The Press

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

WE HAVE been at some trouble to procure a faithful report of a meeting of sympathizers with Secession at the town of Dover, in Delaware. We give it to our readers to-day as an elegant specimes of the literature of the war. It will be seen that our good friend, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, late collector of this port, who so mysteriously disappeared from this city some months ago, appeared and made a speech full of pathos and emotion. The regret we fe l at seeing Mr. Brown in signs. such questionable company prevents us from | We hope this surprise will not be repeated, sympathizin with his sorrows as deeply case against the country as it was possible for him to make-and the insufficiency and splte marking his sentece s are the best proofs of the strength of our cause. The sentiments of Mr. Brown and his friends will refecsh our loyal readers, and especially those who are endeavoring to worship-God and Mammon -the Ution and the Democratic party. They tell us all manner of strange and ontradictory thing. They are quite elequent about the "wild and unscrupulous" designs of the Administration, and very philosophic over what they call the arreserved and non-delegated rights of States.". They are anxious about trial by jury and habeas corpus, and extremely sensitive (but this is quite natural) over the " arbitrary arrest of American citizens." There is not one word of sympathy with the cause, however -- not a word of fellowsh'p or kindness for the hundreds of thousands of brave men in the field. We look in vain for any evidence of healthy and honest Union sentiment. We are bound to believe that none was manifested, for our reporter would gladly have printed it. There is nothing but the constant abuse of Mr. Lin-COLN, the North, the cause, and the Republican party. Secession is mildly called a "heresy" and not a treason. Mr. BROWN was wont to use harsher phrases when denouncing the old Whigs and the Lecompton fraud. He looks upon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow-traitors as deeply-injured men-the victims of an Abelition faction. To be sure, they take a strange way of manifesting their resentment, but still they deserve our sympathy; they should be permitted to murder and desolate, and confiscate, and we should recall our armies, grant them peace and triumph, and turn Mr. Lincoln out of office!

And this Democracy! Is it not heart-sickening that, amid all our woe and calamity, these men should be permitted to embarrass the Government, assail the loyal men now bleeding for our country, and plot to break down the power of the Republic? Have they no sense of honor, no feeling of shame? Is it not time that all true men should unite and crush their disloyalty and half-concealed treason? The ballot-box will answer, and complete the work so well commenced by the

MR. Counsellor Gewan did us the honor court in reference to the matter. It appears teriere, but excused itself by saying that it never read articles published in newspapers pending a case. This ends the matter with mon Pleas: but it suggests one or two facts in reference to Mr. Gowan. It is only recently since one of the counsellors of Mr. Ewing un friendly to him rang toe changes on attempts at fraud and defiance of the popular will; they were noisy and fulsome in their adulations of Judge Luplow; and went so far as to call a lesser lights deliberated over the most incon-

diary propositions. the friends of Mr. Ewing, but it seems to us their opponents, and by ringing false changes that an honorable man would have said, "I upon words. resign this place. I accept the decision of Now, it is time this was done away. We the Court on the law involved, and I do not have had enough of it. We have consented wish to enjoy the honors and emoluments to to carry on our political wars for years by which I am not entitled. I think I can prove these weapons, and we are now finding their frauds in my opponent's canvass, and when I recoil destructive. They are unfair, unmanly, have done so I shall ask the Court to give me treacherous-sly boomerangs that return and not enjoy the rights which are not mine." This may not be law, but it is common sense -it is fair dealing between man and man-it broken our lauces and our heads against sailis the way Mr. Ewing and his neighbors have like motive powers puffed into endless revoluname. We do not say that Mr. Ewing should tion," "radicalism," and all that sort of appeared as the claimant of his rights; now he is and motives of prejudices. in the attitude of struggling to retain an office which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania says sellors, and he may make a protracted contest;

House on Friday last, though unsuccessful, such an important point as White House withdirection. And it was thoughtless, at least, to have left the railroad, upon which our army mainly depends for the transportation of its supplies, for a considerable distance, entirely unprotected. It must have been known to those whose business it is to know such things, that hitherto, in this war, the enemy have found means by which they have generally been apprised of the condition and situation of our army, and this alone should have induced more than ordinary vigilance to guard against a surprise.

view to cutting off our communication with them as belonging to the late Breckinridge which can be attended to by a competent person on the forty-four men of the New York Engineer Regiment the main body of the army. Their bold at-The second of the second

tempt on Friday night was for the purpose of Jutting their plans into operation, and but for their mistake in firing into the train before | the Times declared, in one of its prose opigrams, burning the bridges, destroying the railroad, that the British navy was thereby practically and cutting the telegraph wires, there was little, if anything, to prevent the consummation of the object for which they came.

The desperation of the rebels, with their capital besieged, and their cause becoming more and more hopeless, will drive them to wild and unscrupulous expedients; and with men of known disloyalty scattered through the country all around him, and who avail themselves of every opportunity to communicate with the authorities at Richmond, it will require the utmost care and vigilance on the part of McClellan to frustrate and defeat their de-

as our personal regard for him would lead subtle, desperate, mascrupulous character of harbors or promontories, all over the globe,") us to do. He makes, perhaps, as good a the enemy with whom they have to con-

WHERE ARE THE "RADICALS?"-The question would have startled us some months ago, and conjured up all sorts of goblin terrors. But now, an answers sweeps down from the White House. The history of party names would be one of the most instructive records of man's littleness and bigotry that spite and malignity could pen. Wherever they have had any significance, they have been invented and affixed by opponents, either in derision, contempt, or deliberate perfidy, in order that the party thus maligned might have its influence weakened by a distorted or partial exhibition of its actuating motives. These stabs in the dark are really the severest blows that a person or party can receive—the method takes such admirable advantage of the ignorant tendencies of the mass to discard reason for prejudice, to follow the dictates of passion instead of charity, to indulge a laugh at the expense of truth, and to sneer where they should at least examine, perhaps respect. When some courtier, idly loitering about Whitehall, with brains loose enough to rattle out odd flashings of wit, sportively pointed to some passing Puritan's close-cut hair and nicknamed him Roundhead. who could imagine the terrible influence to be exerted by the title, the party passion it was to call forth and quench in blood, the bitter opposition it would provoke, the human life

would sacrifice—from Hampden to Charles himself? It is not comparing great things with small, but great things with greater, to maintain that the false application and unfair attribution of the names "Abolitionist," "Radical," Conservative," and the like, have been the cause of more jealousy, feuds, corruption, persecution, and relentless hate, than the imputation, by unprincipled cuoning, of any other titles to any other parties in all political history. The term "Abolitionist" fairly implies one who simply desires the abolition of something; and the great political something of our country being slavery, the term has come to be applied exclusively to those who desire the abolition of slavery. Such a special separation of the word from its more general meaning was all fair enough, because it was made by common consent. It was no stigma; it concealed no slur. If it had rested there, it would simply have described the to bring this newspaper into the Court of | wishes of the great bulk of the North and a Common Pleas, yesterday morning, during the | majority of the South. But it did not rest iolently affixed to those

hearing of the case of Thompson vs. Ewing. there. Because there was a handful—the It seems that, during the early controversy in merest handful-of men who insisted, with this case, we took occasion to say what we every fanatical clamor, with all intolerant felt to be proper in relation to the claim of Mr. dogmatism, upon their particular means the West Chester Republican and Democrat in THOMPSON. Mr. GOWAN now finds that we as the only one capables of reaching this State. Long identified with the Demowere endeavoring to prejudice the case against the generally-desired end, the word was cratic party, and esteemed for his high cha-Mr. Ewing, and asked the attention of the quickly seized by unscrupulous partisan racter and great sincerity, he has wielded a whose opinions and acts alike repudiated it. and foe. He is now one of the most The design was evident enough—to overwhelm by slander what they could not con- the war, and one of the most fearless oppoquer by honest political force; yet while the nents of the Traitors. He upholds the hands people saw the trick-must have seen through its knavish sophistry—they suffered themselves to be gulled by it, so apt is prejudice to rule that the counsel of Mr. Ewixa became singu- in our country, where free discussion of polilarly sersitive on this subject of prejudicing ities leads to sharply-formed and sharplythe opinion of the court. It is not many days | defended opinions, and so to intolerance and dogmatism. Thus the term "Abolitionist," dertook to influence the opin on of the court, so harmless in its etymological derivation, so by making a speech in his favor, while con- insignificant in its just application, was attachducting another case. He not only made the | ed indiscriminately, by the pro-slavery party, speech, but s me officious friend took par- to all their opponents. Passion sedulously ticular pains to have it printed and sent to all fanned the flame that paltry intrigue had the newspapers. When the matter was before kindled, and at length a whole community the court, some mon he ago, there was no such | thrashes itself into a fury over a mere name, delicacy on the part of Mr. Ewing's triends an imagination not having the slightest basis as to newspaper criticism. The newspapers of fact, or, at best, nothing greater than a score of insignificant ultraists, indulging their

eccentricities somewhere about Boston! With equal grossness the term "Radical" has been abused, and with the same mulicious public meeting in the Square, at which Bullitre purpose of further hoodwinking those whose declaimed and Witte threatened, and the passion spontaneously blinds their reason. The word is legitimately an adjective signifyingl "that which pertains to the root of a mat-We have no desire to prejudice the minds ter;" and if it be used as a noun, its only of Judges Thompson and Luplow, or of any fair meaning is "one who has a tendency to gentleman on the bench. We are sorry that go to the root of a matter." In this, the any remarks we may have made interfered light of its derivation, the term savors not at with the daily enjoyment a perusa' of this all of cannibal ferocity, nor implies any horrinewspaper afforded them. But, at the risk of ble aptitude whose indulgence would upset the another public notice from Mr. Counsellor weakest nerves. It is complimentary rather Gowan, we must express our opinion. We do than otherwise-complimentaty to the resolunot like the hypocrisy of those who lived on tion and ferce of one's manhood when it newspaper criticism when it made capital for is not contented with a superficial view them, but who object to it now. We do not of things, but seeks a stable basis for like the position Mr. Ewing has taken. We opinion. But who ever now thinks of using had hoped that we would have followed the the term in any such sense? Who does not dictates of his own conscience, and not those rather see in it bloody visions of political muof his party friends. By remaining in the tiny, violent disruption of all social and civic Sheriff's office, he tells the world that he bonds, anarchy and everything that is nationdid wrong in accepting it under the old ally horrible? Again are we practised upon decision of the Courts. He received by those insidious ringleaders who do not his certificate on the prima facie state- scruple to pervert even the fountains of the ment of the election returns. The highest language that their selfish or traitorous ends court in the State has decreed that that state- may be fostered; and the success of the plan ment was illegal—that the returns, on their can be seen in the fact that one or two New face, give the office to John Thompson. We York journals have drawn their life, and an do not know what rule of conduct actuates extensive life, solely from adroit vilification of

my rights. But, while I am doing so, I will overwhelm their users. We have long been spending our strength in dashing, with Quixotic chivalry, against wind-mills. We have acted during their lives, and it is by con- tion by the breath of noisome words. We duct like this that he retains his good have actually believed that a spirit of " aboliabandon his lawsuit. He swears, to his full thing, has been stalking through the land in knowledge and belief, that there were frauds rampant defiance. We have even attributed in Mr. Thompson's canvass, and perhaps he all our present troubles to this imagined tercan prove them. Had he taken the course we ror, and have magnified so far the importance indicate, he might have gone into court with a of a few wretched fanatics as to make them clear case, a consistent record, and the sympa- the means of overturning the whole American

thies of the community. He would then have nation! So much for making tools of words, But these tricks of knavish journalism are powerless. The times are too earnest to tolerate such spiteful snarling; and, as if to demonstrate even to the blindest the groundbut whatever the result of that contest may lessness of our fears—at any rate, if transferred be, it will be a long time before Mr. Ewing to the present crisis—the most opposite theoobliterates the impressions his present attitude ries are uniting. The great-hearted, honesthas created. The people will ask why it was souled President of the Republic is gathering that Mr. Stevenson was placed in office by them all up into the grasp of his unfaltering the decree of the Supreme Court, and Mr. will. CHARLES SUMMER gives his policy Thompson kept out of office, when his case most cordial support in the manly and affecpossessed precisely the same merit, and was | tionate appeal which we publish to-day. On based upon the same state of facts? and the other side, Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri, they will be obliged to Mr. Counsellor Gowan, sends a courteous and hopeful response to the or any of his collesgues, for a plain and President's thoughtful emancipation scheme. In the eyes of the whole country the "radicalism" of both sides is ended. Sumner sought to get at the "root" of our difficulties, and prescribed his solution of them. Goverwas nevertheless important, as it might have nor GAMBLE strove towards the same end, but have done much to cripple the Administration, Proved most disastrous to our army before Richmoni. It was a great mistake to leave merged. "Abolition" does not exist, except friends of the country should not be left at as Mr. Lincoln indicates. Even the extremis's Washington, wasting precious time over usetempt of the rebels to attack our army in that give in their allegiance. We see the whole concern actually buried, and can now act and better employed in vindicating the policy of speak without having the fear of it before our eyes. Let us not, then, bicker any longer, like children, or storm about in political slang. If the occasion for this ever existed, it does

echo. WE CALL ATTENTION to the correspondence published elsewhere, between certain leyal White House, together with the railroad citizens of Louisville, and W. G. BROWNLOW, running from it to the advanced line of the the fighting parson. Mr. Browntow declines army, has been of immense benefit to the Go- visiting Louisville at present, and fires a vernment, and the rebels, knowing this, have broadside at the sympathizers with rebellion doubtless been planning its capture with a living in our midst. He rightfully stigmatizes

not now; all chances for its resuscitation are

post; and when we now ask, be it with scorn-

ful boldness or timid fright, Where are the

"Radicals?"—the only answer will be its

WHEN THE CONFLICT between the Merrimac and the Monitor was announced in England, reduced to a couple of iron-clad vessels, and the boasted naval supremacy of England lay only in the fact-that no other Power could be said to have anything affoat which was able to oppose these two. How the naval armament of France came to be overlooked in this last

estimate, was not stated. The House of Commons, evidently taking its tone from the Times, (which declared of the combat in Hampton Roads, that "it seemed as if the power of science, more terrible than fire or tempest, had at once swept from the seas all the navies of the world; as if, with a ruin such as earthquake never made. it had shaken down towers and broken up forand that it will teach our commanders the tifications wherever man had crected them, on passed a vote that instead of building forts fo the defence of harbors and ports, the British Government should cover wood with iron, convert broadsides into cupolas, cut down war-steamers into mailed war-rams. Parliament, in its sagacity, jumped at the conclusion that shore batteries were powerless against Merrimacs and Monitors, and that an ingenious enemy might run up the Thames, the Shannon, the Clyde, the Mersey, the Severn, the Humber, the Dce, and, laughing at shorebatteries, easily bombard London, Limerick,

> However, though the British Government suspended the construction of coast and harbor defences, they appointed a Commission, of able, practical, and scientific men, to inquire whether the circumstances of the battles at Hampton Roads and below New Orleans warranted the abandonment, in part or wholly, of coast forlifications.

This Commission has reported, unanimous-

y, that because of Merrimacs and Monitors,

Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristel, Hull, and Aber-

powerful land-defences should not be neglected. Their rationale, which is very simple, has been stated over and over again in this papernamely, that no ship-armor which could be forged was proof against a large gun with an enormous charge of powder; that guns can be made sufficiently powerful to shatter the sides of any thing that will float; that to obtain this power great size and weight in the piece are indispensable; that mailed floating batteries are necessarily limited both in the weight of their armor, and of their weapons; and that, therefore, they are inferior to land-batteries, which may be faced with iron, and have the locus standithe place for mounting and firing the most coloseal guns Finally, the Commission conclude that a combination of forts, which may be constructed of iron as cheaply as of stone, with a certain number of iron-plated batteries, is the most effectual and the cheapest defence of naval ports. This conclusion they base on the theory "that the power of destruction by means of artillery is increasing at a greater rate than the power of resistance, and that, if batteries are built strong enough to give full score for the increase in size of guns, they must inevitably prevail against batteries which

do not give such scope." We have only to repeat that the conclusions which the British Defence Commission have just drawn were arrived at, in this country, by civilians as well as by men experienced in the

Among the bravest journalists of the day we must name GEORGE W. PEARCE, Esq., of vast and a just influence with friend carnest and uncompromising advocates of of the Administration in the spirit of confidence in our public servants, and denounces all who act otherwise, whether the sympathizer with Secession or the Secessionist himself. The loyal Democrats of Chester county endorse his patriotism and honor his courage; and we are not surprised to hear that his paper is attaining a very large circulation. Certainly, if industry, zeal, talent, and devotion to principle, ever deserved consideration, they deserve it as they are exhibited in the case of GEORGE W. PEARCE.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862. The debate in the Senate, yesterday afternoon, disclosed a general desire for an adjournment early in July. The House has twice adopted resolutions fixing the time. Some of the members are opposed to any adjournment. They say that the perils of the country are so numerous and so novel that the Representatives of the people should remain here, in the double character of counsellors of the President and guardians of the public welfare. A better and more general view, perhaps, is that which avows the fullest confidence in the wisdom and firmness of President Lincoln. There has been legislation enough as to the management of the war, according to this view, already-the true course is to leave the case to the President, and the military authority under his control. There will, however, be no adjournment, until several important pending measures are enacted into laws. Among these are the bankrupt law, the Pacific railroad, the tariff, confiscation, &c. The tax bill is nearly matured, and will be passed during the present week. All these measures have been partially matured, and could be disposed of in a week. An immense amount of work has been done by the present Congress. The war has created new wants and called for new qualities in our statesmen. Much of the legislation has necessarily been directed to this anomalous condition of affairs, and will of course be subject to the risks of trial and the criticisms of the legal tribunals. At the best, no system, under such circumstances, could be perfect. The work of the Thirty-seventh Congress will, however, be tested within a very short period, and my belief is that it will be found to be reasonably adapted to the public exigencies. The men who hold back in this hour lest a bold innovation may not be sttended with pleasing results, and who fear to make an experiment lest it may end in an explosion, should recollect that even the blunders of the brave are excused, and that the fearless leader, in war or in civil life, is ever the most popular. If we have been educated and surprised by the wonderful working of the financial schemes of Mr. Secretary Chase, we shall be still more educated and surprised when the operations of the tax bill are disclosed. The fact at the basis of the just legis'ation necessary to the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the public credit, like an immortal soul in a human frame, is the confidence of the people in the cause of the country and their ability and willingness to make any sacrifice in this behalf. The coming elections are so important to the members of the House, who are looking forward to be returned to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and so interesting in every other aspect, that an adjournment is almost necessary before the first of August. The Senate will not, in my opinion, be able to resist the anxiety of the House to meet the people, face to face, on the great issues of the day. Upon the result of the elections, which are to be held in October and November of this year, will depend the political complexion of the next popular branch of Congress. The Breckinridgers fully understand this, and are desirous

the war, and the conduct of the President and his Cabinet, before their constituents. OCCASIONAL. SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, &c .-Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son will sell at public sale to-morrow morning, 19th inst., at the marble-yard, Fifth street, above South, a collection of finely executed Italian marble monuments, tombs, &c. recently imported from Italy by Messrs. Vita & Brother. Catalogues are now ready, and parties desirous of purchasing handseme works of art for cemetery purposes would do well to attend the sale. We understand it is the intention of the Mesers. Viti to remove that branch of their business to a more central location, and for that reason they advertise the sale. The monuments are all of fine finish, and are ready for immediate erection,

the premises.

of taking advantage of every expedient to

induce the people to support the Vallandig-

ham policy. Should they succeed, they will

less legislation, when their energies may be

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

. WASHINGTON, June 17 War Intelligence. The War Department has despatches from Gen. Mc-LELLAN's beadquarters, dated 4 o'clock this afternoon.

to especial movement had taken place.

The weather was fine and the roads improving rapidly. Our cavalry yesterday paid another visit to Ashland, arprised a party of rebels at that point, drove them off. and captured some property.

The advices from other quarters contain nothing of ublic interest.

From General McClellan's Army. Representative (F. A.) Conkling returned to-day from a visit to the Army of the Potomac and General McClellar's headquarters. He gives a most encouaging account of affairs. The army is in a splendid condition. In effective fighting numbers there is but little doubt that we fully equal the rebuts, while, in certain army accontrements, we are far superior to them The weather is cool and pleasant. Amendment to the Patent Laws-Important Action of the House. The House passed a bill to day amending the paten

aws, by providing that after the passage of this act the

xaminers-in-chief created by the act of March 2, 1861.

shall not constitute an independent tribunal in the Patent Office to revise and determine upon the validity of the decisions made by the Commissioner; but that their duries shall hereafter be merely advisory, who is to rescribe rules for their action; and after the second pplication for a patent, or, after one decision by the commissioner in cases of interference, the party who may e disentiated may appeal to either of the judges of the Circuit Court here.

The second section provides that every patent shall be dated as of a day not later than six months after the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice sent o the applicant or his agent. And if the final fee for uch patest be not paid within six months, the patent full be withheld, and the invention therein described hall become public property, as against the applicant herefor: Provided. That in all cases where patents have peen allowed previous to the passage of this act, the six

months shall be reckoned from the date of such passage. This is a very important provision and entirely changes Section three repeals the old law requiring a renewal of the oath on a new application; and the fourth section authorizes the Commissioner to increase the salaries of the clerks to the old standard prior to August, 1861. thenever the Patent Office revenue may justify it. The Case of Representative Wood.

her from New York, charged with giving aid and information to the enemy. The investigation promises to be brief, and one feature of it will probably disclose the side of the lines to rebels in arms against the Govern At Last a Law-Slavery Prohibited in the Territories,
The House to day finally passed the Senate's substi-

The Committee of the Judiciary of the House this morning took up the case of BENJAMIN WOOD, a mem-

tute for its own bill, to secure freedom to all persons in the Territories of the United States. The bill, as it is a aw, was originally deawn up by Mr. Arnold, of Illin and is in the language of the Ordinance of 1787. It is as

"That from and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territeries of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the Unit d States, otherwise than in punishment of rimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Despatches from Commodore Dupont-Death of Lieut Sproston. Commodore DUPONT has forwarded to the Navy De-

partment a report from Lieut. Com AMMEN, of the United States gunboat Sereca, at Mayport Mills, St. John's river, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut JOHN G. SPROSTON, the executive officer of that vessel. Acting Muster J. H. Rongers, Mester's Mate Fisks, and forty men with small arms. He was accompanied by thirty men from the Patroon. The object was the capture of a man named GEORGE HURTON, the captain of a company of rebels now in the vicinity of Black creek. I was informed that HURTON beasted of having hung a negro rilot, who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut. Com. Bupp, near Smyrns, and, on that account, I wished him as a prisoner, for the purpose of securing the general tranquillity of the persons along this river, most of whom, I doubt not, would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States, were they not in fear of violence from men of this character. Lieutenant Sproston landed at early daylight and proceeded rapidly with his party to the house of HURTON-The latter, it appears, was apprised of his coming, and met him at the door, armed with a double-barreled gun; knife. Upon the dam HURTON fired at him with a pistol, the ball entering high up in the left breast, and killing him instantity. Hurrox discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to our party, and was instantly wounded in four places and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several shots were fired from Hurton's house by persons who escaped. Hur-Ton's firing upon Lieutenant Sproston, supported as he was by a large force, was a wilful murder, and involved

the necessity for his own destruction.

Commender Dupont, writing of Lieutenant Sproston, says: "He was an able, brave, and devoted officer from the State of Maryland. He had come under my observation on the China station in 1838. He was distinguished while in command of one of the boats which destroyed the rebel privateer under the guns of the Pensacola navy yard, in September, 1861, and his whole conduct during the war has been gallant and meritorious. I con sider him a great loss to the fleet and to the service."

Mexican Affairs. E. L. Prems. Erg., bearer of despatches from Mexico. arrived here on Saturday. Mr. PLUMB left the city of Mexico on the 21st ultimo, and Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, and brings ratified copies of the postal convention and extradition treaty, concluded with Mexico in December 'ast, the ratifications of which were exchanged the news of the defeat of the French at Pueble is fully confirmed. The Mexican forces were not, as has been stated, in greater number than the French. On the conthem had the advantage of entrenchments. The fight was bravely contested on both sides, but on each of three and forced to retire. Since their retreat to Orizaba, the French forces have been closely hemmed in at that place, but no attack upon them will probably be made until the disposition of the Emperor is known. It is still hoped that he will withdraw his support from the restless schemes of Saligny and Almonte. The policy of the Constitutional Government thus far has been purely de-fensive, and no feeling of animosity has as yet been avowed against the French people, or the Emperor. but

the batred against SALIGNY and ALMONTE, and their Meeting of Pennsylvanians. A large and enthusiastic meeting of Pennsylvanians was held to-night, at Willard's Hall, for the purpose of forming a soldiers' relief association, to minister to the wants of the soldiers, from that State, in the hospitals, was elected secretary. An executive committee of five were appointed to draft constitution and rules for organization. Mesers. FORMEY, RATON, and BALL were apties of the soldiers pending a full organization of the NRY WILLIAM D. KHLLEY, W. E. LEHMAN, and Dr. J. it was understood that the association should be an auxiliary to that end. It was also stated that seven hundred and eighty-five soldiers, from Pennayivania re-giments, were in the hospitals in Washington, and three hundred and forty-two in Alexandria. Seven hundred and eighty dollars were subscribed for the special com-

The committees of conference on the tax bill are making effective progress, and hope to be able to report it to both Houses ere the close of this week. The committees decline to hear any new arguments on any speci-

niftee; three hundred for immediate use. The meeting

then adjourned till Thursday night.

A meeting of the Sons of New Hampshire was held tion was formed, of which Senator DANIEL CLARK Wa chosen president, and Senator HALE chairman of the executive committee. A committee was formed to visit every hospital, and a handsome fund raised for the object on the

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican of the 9th instant contains an editorial, predicated on the statements of an English deserter from King's division, in which it is said that the Secessionists at Fredericksburg are most con-temptuous in their conduct towards our flag, and the ladies are especially violent in their insulting conduct, and frequent threats of punishing them are made by the United States officers. The Lynchburg prices current of June 7 quote prime

mily, \$8.25; bacon, 25@30c per pound. Civilians Returning from the War. The steamer Baltimore returned to-day from York-town and White House, with a number of ladies and ill with the typhoid fever, was among the passengers.

Naval Surgeons Wanted.

A few acting assistant surgeons are wanted by the Navy Department for temporary service. Post Office Affairs—Maryland and Virginia. The office at Summer's store, Washington county, Mary land, is discontinued.

VIRGINIA.—The office at New Salem, Harrison county, Virginia, is re-established, and Silas C. Davis, appointed G. F. Bunkin, at Beverly, Randolph county, vice J. Birkett, resigned.
Walter B. Hoag, postmaster at Fairfax Court House, Furifax county, vice Henry T. Brooks, resigned.

M. W. Reimer, postmaster at Jacksonville, Lewis county, Virginia, vice John G. Arnold, who at

George Convad, postmaster at Bush's Mills, Lewis county, Virginia, vice Joseph Hall, who abandoned the A Audwalt, postmaster at Bulltown, Paxton county Virginia, vice M. Cunningham, who abandoned the Miscellaneous. At Alexandria, Va., to-day, there was quite an imposing eremony performed. Mayor MCKENZIB, Colonel Car-

GORY, General COOKE, and Colonel BAGLEY, of New

York, with other officers, ladies, and citizens generally.

were present. The ladies had presented to the "Union Society" a splendid national flag, thirteen by twenty-five feet, and it was thrown to the breeze on a strong Union cord, which extended from the City Hall to the northwest corner of the market-house building, very conspicuously. General Cooks and Colonel Gregory delivered appropriate and eloquent addresses. The fine drum corps of the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment was present, and conributed greatly to the general loy. Beye al of the churches have been taken possession of for hospital purposes, it being deemed indispensable. An order has been sent to General HUNTER to release

some time since deported to Tertugas.

The Secretary of War and the Negro Regiments in South Carolina—He has no Official Information on the Subject The following was sent to the House of Re

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1882. Hon. G. A. Gnow. Speaker of the House of Representatives : Sin: A resolution of the House of Representatives has seen received, which passed the 9th inst., to the follow-

ing effect: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed nform this House if General HUNTER, of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment of South Carolina Volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men (fugitive slaves,) and appointed clonel and officers to command them. 2d. Was he authorized by the Department to organize and muster into the army of the United States as soldiers, the fugitive or captive slaves?

8d. Has he been furnished with clothing, uniforms, e . for such force? 4tb. Has he been furnished, by order of the Department of War, with arms to be placed in the hands of 5th. To report any orders given said HUNTER, and cor-

respondence between him and the Department.

In answer to the foregoing resolution I have the honor to inform the Mouse— lst. That this Department has no official information whether General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, has or has not organized a regiment of South Carolina volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, and appointed the olonel and other officers to command them. In order to scertain whether he has done so or not, a copy of the House resolution has been transmitted to General Hun-2d. General HUNTER was not anthorized by the De-United States the fugitive or captive slaves. mander of the South, has been furnished with clothing and arms for the force under his command, without in structions as to how they should be used. 4th. He has not been furnished by order of the Do

partment of War with arms to be placed within the bands 5th. In respect to so much of said resolution as directs e Secretary " to report to the House any orders given said HUNTER, and correspondence between him and the Department," the President instructs me to answer, that the report, at this time, of the orders given to, and corespondence between General HUNTER and this Depart nent, would, in his opinion, be incompatible with the

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Later from General McClellan's Army. WHITE HOUSE, Ya., June 16.—Several guerilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the coun try on the opposite side of the Pamunky, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping a this point. Another party was at Charles City Courtse on Sunday, and to day they are reported to be in the neighborhood of Williamsburg. Ten of the most preminent citizens remaining this side of the Chickaho-miny have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave information upon which the rebels have operated on our rear during the past few days. The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of Gen. Heintzelman, for the purpose of ascertaining our force and position. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed. An order was issued to day, by Gen. McClellan, extending the department of Gen. Dix, so a to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburg, and West Point

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862.

SENATE. The Medical Service. Mr. WILSON (Ben.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the increase of the medical service of the volunteir force.

The amendment abolishing the office of brigade surgeon was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Bounties. The report of the committee of conference providing for certain bounties, was taken up, and the discussion continued at some length, on the question of alteration made in the text by the committee. On motion of Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky the report was disagreed to—yeas 20, mays 17—and a new committee of conference was ordered.

Treasury Notes. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, offered a reso-lution that the amount of lega-tender treasury notes al-ready authorized by law shall never be increased, but the Secretary of the Treesury be and is hereby authorized to issue one hundred millions of treesury ten-days certificates, bearing five per cent, interest, in addition to the fifty millions already authorized by law. Laid over

Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.
The question being on the amerdment offered by Mr.
Harlan, to make the road at or as near Fort Kearney
as shall be found justifiable by actual surveys, it
was discussed at length by Means. Harlan, Pomeroy,
Lane of Kansas, McDougell, Morrill, Wilson of Massachuestts, and Henderson, and rejected—yeas 18, nays 21.
The question then recurred on the amendment of the
committee fixing the commencement on the 100th degree
of longitude. This amendment was modified, on the motion of Mr. Clark, so as to make it on the flooth degree
within the Territory of Nebraska, and adopted.
A large number of amendments proposed by the committee were adopted.
On motion of different [Senators, a number of names
were added to the list of corporators, and the bill was reported to the Senate.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Patent Laws.

Mr DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend the Putent Office Law Patents, reported a bill to amend the Putent Office Law. Pss ed.

It prevides that the three examiners in oblief shall not constitute one omnipotent tribunal in the Patent Office, but that their duties shall only be advisory to the Commissioner of Patents. That after the second rejection of an application for a patent, or after one decision by the Commissioner in cases of interference, the party dissatisfied with the decision may appeal therefrom to either of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Fistrict of Columbia. That every patent shall be dated as of a day not later than six months after the time which it was allowed, and that the law requiring a renewal of the oath of the applicant be repealed. Provision is made as to the payment of the salaries of the examiners and clerks.

The Confiscation Bill:

Mr ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the se-

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, denied that

the nessure.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, denied that the committee could report anything but the bill itself.

Mr. PBELPS (Dem.), of Missouri, took the same ground, the committee having been instructed to report a certain bill only.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, said the committee had been instructed to perform a specific act, and when that was done, the functions of the committee expired. He held himself bound in good faith to stand by the instructions. The amendments were inadmissible.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. WICKLIFFE expressed his pleasure that he was so ably sustained in his objection by the gentlemen from Missouri and Indiana. It showed that he himself was right. [Laughter]

Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, then reported the bill exactly as it was referred to the committee, designating what class of robes shall forfait their slaves.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, raised a point that, the gentlemen having previously made a report, could not substitute another unless by the direction of the committee.

The SPEAKER overruled the question.

Treasury Notes. Further proceedings were interrupted by the expira-tion of the morning hour, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, in the clair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, the bill to authorize an additional issue of the United States treasury notes. the consideration of the special color-mainty, the one that the consultration of the united States treasury notes.

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep.), of New York, said the mode adopted six months ago for raising money, has worked well, as a war measure. Neither the executive nor the legislative department could place a limit to the expenditure of the Government during war. All they could do was to contract a debt which is necessary to sustain our army and navy. As all parties are agreed that there must be a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, therefore all parties should afford the means for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury should be clothed with ample power to meet any contingency, and he would exercise it wisely and for the best interest of the country. The ground upon which this bill rests is necessity, and hence immediate action is essential.

The Treasury bill was then laid aside.

Slavery in the Territories. The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Mr.
Arnold's bill. It (prover prohibits slavery in the Territories now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired.

Agricultural Colleges.

Agricultural Colleges.

The Senate bill consting lands to the several States and Territories, for the establishment of colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts, was taken up.

The House, by a large mejority, refused to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It apportions lands to each State and Territory at the rate of thirty thousand acres for each Senator, representative, and delegate, according to the census of 1860; the interest on the proceeds of the sales to be appropriated for the above-named puppers. The bill was passed—reas 89; nays 25.

Adjourned.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 17 .- Yesterday, at. noon, a fire broke out in a rope-walk owned by Henry Hackman, on mbia street, near Mill, destroying it, together with common street, near ann, destroying it, together with some sixteen buildings in the vicinity. Forty or fifty families have been rendered houseless by this calamity. Several of the inmates were badly burned, while others needs nearow escapes. The flames spread so rapidly that a pile of coal, of nearly 300,000 bushels, caught fire, and burned with great fireness for several hours. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

sqrance. Appriversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Abbuvereary of the battle of Bulker Illi.

Boston, June 17. The eighty-seventh anniversary of
the battle of Bunker Hill is being generally observed today through this State. In the city the custom house,
all the banks, and many of the stores, are closed, and
the people are crowding the istreets to witness the military display, which is very imposing. The day is being
observed with more than the usual demonstrations of patriction.

Arrival of the Steamer Nova Scotian. MONTREAL, June 17.—The steamer Nova Scotian arrived at Father Point this afternoon. Her advices have

New Castle, Del., June 17.—A fire occurred here this afternoon, by which the large engine house of the Delaware Raifroad Company was entirely destroyed. Several buildings in the town were damaged by the roofs taking fire from the sparks. The Steamer Africa.

Boston, June 17.—The damages received by the steamer Africa in the ice off Cape Race will be repaired in the ravel dry-dock at Charlestown. THE TEMPERATURE .- At noon on Friday, the temperature, as indicated by one of McAllister's glasses, was 85 degrees, or nine above summer heat. Yeslerday, at noon, it was 73 degrees, or three

STAVEHOLDERS' OATHS .- About two thousand

claims have been made under the bill abolishing slavery in the Diatrict of Columbia. Some of the claimants are in the Diatrict of Columbia. Some of the claimants are of very doubtful loyalty—but they take the oath of allegiance for the sake of the pay. One of these gentlemen, well known for his treasonable affinities, was asked by a good-natured loyal friend how he managed to take the oath. His reply ass: "I consider myself in the hands of the Yankees, a prisoner, and whatever I do to save life or property is really forced out of me; I am not responsible for it. And when my Southern friends take possession here, if they ever do, I shall consider myself absolved from any oaths I may have taken to keep myself out of jail!" This was cool and bold, and particularly Southern in its style of morality. At least one-fourth of the money appropriated under the emancipation bill will go into the hands of rebels; but as they readily take the eath, there is no help for it.

SECESSION IN DELAWARE. MEETING AT DOVER YESTERDAY.

SPEECHES OF CHARLES BROWN, ELI SAULS-BURY, AND W. P. RIDGELY. Specially Reported for The Press]

iternoon, parament to call, a meeting wa held in the court-house, at Dover, Delaware, ostensibly Democratic, but, as will be seen from the report below It will be remembered that a little more than a year ago a meeting of the same character was held at the same place, and that a full and accurate report, and the same piace, and that a tou and accurate report, and the only account published, was given in our columns. The chite of the Seceetion aristocracy were much offended that a Yankee paper, had dared to send one of the North-ern mudsills to report the proceedings of meetings of Southern gentlemen, and dire were the threats made as to what would be done with said reporter should be sho his face again in the city of Dover.

Well, yesterday we heard, through reliable correspondents, of the meeting to be held, and one of our reporters was despatched to the spot, to catch the stray words that were expected to fail from the lips of several gentlemen, well known for their sympathy with the traitors who are

in arms against the Union, but who have not the courage to take up arms to support the cause they advocate.

The meeting was held in the State House, as institwo-story affair, surmounted by a steeple. In the story of the building the Court of Kent county sittings, and there it was that the meeting was held. Soon after two o'clock the crowd began to assemble, and took possession of all the tables, chairs, and benches n the room. They were a curious crew. Most of them were farmers from the surrounding townships and counties, some were recidents of the town of Dover, and others, like the reporter of The Press, had come to hear and see. There were a few gentlemen there, but those kept far aloof from the great unwashed, and did not soil their lemon kids by contact with the brown hands of the y larmers. SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES BROWN.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES BROWN.

Mr. Charles Brown, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, made the first speech. He began by saying that the institutions of our country, our civil, and almost our religious liberty, had been invaded. A great calamity had come upon the nation, and brothers were cutting each other's throats. Why was it that this great calamity had befallengthe nation? He had shed tears, bitter tears over it, and he wanted to know how it could be averted. If there was any way by which the country could be relieved, and peace and harmony restored to our distracted country, he wanted to know how it was to be done, for it was the only way to save the country. He called upon his hearers to throw aside all prejudices, of whatever kind, and sacrifice everything for the good of the country at large, and restore peace to the unhappy land. [Cheers.] He wanted all men to do it, because the course that a man might take, however insignificant such course might be in itself, might be of the utmost importance to the State and country. It was a great question, and so, said the speaker, great events have almost always been decided by small votes, and it might be that this would be a deplorable event.

The spectacle of a million men in arms against each other was a terrible calamity. Men on both sides are being cut down daily, who are compelled to take up arms, and both sides believe they are right and will fight. This unnatural, horrid state of things ought to be stopped. e stopped.

The speaker did not think that the South were entirely

The speaker did not think that the South were entirely right, but that they were wrong in many respects, and he was free to say it as his best opinion. [Signs of disapprobation.] He thought there was no just cause for the taking up of arms by the fouth. [A voice.—I do think so, though.] He thought, however, that the Southern people were strongly provoked; that Northern sontiments and a fear that a Northern Administration would wipe out their institutiors, and they then took the step they did. [Applause] But he did not think that the South was entirely justified in faking up arms.

Still, he believed that they were safe in the Union, and that the inflammatory speeches were only for the purpose of gaining some particular and and making political capital, and neer intended to be carried out.

The speaker, to support his theory, referred to Mr. Fillmore, who, he said, before being raised to the Presidency by the desch of General Taylor, was pretty strong on the abolition question, but that after he obtained the chair became a national man, and dropped all his peouliar views.

Now, he asked, what are we to do? This were great

on the abolition question, but that after he obtained the cheir became a national man, and dropped all his peculiar views.

Now, he asked, what are we to do? This was a great question. They were here as the Democratic party, [applause,] to organize and to choose candidates, as expressed in the published call. As a nation they were eminently men of the present. They had nothing to do with the past, and all destiny is locked up in the future. It is year and it even coming will decide the fate of the country, should be done at fonce.

There was a difference of opinion now at the North. One this g in which all parties agree, the Bepublican conservatives, as they call themselves, and the Democrat, was an a dent desire to save the country, to restore it to the condition in which it was before this war began. [Applause.] But any man here or in the army, said the apeaker, in the Congress of the United States, or in the world, who desires to use this unhappy family foud of ours to strike down the American Constitution and American liberty, to bring a despotism on this country of ours, which has been geverned by the Constitution of Washington, Jefferson, and Adems, may his arm be pelsied. He wanted but one idea, the restoration of the country to peace and unity. [Applause.]

The speaker desired to know why whole tracts in the country had been desolated, and the inhabitants driven forth like the beasts of the field to find a heme elsewhere. It made no difference who they were. Why do we boast we are above the savages, the pagans, or the heathens of ancient times? For what do we boast that we

forth his cambric and wiced his eyes; after which he re-

After several repetitions of the sentiments contained in the foregoing paragraph he quoted speeches, among them one delivered by President Lincoln, while on his way from Springfield to Washington, in which he said that "the question was one to be settled by negotiation. Negotiation must be had first or last, and it will be better to do so before we go to war than after we fight an expensive war, and have to negotiate after all." The speeker thought that if those sentiments had been acopied all would have gone well, and the seceed states would have feturated; but it was not done; he undertook to coerce them, and they all went off. If the spicit of compromise had been carried out there would have been no war.

The spaker then drew a comparison between the country at the time of the revolution with England, when many of our seaport towns were in the possession of the enemy, and the present condition of the Smith. The country was not conquered at that time, and the English had to treat with ms for peace. That was the reason why the Government at Washington should offer terms of peace to the, South. They were not conquered, but now was the time to make such overtures. They could never be conquered; they might be subjugated; but an army of 700,000 men would be required to keep them in order. The Union would not be worth the Union was to be reconstructed on such a plan as conmercing the country and holding it as territory.

Into was the Democratic party, with party tickets male by party men
Those who believe in chastising the people a little, and then gradually bringing the Union together.
Another party are in favor of prosecuting the war until the South give up and confess themselves beaten.
This seemed to excite the wrath of the ex-Collector, nd he spoke feelingly with regard to the brave people of he South. He did not think that they would ever ac

the South. He did not think that they would ever acknowledge being vacquished, and he was sure none of his hearers thought so.

[Here some one sang out "You are a d—d traitor." Much confusion enemd, considerable noise was made, and preat threats were declared as to the disposition of the offender, provided they caught him; but he successfully haded their even.

made. Theirs was the true policy. The projects of New England, high tariff, a strong Government, her fanatical philosophical religion, had all failed; and he would then ask, shall the Government be broken down that they may carry out their ideas of universal emancipation? [Orles of no, no!] New England patriotism was not to be trusted; for when a foreign army hold possession of the capital of the nation Massachusetts sent no volunteers to save it, but was preparing resolutions to go out of the Union.

Thus the long harangue went on for full two hours, and a more treasonable speech was seldom listened to north of Masson and Diron's line. It was filled with abuse of the braye men who are now lighting the battles of the

a more treasonable suce h was seldom listened to north of Mason and Diron's line. It was filled with abuse of the brave men who are now fighting the battles of the republic; denouncing those generals who have issued proclamations of freedom, and of the "army of slaves to fight against their rightful masters;" charging President Lincoln with deliberate perjury in having violated every principle of the Constitution he had sworn to support; denouncing the President for the suspension of the habese corpus, declaring that there was no military necessity for any of the acts of the National Executive.

Mr. Buchanan did not escape censure. To him Mr. Brown escribed the late failure of the Democratic party, but he was cheeved to find it was being built up again.

Mr. Ell Samburry read the resolutions. We cannot do more than give a short synopsis of them.

They declare their agreement with the doctrines of their. Representative in Congress, and proclaim their devotion to the Union and their desire to see the Confederacy preserved; that the authorities of Delaware are in no way responsible for the attempt to take the State out of the Union; that they are in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution, without regard to extraordinary measures. They declare that every person is entilled to a trial by jury in time of war or peace, and protesting against the imprisonment of cilizans without a bearing or trial; that Delaware is unflinchingly loyal; denouncing the conduct of the war—that it was rather a war for the emancipation of the negro than the restoration of the Union was the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting

THE CITY. Special Meeting of Councils.

A First-class Navy-Yard to be Constructed at League Island. MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR. A special meeting of City Councils was called by the

Mayor, for yesterday afternoon, to take into consideraion measures for the immediate offer, by the city of Philadelphia, of League Island to the Federal Government as a site for naval purposes.

The members of Select Council assembled together hertly after 4 o'clock, Theo. Cuyler, President, in the hair. After calling the roll, the Mayor's clerk was inoduced, and presented the following Message from the Mayor. To the President and Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

To the President and Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: The necessity for prompt action by the Councils of Philadelphia to avail angle toward sectring the location of the proposed national naval depot within its limits to deemed by me a public contingency that justifies the call of this special meeting of your Chamber. The Fideral Government does not possess at any one of increase of the proposed nature of the fideral Government does not possess at any one of increase of the proposed nature of the fideral Government does not possess at any one of increase of the fideral Government of the fideral conveniences for such purpose, and may combine therewith other advantages. There is good cause to believe that an immediate offer of Losgue Island as the site of such projected navy-yard would be favorably result in its acceptance and early occupation.

This island, situated at the extremity of the First ward, is owned by the Pennsylvania/Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, except one acre at the extremity of Broad street, purchased from them many years since by Messrs. Harris & Co. An accurate survey made in the year 1846, by E. S. Saunders, gives an area of 409 acres of fast land with 124 acres of mareh, east of Broad, and more than 67 acres west of that line, making an aggregate extent of 600 acres. The correspondence with that corporation shows that they are willing to sell it for \$200,000. The lot owned by Messrs Harris & Co., containing about two-thirds of an acre, within the island bank, with a front of 200 feet upon an 30-foot street, which the twenty it tendered be about the other of the premises and their water rights, and which has value from its capabilities for forry iaming about two-thirds of an acre, within the island bank, with a front of 200 feet upon an 30-foot street, which intervenes between such premises and their water rights, and which has value from its capabilities for forry landing, is tendered by those gentlemen for \$10,000, including all privileges and rights appertaising. After careful in quiry as to the fair market value of these properties, with consideration of all circumst ances, and their present ownership, there seems no reason to esteem the prices respectively named as exorbitant. The manifold advantages which must ensue to the city from such location of naval workshops and warehouses are readily anparent; but their importance is beyond all-compute. No local or percenal interest will justify any hesitation in effecting the condition and purchase of this island by the city and its offer to the Federal Government.

The enlargement and improvement of the channel of the Delaware; the incidental and additional protection to this city from naval attack; the extensir no fouldings and population; the increase in the value of property, and thus of municipal revenue; and the stimulus that would be given to trade in almost every bracel, comprise but a few of the benefits which must attend the accomplishment of this project. About 150 acress of the Girard estate are in close vicinity to the island, and would thus be made capable of improvement, that could not fail to yield ample rununeration to the city.

The stale products of the State would be in constant demand, to supply an industry which would aid to develop its mineral westlet; woulst the possession within this city of a national establishment of such great importance would induce a liberality on the part of the Federal Government towards Philadelphia which she has never hitherto enjoyed.

The probable adjournment of the present session of Congress, at an early moment, and the pending consideration by the Naval Committee the appropriation, make it of urgent moment that no unnecessary delay should be had by

The subject is commended to Councils, in the hope that they will duly estimate the responsibility under whi they must make their determination. Very respectfully, ALEXANDER HENRY.

Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wetherill said, the message of the Mayor so fully covers the ground that it was hardly necessary for him to add anything. The necessity of a suitable site for a great naval depot is fally shown by the opinions of the Secretary of War, who has ascerted that no navy yard at present offers sufficient advantages for the establishment of a proper depot. It is eminently expedient for us to promptly and at once present to the Federal Government League Island, as offered by the Pennsylvania Company for Insuring Lives and Granting Annuities, at a cost of \$300,000. This gift would be of immense importance to Philadelphia, as we could thereby secure the cortance to Philadelphia, as we could thereby secure the only navy , and in the United States for the erection of iron clad war vessels. The expenditure of so large a sun necessary to erect the works, the annual expenditures for material for the construction of vessels, would add very material for the construction of vessels, would add very materially to the prosperity of the besiness and mechanical departments of the city. Our State abounding in coal and iron to an almost unlimited extent, and Philadelphis the natural outlet for these valuable materials, renders Philadelphia as in no ordinary degree the place which shall be selected. The Federal Covernment are convinced of this, and as they see the propriety of the step, let us not be backward in the matter, but promptly pass the resolution sive the

inland, even at a cost of \$300,000, and by the great advantages to be derived it will prove to be money well spent. It will do away with the old navy yard, which has always been a drawback to the improvement of the lower section of the city. The navy yard given up, some eleven or twelve acres will be thrown open, and streets will be run through, and the entire space will be built up, and the additional tax received thereby will more than pay back the interest on the outlay. No other position around Philadelphia equals Leagus Island in the advantages it possesses. It contains four hundred acres, ample space for a naval depot of any extent. It is below the Horse Shoe, and the navigation is not liable to be obstructed by ice; the depth of water in the river-front is non seventten to twenty feet at low tite, amply sufficient even now for ordinary vessels, without deepening. It is also of a proper distance from the ocean, so as at all times to be free from any attack which could not be sufficiently resisted by proper for ifications. Upon all sides, it is conceded that it is a tite proper in every respect for the designed purpose. In concluding, Ir. W. offered the following presumble and resolution:

Whereas, There is a reasonable probability that the Federal Government will locate a navy, yard for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war, and for other naval nurpose, at League Island, in the city of Philadelphia, if the said island he presented to them by the ead company for Incurances on Lives and Granting Annaities is the proprietor of the whole of League Island, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose afore aid, for the price of three hundred thousand dollars, and the said premises for the number of the will be said to provide the right, title, and in erest to the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of the said for the price of three hundred thousand dollars, and the said premises for the tunn of ten thousard dollars, and the said premises for the tunn of ten thousard dollars; therefore,

Resolved, by

important and advantageous opportunities ever offered to the city of Philadelphia, and hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Fox called for the reading of the message again; after which he said, unless there be some urgent necessity why this should be acted on at once, he would prefer that this document should be printed for the use of members. We can have till Thursday to consider the matter.

Mr. McIntyre said we should be prompt, for the reason that this was, not the only place in the world where such a navy yard could be erected. We have great advantages in coal, iron, &c., which may secure the erection of the yard at once, provided we make this offer to the Government.

Mr. Megapt. carnestly urged the passage of the resolution, at once and usanimously. It was a matter of the first moment to Thiladelphia to secure a great naval station. Our present navy yard as much too small, and not withstanding the uniform excellence of the vessels constructed here, it was unfortunately too true that this station had not met proper recognition by the Government. She had always been at the foot of the list when appropriations were to be made to the different yards of the country. The appreparate cost of the seven yards at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Pensacola, and San Francisco, was \$25,555,000, of which gross sum only the miserable pittance of \$1.682,000 had been expended upon the Philadelphia yard, while that at Kwe York had cost over six millions; that at Norfolk five millions; those at Boston and Pensacola four millions each, and that at San Francisco over three millions.

He lad every confidence in the success of this measure. millions. He l ad every confidence in the success of this measure.

the the sectional and Abolition party in power, that the Government, Didition and place of the party depicts that every prizon is grown milled to a table of gravity menuture. They depicts that every prizon is quitted to a table of gravity menuture. They depicts that every prizon is quitted to a table of gravity menuture. They depicts that every prizon is quitted to a table of gravity menuture. They depicts that every confidence in the mooses of this measure, the prizon of t

tion to her present coormous indebtedness of \$300,000, and have no adequate return for so large an investment. He desired come further word as to the detail of this subject of negotiation, as he supposed it could be given without imperilling the matter. Who would give it?

Mr. Ginnodo thought the Mayor was sincers in the matter, and that everything would be carried out to its fullest extent, provided the city would appropriate the land. land.

The discussion was continued at length, and a motion to postpone and print for the use of the members was The preamble and resolutions then passed by the fol-

The preamble and resolutions then passed by the following vote:

YEAS-Baird, Caspin, Craig, Dolman, Dougherty, Ford,
Fox, Ginnodo. Ingham, Lynd, McIntyre, McMakin, Megary, Unler, Wallace, Wetherill, Cuyler, President-17.

NAYS-Catherwood, King-2.

Mr. Wetherhill, then offered the following:

The Select and Common Councils of the City of
Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be, and he is
hereby authorized, in behalf of the city of Philadelphia,
to offer a great and conveyance of League Island, at the
extremity of the First ward of the said city, with all its
riparian rights, to the Federal Government as an absoline gift: Provided, That it shall be accepted for the location of a navy yard or other naval purposes. Agreed
to. O. A resolution was also passed tendering the use of the Germantown and Richmond halls to the Government for osepital purposes.
The Chamber then took a short recess. The Bill Returned with an Amendment.

Upon reassembling the bill providing for the donation of League Island was returned from Common Council with an amendment to appoint a committee to act with the Mayor, which was at once concurred in by the Chamber, and the president appointed, in accordance with it, Besers. Wetherill, Megary, Dolman, Baird, and Cassin as the committee. The Chamber then adjourned. COMMON COUNCIL.

The message of the Mayor and accompanying documents were read by the clerk.

Mr. Sirss moved that they be referred to a joint com-Mitties of six from each Chamber.

At the request of Mr. Qury Mr. Sites withdrew his motion, and the former gentleman then offered the following:

Whereas, there is a reasonable probability that the Federal Government will locate a navy yard, for the construction of iron-clad vessels of-war and-for other naval purposes, at League Island, in the city of Philadelphia, if the said island be presented to it therefor by the said city; and whereas, it appears that the Pennsyl-venia Company for Insurances on Lives and Grauting Annuities is the proprietor of the whole of League Island, excepting about one acro thereof, owned by Messers. Joseph C Harris & Co.; and whereas, the said corporation have offered their right, title, and interest, to the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes aforeaid, for the price of three bundred thousand dollars, and the said Jeseph C. Harris & Co. have likewise offered their said premises for the sum of ten thousand dollars; therefore,

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, That the respective offers by the proprietors of League Island for the conveyance thereof to the United States for the location of a navy yard or naval depot, be, and the same are hereby, accepted by the terms therein proposed, and that the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to prepare all necessary memoranda or contract to insure the due conveyance of the eaid premises, whenever accepted by the United States for the purposes designated.

Mr. Quinn also offered an ordinance authorizing the Mayor, in behalf of the city, to offer a grant and conveyance of Jeague Island to the Federal Government as an absolute gift; provided that it shall be accepted for the location of a payy yard or other naval purposes.

The motion of Dr. Sites being under consideration,

Mr. Happer was opposed to sending the matter to a special committee. The importance of the matter to a special committee. The importance of the matter to a special committee. The importance of the matter to a special comm At the request of Mr. Quin Mr. Sites withdrew his notion, and the former gentleman then offered the folbe selected Philadelphia had already contributed men and means for the Union without stint, and he did not think that our city should now be called on to give the Government a gratuity of \$310,000.

Mr. Gresswell answered this argument by stating that the money would be for the coming in the end, for the benefit which would result to the city by a nary yard, such as is proposed at League Island, would be incalculable. It would employ hundreds of laborers, who would thank Councils for this wise measure

Mr. Quinn urged the adoption of the Mayor's views, and contended that no fitter place could be obtained for a naval depot.

Dr. Stress withdrew his motion, and Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Happen then spoke curnestly in favor of the sdoption of the erdinance. He could not see that any real ebjection could be made to the measure. It would inuceasurably benefit the trade and prosperity of Philadelphia. The question of price ought not to be a bar to the speedy parsage of the ordinance. The interest upon the \$310,000 to be paid for League Island would not amount to more than a cent and a quarter on the \$100.

Ur. Stress econded what had been already said in reference to the matter. He beartily favored the measure.

Mr. LOUGHLIN argued that in the past Philadelphia had been sacly laggard in forwarding its own interests. It had received comparatively little patronage from the General Government, while other cities and States were immensely favored. Should the Government accept the gift proposed, it would add much to the national, mercantile, and political importance of the city.

Mr. Barger thought that no harm could be done by referring this matter to a special committee. The investigation of a committee right do much good. He was in

referring this matter to a special committee. The investi-gation of a sommittee might do much good. He was in favor of the site, and deemed it the best that could be had. He took pleasure in stating that in a recent con-versation with the Assistant Secretary Fox, that gentle-men freely stated that the best ships of the navy were constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. If that were now the reputation of our present yard, what would it to should a magnificent yard be constructed at it to should a magnificent yard be constructed at League Island? Yet, Mr. Barger thought that Councils should proceed in this, as in every other matter, by referring it to a special committee.

Mr. FREEMAN, in speaking upon the proposition, incidentally slinded to the fact that the construction of the navy yard at League Island would be the forerunner of a national foundry near the limits of Philadelphia. This city is the largest manufacturing city in the world, and its advantages are daily becoming manifest.

The ordinance was agreed to, and the committee rose.

Mr. SIMPSON moved to take up the resolution, and it was agreed to.

THE SHERRIFF CONTESTED-BLECTION OASE.—Yesterday morning the Sheriff contested election case, Thompson vs Ewing, was resumed.

Before a witness was called, Mr. Gowen called the attention of the court to a certain editorial in one of the morning papers, commenting upon the case, and endeapoing to prejudice the case as against Mr. Ewing. To this Judges Thompson and Ludlow replied that they never read articles published in newspapers pending a case. It could not therefore obvert the judgment of the court.

tonipary for Instrumes on Lives and Granting Annatics is the proprietor of the wide of Longer Island, extended the Lives of the College of Lives and the coll of Philadelphia, for the purpose of the colly of Philadelphia, and the coll of Lives of Lives and the coll of Lives of Lives and the coll of Lives of Lives and the College of Lives of Lives and the coll of Lives of Lives and the coll of Lives of Lives and the coll of Lives of Lives and the College of Lives of Lives and Lives a

return clerk; polls were kept open at dinner time; the pulls were closed after 3 o'clock; about half past 3; don't kr ow why they were not closed at 8 o'clock; whisky was there, and the officers took of it.

Judge Thompson. Was it a bar-room?

Witness. No sir, it was where the election was held; I hisler was inside most of the day; Alderman Lentz was it ere about an hour and a half; one of the inspectors as drunk; the returns were read out about 11 o'clock; it e returns were made out by Mr. Chister, because I con't believe that any of the efficers knew how; the election officers did nothing after the polls closed; the officers were not drunk, except one; the clerks wrote the ist of voters; everything required to be done was done; Chiler in the morning put us in the way of going on; after the polls closed he filled up the return.

Cr ss-examined.—It is in a rural district, and most of the veters are known to one another.

L'e ry Lafferty, an inspector's clerk of the same division, was next examined. He made out one list of voters, and he corroborated the general feature of hir. Simons' testimenty.

A rumber of papers containing the returns of the votes cast in different precincts of several of the wards were then submitted as evidence, after which the court adjourned until this morning.

GRRMAN LECTURE ON EAST TEN-NESTEE.—On next Friday evening Mr. Hermann Bo-kum will deliver an address in German on "East Ten-nessee," in the lecture-room of Goncart Hall. Mr. Bo-kum was for four years teacher of the German language in the University of Pennsylvania, and then in Yale College. In 1836 he became the successor of Dr. Follen, who soon after died while a passenger in the steamer

kum was for four years teacher of the German language in the University of Pennsylvania, and then in Yale College. In 1836 he became the successor of Dr. Follen, (who soon after died while a passenger in the steamer Lexington,) in Harvard University. Bonr years later he resigned his position, studied theology, and devoted himself for several years to the ministry. During this time he 1 ad a German congregation in Columbia, Pa. In 1848 he was principal of a classical school in Schuylkill county, Pa., and in 1849, in Cincinnati he ministered for several years to a French congregation. In 1855 he remit ved to Knox county, Bast Tennessee, on account of the health of his wife, a lady from Virginia. He then purchased a farm and planted several acres of vineyards. When the Southirose against the Union, Mr. B. had been gathering a German congregation in Knoxville, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is at present a member. About seven weeks ago, Mr. B. was compelled to leave wife, childrin, and property. Person Brownlow is also expected to deliver the same lecture in English on the same evening.