of selfish intolerance as far removed from patriotism and genuine Democratic feeling as anything that can be imagined.

"The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition."

Vallandigham and his crowd want to continue in office, and get their old friends back again, and therefore this purpose, "there must be opposition" to the present Administration. We thought that, as the nation was struggling with a mighty rebellion, it was the duty of all citizens, without distinction of sect or party, to fly to the support of the officers who had been put in command of the laboring ship of State, in order to rescue her passengers and save her precious cargo. "No," say the thirteen; "the first thing is to settle the question as to what sort of a flag the ship must carry. And, next, we must have the offices. Nobody has confidence in us. We were turned out of office for bad conduct, but the ship shall perish unless we are restored."

But the address tells a monstrous falsehood when it says that in "all its civil acts and appointments, the Administration has recognized its fealty and obligations to party." It is an impudent, glaring lie. Whom did President Lincoln offer to appoint Secretary of War? Joseph Holt, a Southern Democrat, who is loaded worthy of the name of Democrat. Whom did he appoint Secretary of War? Hon. E. M. Stanton, another Democrat. Whom did he nominate as Major General of the U. S. armies? George B McClellan, another firm, unwavering Democrat. What are General Dumont, General Buell and General Halleck? Democrats nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed by a Senate overwhelmingly Republican. The signers of the address, to make out the faintest shadow of a pretext for the plot, were compelled to insert a flagrant falsehood. Had we space we could enumerate hundreds of other appointments—Andrew Johnson, as Governor of Tennessee, for example—who have ever been warm political enemies to the President. But let us forbear.

The next proposition is a most significant one, showing clearly that the address of the thirteen is to divide the cars of Southern traitors.

"To begin the great work of restoration the ballot-box is *to kill Abolition*. The bitter waters of Secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up.

"In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. The end must justify its end. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition."

Look at this attentively. What is the first duty of the people? To put down the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the Federal laws in the revolted States? That is what we had thought. That is what the loyal men of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Virgina, and Maryland say—Johnson, and Campbell, and Prentice, and John M. Botts, and Gamble, and others. *Not one word does* this address *say of putting down* and crushing out the SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY. It utters no rebuke against the rebels. It deprecates military bridge-burning, nor wire-cutting, nor guerilla marauding, nor destroying railroad cars, nor any Confederate outrages. It is dumb as the grave on the horrors now sweeping over invaded East Tennessee, the brave home of martyrs and patriots. It condemns not the barbarity of the rebel Government towards our gallant prisoners. It has no condemnation of the infamous conscription act, nor withering invective to pour upon those who are the tools of the rebels, who are burning the cotton and sugar crops, and desolating the South. Then it speaks no cheering word of congratulation for our gallant and heroic soldiers, who have left their farms and shops and pleasant firesides, to save the Government, and keep step to the sublime music of the Union under the flag of the Republic. It does not even hint what every intelligent man knows to be the fact, that the prime and sole cause the fountain head and source of this rebellion, is a determination on the part of Southern office-holders and corrupt politicians to destroy free government and build up a monarchy or aristocracy on the ruins of Democratic institutions.

The man who is ignorant of this is ignorant of the speeches, addresses, resolutions and newspapers of the Cotton States for the last twenty years. He is ignorant of the celebrated speech of Hon L. W. Spratt, one of the leading men of South Carolina, who declared that "SLAVERY CANNOT STAND A CENTURY WITH THE DEMOCRACY!" "Slavery having achieved one victory—to escape Democracy at the North, *must achieve another to escape it at the South!*" He must be ignorant of the declaration of Vice President Stephens, as reported by the Savannah *Republican*, that "SLAVERY"—not *Democracy* mark you, or the right man to rule himself—but "*slavery is the chief corner-stone* of our Government. The ideas of the framers of the old Federal Constitution *were fundamentally wrong*." In these declarations of the leaders of the rebellion, which we are obliged to cut short for want of space—for they could be extended indefinitely—we find the true cause of this hellish rebellion. It was enmity to free Government. It was a determination on the part of an aristocratic clique not to submit to the people, and be controlled by a "ignorant majority," as we heard John C. Breckinridge say, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861. As a further proof of this, the Democratic party was hopelessly split at Baltimore a year before Lincoln came into power, and split by the very men who issue this address. It is also to be remarked that on the advent of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court were in the hands of the Democratic party. Why, then, did the cotton wing fly off and set up a new Confederacy? The Northern Douglas Democracy would not be controlled by the insolent Buchanan Democracy, and so a disruption took place. But this address of the inglorious thirteen goes on to glorify the Buchanan-Cotton Democracy in this grandiloquent manner:

"It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again. Its success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can successfully do it. It can proceed to say that its restoration (that is, of themselves and company,) to power is demanded by the following consideration:

"Economy and fidelity in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it?

Such economy for instance as that of Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, that squander of virtue, and such honesty as that of Isham G. Harris.

"The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth?"

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it, to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact, it would have been better, as Buchanan thought, to have no war at all. Just let our Southern friends alone. The "thousand millions" story is a big lie.

"Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side demand it."

Every body knows that the "reduced wages," etc., are all the fault of Lincoln. The loss of fat salaries by the Southern friends also "demands it," but the thirteen are quite too modest to say so.

We have our own opinion as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. *The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it.* Nothing is more certain than this to every mind. The chiefs of the rebellion see that their work is about to prove a disastrous failure, and so they send word to this effect to their Northern allies: "Give us two or three free States to vote for our men, and we will big back the Cotton States in solid phalanx, and hold the offices together as before." This is certainly the programme. Will the people see it performed?

Fellow citizens, all you who love your country, by whatever name you have been known in the past, rise as from down all such miserably selfish plots of partisans as this which we have been reviewing, and, casting aside all old party ties, unite together on the broad platform of Union. Away with partisan watchwords and name at an hour when the nation is struggling for life. Our dear mother country is in peril, let us fly to her rescue. Let us all be true Union men, true democrats, true republicans, not in a partisan, but in a national sense. We close this article with a quotation from the last letter written by the bold, patriotic, and lamented Douglas. Let it be traced in letters of gold on every one of our hearts:

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and *under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad.*"

Noble words! Let them be the motto of every loyal man in these turbulent and stirring times.

The Evacuation of Pensacola.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMODORE PORTER.

Condition of Affairs at Mobile.

The following official report of the evacuation of Pensacola, and the state of affairs at Mobile, has been received at the Navy Department from Com. Porter:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862.

SIR: On the 7th inst. I left ship Island, with the steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla and the Sachem, for Mobile Bar, for the purpose of fixing on a place for the mortar vessels to lie, and to plant buoys for the ships to run in by when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts on the appearance of our steamers. I have reason to think Fort Gaines was evacuated, and some were of opinion that the troops were leaving Fort Morgan. But I think that they were reinforcing it from Fort Gaines.

One of our steamers, the Clifton, got ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, which opened fire on her, and when they had got her range beautifully, and were throwing the shot over, they stopped firing. Lieutenant Commanding Baldwin went to work coolly, and got his vessel off just as I sent him assistance, and while I had to cover him from Commander Randolph's gunboats, which were contemplating an attack on him. Thinking better of it, the Commodore went up to Mobile.

The weather being bad, I sent the steamers back to Ship Island, and said myself to relieve Lieutenant Commanding Bridger, while he went to ship Island to coal. I cruised that night in shore to the eastward in hopes of picking up some vessel trying to run the blockade.

At 2 A. M. a brilliant light illuminated the sky, and I discovered that the navy yard at Pensacola, Fort McRae, the Naval Hospital, Warrington, and some parts of Pensacola, were in flames. Fort Pickens bombarding with shell, we stood for it, and, when light would permit, entered the harbor of Pensacola. I found all the above-mentioned places burning fiercely, and mostly in ashes. Without communicating with the fort, I proceeded to the town of Pensacola where I found that General Arnold had already sent Captain Jackson, of the army, in the schooner Wood, to call upon the town to surrender. I sent for the Mayor on board the Harriet Lane, who proposed that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully.

I found that the rebels evacuated the place on hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay, and the squadron and mortar flotilla would soon follow them. A thousand rebels were encamped five miles out of Mobile. They had destroyed everything that time would permit. Fort Barrancas, the Marine Barracks, master-office in the yard, one new stone building, the smithery, I believe, and the shears, are still in a fair state of preservation. The yard was so hot that I did not go into it.

Gen. Arnold having no steamer at command, and no means of transportation, I placed the Harriet Lane at his service, and at 3 o'clock had 400 men, two pieces of artillery, and horses and some baggage cars on the other side, when the troops took possession and hoisted once more the United States flag on the forts and navy yard so long occupied by the rebels.

We found 900 more men on the other side to-night, when I shall proceed to hunt up some steamers for Gen. Arnold to keep open communication between the United States troops and to cover them if attacked. He is without any support of this kind, so necessary to a general in his position.

DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotilla.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE COST OF FITTING UP THE SQUARES.—The public squares having been put in thorough order, are now visited by large numbers of ladies and children, every afternoon. The amount of money expended upon the squares this season, was as follows: Rittenhouse Square, $219.97; Jefferson, $329.49; Logan, $477.50; Independence, $301.93; Washington, $333.25; Penn Squares, $310.62; Franklin, $369.95. Labor, manure, gravel, &c., on the above, $1,112.13, making a total of $3,454.84. During the same period last year the amount expended was $1,660.42. The expenditures on Fairmount Park, up to May 1, have reached the sum of $2,424 43.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon the dwelling of Mrs. Garrett, No. 1213 Otis street, in the Eighteenth ward, was slightly injured by an accidental fire.

THE CITY.

THE ARMY VOTE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Joseph Buetzman, from the Quarter Sessions of this city, the court (Woodward, justice, concurring opinion by Read, justice), affirmed judgment. In the case of Obsee, of Luzerne county, the soldiers' vote was rejected. Justice Woodward delivered the opinion, Justice Thompson dissenting.

The fact that the Supreme Court at Harrisburg had declared that the elections held in the camps of Pennsylvania volunteers last October were unconstitutional was telegraphed to this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and created an intense excitement and anxiety among politicians. Large crowds congregated along the State House row, and discussed the matter over. The subject was well argued, but all seemed willing to abide by the decision made.

The rejection of the army vote will have the effect of making John Thompson sheriff, and Wm. C. Stevenson clerk of the Orphans' Court, thus displacing Mr. Ewing and Mr. Lawrence, who have lately had possession of these offices. The decision, it is said, will also change the political character of the Common Council of this city, thus depriving the Democrats of a majority in that body.

The city vote polled for the different row offices, in October last, was as follows:

SHERIFF.—Thompson, Republican, 30,492 votes; Ewing, Democrat, 30,346; making a majority of 146 votes for Thompson.

CITY TREASURER.—Bumm, Republican, 28,196; McClintock, Democrat, 29,698; Bible, Union, 2,528; giving a plurality of 1,502 votes for McClintock.

CITY COMMISSIONER.—Shee, Republican, 27,830; Johnson, Democrat, 29,642; McCalla, Union, 2,859; giving a plurality of 1,812 votes for Johnson.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—Lloyd, Republican, 28,352; McCullough, Democrat, 29,166; Wolgamuth, Union, 2,928; making a plurality of 814 votes for McCullough.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.—Stevenson, Republican and Union, 30,769; Lawrence, Dem., 29,743, giving a majority of 966 votes to Stevenson.

The above includes the ballots cast in the city of Philadelphia. The army vote gave for Thompson 1,298 votes, Ewing 2,091, Lloyd 264, McCullough 2,003, Wolgamuth 5, Stevenson 1,261, Lawrence 2,098. This vote, added to that cast in the city, elected all the Democratic candidates, while, without it, the offices of sheriff, and clerk of Orphans' Court fell to the Republicans. As the Supreme Court has decided that it shall not be counted, the effect will be not only to reduce the majorities of those now in office, but also displace the occupants of the two positions named.

We understand that the proper steps will be taken at once by the friends of Messrs. Thompson and Stevenson, in order that they may fill the offices at as early a day as possible.

INTERESTING INCIDENT—OUR YOUNG COMMANDER'S WEDDING-DAY.—Yesterday's *Evening Bulletin* prints the following:

It has been intimated that General McClellan expected to celebrate the second anniversary of his marriage in Richmond. That day has arrived, for he was married in New York, on the 22d of May, 1860. One of the favored guests at the ceremony, who has preserved his wedding cards, has favored us with a sight of them. The larger one reads as follows:

.....

CALVARY CHURCH,

Corner Fourth Av. and Twenty-first St.,

Tuesday, May 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

.....

Enclosed in an envelope along with this are the cards of "Major and Mrs. R. B. Marcy," "Miss Marcy," and "G. B. McClellan." As the bridegroom, who is now at the head of the United States army, had no military title then, being simply the president of a Western railroad. We hope to hear that he has, as a victorious general, celebrated the anniversary of his wedding in the rebel capital.

CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A LETTER.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Cadwalader, Thomas Wilborham was put on trial, charged with fraudulently obtaining a letter from the post office in this city, addressed to a certain Thomas Wilberham; and secondly, with unlawfully keeping the contents thereof, and secreting and destroying the letter.

The Government alleges that a registered letter, containing $17.28, addressed at Bilbletown, in this State, and addressed as above, was received at the post office, where, upon its being advertised, it was called for and obtained by the defendant, on the 17th of February, who receipted for the same. It was subsequently discovered that the letter was for another person, and the defendant not having, it is alleged, returned it on discovering that it was not for him, was arrested on the above charges.

The defendant, on the other hand, admitted to having received the letter on the 10th of February, containing the money, but alleges that, on taking it home and discovering it was not for him, returned the same to the post office.

It was proved in support of this that the letter was advertised on the 10th, and also on the 17th of February, and the receipt for the same, in the handwriting of the party that the letter was for another person, and the defendant not having, it is alleged, returned it on discovering that it was not for him, was arrested on the above charges.

The defendant, on the other hand, admitted to having received the letter on the 10th of February, containing the money, but alleges that, on taking it home and discovering it was not for him, returned the same to the post office.

Judge Cadwalader in charging the jury said that it struck him that there had been a great deal of investigation of this case in the Post Office Department. Under the law in relation to registered letters and the custom of the post office in delivering them, it was almost impossible that a registered letter should be delivered to an unknown person without the clerk who delivered it having some exact recollection of what occurred at the time.

It did not appear, certainly, from the evidence that the clerk who delivered the letter to the accused had been examined at all, and this lack of proof was a circumstance in favor of the defendant. The judge also stated that he was confident a further investigation would develop something more certainly in relation to the matter. The judge also alluded to the fact that the alteration in the date of the receipt had not been explained at all, or attempted to be explained. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. Assistant U. S. District Attorney appeared for the Government; J. Alexander Simpson for defendant.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF COL. VANLEER.—Yesterday the body of the late Col. Vanleer, of the 6th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was conveyed to its last resting place. The remains were taken to Independence Hall yesterday morning at five o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Scott Legion. The bier containing the coffin occupied a position in the centre of the Hall, immediately in front of the statue of Washington. The coffin was covered with black cloth, and was elegantly adorned. Upon the lid was a silver plate, bearing the inscription, "Lieutenant Colonel John P. Vanleer, 6th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, killed in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862." The body was not visible to the public, but at the head of the coffin an excellent photograph of the deceased was placed. The flag of the Scott Legion, one of the relics of the Mexican war, was thrown gracefully over the coffin. Detachments of companies B and E of the 2d Regiment Reserve Brigade stood as the guard of honor. Quite a number of persons visited the hall yesterday morning, to view the remains as they lay in state. Visitors were admitted by the door on Chestnut street, and passed out through one of the windows on the square, the same as on previous occasions of a similar character.

The funeral ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon, the preceeding having already been published. The procession started from Independence Hall, and passed over the following route: Up Walnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Broad, up Broad to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Ridge avenue, and thence to the burial ground. At Ridge and Girard avenues the military, with the exception of the drum party, were dismissed. The interment took place at the Mount Vernon Cemetery.

THE CEREMONY OF "TAKING THE VEIL."—The ceremony of "taking the veil" was performed yesterday morning in the Catholic Church of the Assumption, in Spring Garden street, near Twelfth. The postulants were Miss Eliza Dowling, to be known in religion as Sister Gertrude Xavier, and Miss M. O'Reilly, to be Sister Veronica. The services incident to the occasion were conducted by Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, in the absence of Bishop Wood, assisted by Revs. J. P. Dunn, M. A. Welsh, H. Wright, and P. Toner. Before the ceremony commenced, Dr. O'Hara delivered a short address, in which he explained the nature of the vows, and its bearings upon those who were the chief participants. He descanted largely on the quiet grandeur and useful nature of the profession of a Sister, and contrasted it, in its dark and gloomy character, with the more boisterous and busy scenes of the world.

At the conclusion of the mass, the Sisters, dressed in white and red, with a lighted candle, approached the altar, and pronounced with distinct voices the vow of "poverty, chastity, and obedience." They then received the black veil—the emblem of the professed Sisters of Mercy—from the hands of the celebrant.

The choir of the church, accompanied by singing the different movements of the service, all of which were of that weird and impressive kind which marks the ceremonies of the Catholic Church. The edifice contained a large number of the personal friends of the Sisters, and many others who were present from curiosity to witness a ceremony so novel and interesting.

DONATIONS TO THE REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.—The directors of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

A friend, through R. G. Simpson, $5; C. B. Tier, through R. Nicholas, $5; cash $5; James Toomey $5; friends, through James Toomey, $25; Mr. Williamson $5; A. C. Mayer, through Wm. Sprole, $5; one-half the proceeds of Edward Everett's oration at Academy of Music, $224; Pennsylvania Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., $25; E. R. Cope, through Rev. J. A. Harris, $10. The whole amount of donations foots up $314.

In this connection we may remark, that a correspondent says that the troops, who have taken refreshments at this saloon, speak in the highest terms of the institution and its objects. Philadelphia is gratefully remembered by the soldiers of the Union army, and the Cooper Shop and its conductors will never be forgotten by them.

THE SCOTT LEGION.—The Scott Legion resolved that, in consequence of no place having been assigned them in the general order of Colonel Kilmaker respecting the funeral of Colonel Vanleer, which took place yesterday, they would not attend the funeral in a body, but as citizens. The remains of the deceased had been transmitted to the Legion, who designed interring them at their own expense, but have been prevented in consequence of the facts set forth in the resolution.

A committee has been appointed by the Legion, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Moore, Captain Yeager, Captain Tapper, Captain Bloomsworth, Captain Reynolds, and Mr. A. C. Jones, President, for the purpose of securing the remains of those who served with the Legion in Mexico, who may fall in battle, the expense to be borne by the organization.

ROBBED.—A couple of young men from Huntingdon county went into a restaurant in the neighborhood of Ninth and Market streets, where they fell in with a number of women whose characters are none of the best, and one of the men suddenly discovered himself minus $50, which had been extracted from his pocket. He raised an alarm, but the girls left the place almost immediately. Mary Wood and Mary Denver were subsequently arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the robbery. None of the missing money was recovered. The accused were committed by Ald Beitler.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES POSTPONED.—We are authorized to state that the remains of Lieut. Wm. O. Bernard will not be consigned to the tomb until Sunday. The postponement was deemed imperative in consequence of the distance intervening between the family and their distant friends and connections. The friends of the deceased and his family, as well as the military disposed to honor their deceased comrade, will be notified of the time and place of burial.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.—Margaret and Alice McGrossin were before Alderman Beitler yesterday morning, upon the charge of the larceny of $30. The accused were employed as domestics in the boarding-house of Mrs. Hanman, in Third street, near Spruce. On Wednesday a trunk belonging to one of the boarders was broken open, and the money, which was in gold, was taken out. The defendants were arrested while in bed, and the money was found in the mattress. They were held to answer.

ARRIVAL OF A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT.—The United States gunboat Brazilieria, from Port Royal, has reached the navy yard for repairs. She has been on a cruise of eight months, part of which time she was on blockading service. The following are her officers: Wm. T. Gillspie, commanding; Executive Officer, J. N. Weber; Acting Master, J. Chadwick; Paymaster, Jos. T. Little. The Brazilieria is a sailing vessel, and was formerly in the merchant service.

SLIGHT FIRE.—One of the small sheds at Powers & Weightman's laboratory, at Ninth and Parrish streets, was destroyed by fire about nine o'clock yesterday morning. The damage was trifling.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

The Kensington Water-Works—New School House in the Nineteenth ward—Further Appropriations to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat—The late Col. Vanleer—Paving and Grading of Streets.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon, while a dense crowd assembled about the State House to witness the funeral obsequies of Col. Vanleer. This attraction drew off the usual crowd of spectators, and the lobbies and antechambers of Councils were almost deserted.

SELECT BRANCH,

THEODORE CUYLER, President, in the chair.

Petitions, Communications, &c.

From the people of Kensington, relative to the impure water supplied them from the Kensington basin. Also, a communication from a resident of that locality, accompanied by a bottle of water drawn from a hydrant on his premises. The water presented a dirty appearance, accompanied with an unpleasant smell.

From ex-Coroner Delavan, asking for arrears of back pay.

For the erection of a public square in the Eighteenth ward.

From the Board of Controllers, asking Councils to select one of two lots for the erection of a school-house.

From the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that they had selected Jefferson street for connecting their road with the Norristown road, as authorized by the Legislature.

For a change of a place of voting in the Ninth ward.

A communication was presented by Mr. Fox, from sundry citizens, asking that a band of music be placed in Fairmount Park every afternoon, Sundays excepted.

For permission to erect a floating boat-house on the Schuylkill, near Fairmount.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. MEGARY, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution to lay water pipe on Federal street, Mifflin, and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on City Property, made a report in reference to improvements in the public squares, which was adopted.

The Committee on Schools reported an ordinance appropriating $439 to pay certain deficiencies of the Board of Controllers. Agreed to.

The Committee on Schools also offered an ordinance appropriating $7,000 for the erection of a school-house on a lot owned by the city, at Huntingdon and Brown streets, Nineteenth ward, which was adopted.

Mr. DOLMAN, from the joint special committee on the extension of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, presented an ordinance to pay Alfred Young the sum of $185, for furnishing a plan and a survey of the yard and adjacent property. Agreed to.

Resolutions.

A resolution to meet Common Council in joint convention, on Thursday next to elect eight port-wardens to serve for two years, and two trustees of the Northern Liberty Gas Works to serve for three years, was passed.

Mr. WETHERILL, a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to enter liens against property owners in the Eighth ward for water pipe laid under a resolution passed Sept 27, 1861, for connecting mains, and the Committee on Water shall take under consideration the bills for laying water pipe, coming under an ordinance relative to connecting mains.

The resolution was debated at length, and was finally amended by Mr. Megary, that the City Solicitor be instructed not to proceed on any lien before the 15th of September, 1862, and to satisfy all liens which the Committee on Water may direct, provided that the Committee on Water be directed to report by the 8th of June, all the facts relative to the extension of mains under the resolution of September 27, 1861, and what properties are entitled to an abatement.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

A resolution to confirm the appointment of George W. Mooney, to copy the records in the land office at Harrisburg, relating to the city of Philadelphia, and the road records in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, as authorized by an act of Assembly, was agreed to, and the appointment was confirmed by a vote of 18 to 3.

Mr. WETHERILL offered a resolution requesting the City Controller to sign the warrant drawn by the Committee on Finance and Defence in favor of Frank Furness, architect, for services in making additions at the city arsenal, Broad and Race streets. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to extend certain water-pipe in Fairmount Park, to erect hydrants and blow-pipes. Referred to the Committee on Water.

A supplement to the ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department, passed June 13th, 1855, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Engines and Hose.

The supplement authorizes the Chief Engineer to suspend any company which may be deemed out of its prescribed district, except in a case of general alarm, and report the same to Councils.

Bills from Common Council.

The bill from Common Council relative to the paving of Spring Garden street, west of Broad, was taken up.

A motion was made to postpone the bill.

Mr. FOX strongly objected to a postponement. He said it was conceded that the place should be paved, the only question being as to the width of the street, which will be 50 feet.

Mr. WETHERILL objected to the passage of the resolution. He allowed the width of the street was not fixed in the bill.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. WETHERILL offered an amendment, fixing the width of the street at 50 feet, which was agreed to.

The bill then passed.

The resolution from Common Council, requesting the Committee on Water to report an ordinance supplying the residents of Kensington with Schuylkill water, &c., was referred to the Committee on Water.

The resolution relative to the supply of water to the Kensington district was concurred in. Also, the bill authorizing the paving and grading of Manning, Tucker, and other streets.

The resolution directing the altering of the crossing at Seventeenth and Poplar streets was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

The bill authorizing satisfaction to be entered on the official bond of Augustus Batton was concurred in.

Also, the bill defraying the expenses incurred for the funeral obsequies of the late Col. Vanleer.

Also, the bill for further appropriation to the trustees of the City Ice Boat.

Mr. MEGARY offered a resolution that Select Council hold a special meeting on Wednesday next for the purpose of considering the municipal code.

The resolution was objected to, and was finally withdrawn by Mr. MEGARY, who stated that this municipal code had been before the Chamber for two years. It had been made the order of the day at a certain hour for each meeting, and he would insist hereafter that it should be only considered. [Mr. Megary has worked zealously in behalf of the municipal code, which seems to be a pet child dear to the heart of its parent, and he always avoids, if possible, going into a consideration of it.]

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, W. T. KERR, in the chair.

Petitions and Communications.

From the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, notifying Councils that they had selected Jefferson street for the route of the track to connect their road with the Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

From George M. Hill, in reference to the bad condition of the Kensington water Referred to the Watering Committee.

A remonstrance and protest from citizens owning property on Market street, against the issue of the ordinance on said street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

One asking the privilege of building a floating boat-house at Fairmount Park. Referred to the Committee on Water.

A communication from M. Thomas, offering to furnish the city with flagstones forty per cent. cheaper than they are now purchased by the corporation.

A petition, asking for music in Fairmount Park, was referred to the Watering Committee.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Finance reported an ordinance to pay the funeral expenses of Colonel J. P. Vanleer, and one to make an appropriation of $5,000 to the trustees of the City Ice Boat, which were passed.

The Committee on Highways reported an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Highways, and a resolution to pave Pepper and other streets, which were passed.

The Committee on Police reported an ordinance to the effect that the superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph shall hereafter hold his office for five years, and that the salary of the assistant superintendent shall be increased. Postponed.

A resolution to meet Select Council in joint convention, for the purpose of electing port wardens, was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to fill the Kensington basin from the Schuylkill Water Works was agreed to.

A bill from Select Council to pay $180 to Alfred Young, surveyor, was concurred in.

The resolution authorizing the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company to lay tracks across Sixteenth street, near their depot, was passed. A journed.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—Another batch of sick and wounded soldiers, 695 in number, have arrived in the city, and were principally taken to the United States Hospital, at Broad and Cherry streets. They had been participants in the battle of Williamsburg. There not being ample accommodations at the Hospital, 300 were transferred to the Refreshment Saloon Committees, yesterday, prior to their distribution in the various army hospitals. The majority of the men are from the States of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Indiana—very few, comparatively, are from this State. There are no New Jersey or Delaware troops among them.

The members of the following fire companies deserve great credit for giving an immediately upon the application of a Committee of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, their "bunks" for the accommodation of a number of the above sick and wounded soldiers—about 50 in each:—Weccacoe Engine, Southwark Engine, Franklin Engine.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Peter Johnson, aged forty-three years, fell from the third-story window of a house No. 620 North Front street, about one o'clock yesterday morning. He was considerably bruised about the body. Johnson is a discharged soldier, having formerly belonged to the 49th regiment of New York Volunteers. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
BEN'J. HASSALL,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tonawanda, Jones.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Northampton, Elwell.....Liverpool, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 40—SUN SETS.....7 13
HIGH WATER.....10 48

ARRIVED.

Bark Rosina, (Ital) Gamberello, 80 days from Licata, Sicily, with brimstone to order.
Bark Soliote, Panno, 4 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Echo Walter, Anderson, 10 days from St Barts, with salt, fruit, &c. to Jauretche & Lavergne. Passenger, Capt G T Hewitt. 14th inst, lat 23 49, long 23 49, spoke schr Ann Garret, of Gestine.
Schr Smith Tuttle, Mayo, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse to Geo B Kertoot.
Schr M M Freeman, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with plaster to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Maria Fleming, Shaw, 3 days from New York, with mdse to David Cooper.
Schr Heroine, Champlin, 4 days from New London, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr John Stroup, Lake, 2 days from New York, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Hillyard, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Two Brothers, Marlin, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

CLEARED.

Brig S G Troup, (Br) McClellan, Trinidad, 8 & W Welsh
Schr Smith Tuttle, Mayo, Wellfleet, captain.
Schr Heroine, Champlin, Norwich, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Fessenden, Hooper, Boston, E A Souder & Co.
Schr J Stroup, Lake, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Logan, Smith, Chelsea, do

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, May 20.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Champion, grain to A G Cattell & Co; Union, do to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; J H Humes, boards to Malone & Trainer; Wm & T Taylor, flour and grain to captain; Arnold, lumber to Henry Croskey; American Eagle, whisky, &c. to captain; H S Jacobs, bark to Hicks & Bell.

WRIGHTSVILLE, May 20.

The following boats entered the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Flemington Mills, lumber to Patterson & Lippincott; Fowler & McCarty, do to W C Loyd; George Hopson, do to W S Taylor & Co; Glad Tidings, wheat to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, Reed, for Philadelphia, on 16th ult at Liverpool 19th inst.
Bark Tyccon, Lewey, hence, arrived at Key West 14th inst.
Barks Linden, Howell, Harvest Queen, Murray, Samuel Moxley, Jr, Powell, and D O Murray, Yan Name, hence arrived at Key West 12th inst.
Barks Reindeer, Coutts, W H Hall, Gastner, and Achilles, Gallagher, hence, arrived at Key West 14th inst.
Bark Hamilton, Sprague, hence for Key West, was spoken 19th inst, lat 38, long 73.
Bark Old Hickory, Holmes, from Belfast for Philadelphia, was spoken 30th ult, lat 51, long 14.
Brig Condova, Crane, cleared at Warren 20th inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Sea Lark, Neill, hence, arrived at Key West 12th instant.
Brigs Rebecca Sheppard, Somers, E H Fitler, Holmes, and Ellen Barnard, Perry, hence, arrived at Key West 13th inst.
Brig Mary Alvina, Ames, cleared at Key West 12th inst. for Matanzas
Schr Sarah S James, Chase, cleared at Boston 21st inst for Philadelphia.
Schr D O Hulse, Kempton, cleared at New York 21st inst for Philadelphia.
Schr Arctic, Perkins, sailed from Newburyport 20th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Delphine, Rose, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia, and Anita Danion, Haskell, from Providence for do, sailed from Newport 20th inst.
Schr H R Coggeshall, Swain, hence, arrived at Key West 12th inst.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, hence, arrived at Key West 13th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Disney, hence, arrived at Key West 14th inst
Schr L Audenried, Bartlett, from Providence for Philadelphia, went to sea from Dutch Island Harbor 20th inst.
Schr Amelia, Rockhill, hence, arrived at Providence 20th inst.
Schr Mary E Pierce, Smith, cleared at Providence 20th inst for Philadelphia.
Schr Lady of the Ocean, Chamberlain, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 20th inst.
Schr Joe Hunter, Pons, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst for Philadelphia.
Schr Flyaway, Davis, hence, arrived at Mystic 20th instant.
Schr Prince Alfred,