## The Press.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862. WE UNDERSTAND THAT GOVERNOR CURTIN

has issued a proclamation in response to the call of the President for more troops. The Governor urges upon all loyal men to rally around the Administration in the effort to speedily crush the rebellion, and we have no doubt that this demand will be gloriously responded to by the people. Pennsylvania has done much to strengthen the power of the Republie; her people have sacrificed blood, and treasure, and life. The bones of her sons cover every battle-field from Ball's Bluff to the Chick hominy; in the West and in the East, their patriotism needs no renewed as- everything American. His book on North surance. We are satisfied that in this crisis | America, just published, is an elaboration and our people will manifest the noble spirit which has hitherto characterized them.

It is with great pleasure we announce that Lieutenant WILLIAM M. WATMOUGH, of General MEADE's staff, who is published in the list of killed, has not been fatally injured. The Lieutenant arrived in the city last night, and called at our office at 12 o'clock, to report himself alive. He has a flesh wound through the right arm, but otherwise is in good health and spirits, and reports that the condition of the army is not nearly so desponding as the accounts have made it; that the men are all in fine spirits and confident of maintaining their position. The non-arrival of the train at the usual time prevented the livutenant from reaching his home at Chestnut Hill last night. Lieut. WATHOUGH also gives the melancholy intelligence that the body of Lient, J. Hamilton Kuhn, of Gen. Meade's staff, was seen stretched on the battle-field.

Our renders will be glad to know that Captain WILLIAM MCNICHAEL, of this city, who was captured at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, while acting as a staff officer, has been released from imprisonment and is now on his way to this city. There was a rumor that he had been recastured on his way to Memphis. but this is not true. Captain McMichael is a yourg man, and was but recently admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Pennsylvania In the Western campaign he did nobly, and has established his reputation as an accomplished soldier. The miny friends of this gifted young man will be glad to know that he has borne himself so bravely through so many perils, and has escaped the rad fute which has befallen so many of our gallant officers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, commanding a brigade in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, has arrived in this city from the battle-field before Richmond. He has been severely wounded, but his injuries are not of a ser ous nature. The General is now in this city, a his home, and is in good spirits. He fought with great bravery and skill, and added greatly to his reputation as a soldier.

OUR LATEST ADVICES from New Orleans and Memobis seem to indicate a gradual growth of Union sentiment in those cities. In the former place, indeed, new regulations have had to be adopted and new arrangements made, in order to give full opportunity for the expression of practical loyalty. At Memphis, also, to judge from the increasing records of Union oaths, a determination to support the Federal G. venment was steadily developing. But witness who says that in Philadelphia he "for in a single instance, long hesitated to attack—he with all this cheering testimovy comes evidence, equally indubitable, to the effect that, away from large cities, Secession hostility has not abated an iota of its intensity; that even in cities whose financial interests are not overwhelmingly commercial, there is prevalent a hate of the Union and its defenders. whose virulence is equalled only by its pertinacity; that, in fact, the great bulk of every State in Secessiondom confirms to-day, and is remolerate to confirm forever, the rebellions opposition inaugurated a year ago. We have not the least doubt of the fairness of this statement, even when put in so uncompromising a form; an attentive perusal of the best letters from points already captured by us will convince any mind that is not determined to

mainly military; that though we have grasped the surface of its society in the hand of our power, and are insisting upon bending it into the form of our will, we are but spending our strength on a formalism. Even while our heel is on the breast of the monster, we can feel its heart throbbing undisturbed, certainly unweakened; we must feel assured, from the general tone of affairs at the South, that we have not probed this matter to the bottom, nor caught at the life of that vague but bitter hestility which is lurking and thriving somewhere and somehow beneath the superficial phase that our physical force has enabled us to touch. It is vain to na rate individual cases of capitalists who have voluntarily pledged their wealth in support of the Union flag, or of planters and owners of large slave estates who have heartily cheered when the flag has been flung over their cotton. In communities as large as those now guarded by our troops very many such instances must occur; but they have not yet been witnessed in such number or under such circumstances as to warrant their being indicative and not contradictory of the general sentiment. Our own mode of greeting them proves this; we hail them with a shout; we record them in italics; we have leisure to vote to each one special honor; we roll each as a sweet morsel under our tengues, and try to make our hopes cheat us in o the belief that we have a real mouthful.

If there is one question which more seriously than any other engages to day the earnest thought of every man north of Mason and Dixon's 1 ne, it is, where lies the difficulty? What is the reason of this smothered and intangible, yet passionate and persistent, obstinacy in adhering to a dying cause? We have made every offer of kindness; we have demonstrated every possession of power; where argument would not convioce nor forbearance mollify, we have made force compel; why is it, then, that, after every resource has been exhausted, we still feel, if we do not distinctly find, a latent rebellious untagonism checking and thwarting all our endeavors?

Let the official record answer. Run over it again and take note of what classes of men are willing to return to their allegiance, and what classes rarely find a loyal representative. Composing the first are, first-especially at New Orleans-foreigners; these, by birth and natural sympathy, either have no affinities with either party, and are, therefore, eager to seek the protection of whatever power happens to be dominant, or by their revolutionary experience abroad are inclined -tornorland thousand while the transfer of the period of the transfer of the t number is so limited that they cannot seriously affect the bias of the mass. Secondly, there is the band of Northern men, who, though compelled to disguise their loyal proclivities, have kept them clear and strong under every vicissitude of tyrauny and tyrannybegotten suffering. But these men-all honor to them-have never become coalesced with the South, maintaining in it nothing more than a commercial status; and they cannot be reckoned as an integral part of Southern society. Thirdly, there is that portion of the "poor, white trash," who have escaped conscription only to fall upon starvation; these have had their eyes, or at least their mouths, opened by sore experience, and are now convinced that the party which fills their stomachs is that to which they ought to pledge their valuable influence. Fourthly, there is that large class of on-the-fence men-mostly mer-Clellan, have been frank and earnest in re-South, but who, happening to be there, censures. As evidence in proof, among a least of the evils presented to their choice: it was, with them, neck or nothing-a slight risk of neck, or an indubitable certainty of nothing-and the choice was made by the toss of a dollar. JEFF DAVIS' head seemed bound to come uppermost, so Jeff's head they affirmed by.

Now, these divisions will not, perhaps, make the sum total of those who are returning to the Federal oath; but they are sufficiently inclusive to comprise the great majority. Yet, add what other class or classes you choose; enumerate what quantities of conversions the finence of the South, the basis of whatever is c'clock Saturday.

" peculiar" in its institutions—the very class which is of more importance than ten thou sand times all other classes. Where have you made an entry of slaveholders returning to

We do not speak of honorable exceptions; we are discussing the shifting of aggregates; and we ask again of him who is the most hopeful of a restoration of "the Union as it was," where is the record of extensive slaveholders voluntarily enrolling themselves under the Old Flag? It cannot be found, and this fact alone is answer enough to the question of What caused this rebellion? This fact alone must set at rest forever all doubts as to the animus that underlies the rebellion and the aims that give it strength. Will it indicate as well the vital part where

the deadliest blow can be struck? MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE is a genuine son o

his mother, and inherits her genuine hatred of repetition of her own judgment printed thirty years ago. It is able, witty, sarcastic, and unjust. We trace in it the intellect and genius, the imagination and force, that made his " Dr. Thorne" so profitable and popular, and have read it with none the less interest because it is the outpouring of a vituperation which refutes itself, and the exhibition of a spirit which fully confirms the general belief that England is the unforgiving enemy of the United States. Mr. TROLLOPE was a sort of lion in social and Secession circles. He acknowledges the civilities he received, but does not withhold the cautery, even from the diseases of the sympathizers with treason with whom he associated. He was, of course, the guest of our pro slavedilettanti. These gentry have a weaknees for English celebrities. They invite them to their houses and their clubs, dine them and wine them, and when their feet mingle together under a common mahogany, it is natural enough that their hearts and souls should melt together, like the ice which cools their champagne, as the latter warms and vivifies the blood in their veins. Mr. TROLLOPE draws a picture of his Philadelphia entertain.

ers in the following piquant passage: "In Philadelphia, I for the first time came acro live Secessionists; Secessionists who pronounced themselves to be such. I will not say that I had met in other cities men who falsely declared them selvestrue to the Union; but I had faucied in re-gard to some, that their words were a little stronger than their feelings. When a man's bread, and much more, when the bread of his wife and children, demore, when the bread of his wife and children, depends on his professing a certain line of political conviction, it is very hard for him to deny his assent to the truth of the argument. One feels that a man under such circumstances is bound to be convinced, unless he be in a position which may make a staunch adherence to opposite pilities a matter of grave public importance. In the North I had fancied that I could sometimes read a Secessicosist tendency under a cloud of Unionist protestations. But in Philadelphia, men did not seem to think it necessary to have recourse to such a cloud. I generally found in mixed society, even there, that the discussion of Secession was not permitted; but in the discussion of Secession was not permitted; batin society that was not mixed I heard very strong opinions expressed on each side. With the Union-

ists nothing was so strong as the necessity of ke-p-ing Stidell and Mason. When I suggested that the English Government would probably require theis surrender, I was talked down and ridiculed. Novo that, come what may. Then, within half an hour, I would be told by a Secessionist that England must demand reparation if she meant to retain any place among the great nations of the world; but he would declare that the men would not be surren dered. 'She must make the demand,' the Sece sionist would say, and then there will be was and then we shall see whose ports will be block aded ' The Southerner has ever looked to England

for some breach of the blockade, quite as strongly as the North has looked to England for sympathy and aid in keeping it." Now there has been a good deal of denial of Secession proclivities in certain quarters in this our goodly city, and some pains have been taken to show that cruel injustice has been done to the men so accused; but here is a treat-why hesitate to use that word?-he has not, the first time came across live Secessionists— Secessionists who pronounced themselves to be such." He had been in Boston, in New York, in Buffalo, in the towns on the upper Mississippi, and had carefully watched the actions and opinious of others, but it was reserved for Philadeli hia, for the city of American Independence, for the city in which the Constitution was framed, to supply him with "live Secessionists." Here he saw them for the "first time." They pronounced themselves to be such. Elsewhere, Mr. TROLLOPE found a "Secessienist tendency under a cloud of Unionist

protestations," "but in Philadelphia, men did not seem to think it necessary to have recourse to such a cloud." He was the honored idol of their society. During his visit, SLIDELL England must demand reparation if she meant to retain any place among the great nations of the world;" and then they " would declare that the men would not be surren dered." Our gentle friends longed for a war that the blockade might be broken. The question arises, Who were the generous en. tertainers of Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE during his visit in Philadelphia? Who were the men that filled his ears with abuse of their own country, that desired a war with England that the Union might be overthrown, and that stimulated and increased his natural dislike of the United States? As they were so free in their communications to him, and as he has been so free in revealing their treasen, it would be but an act of reciprocal, it not of retributive, justice if the world could be enlightened on this interesting subject. Who are the "live Secessionists" of Philadel plia? Probably that eminent scholar and profound statesman, WILLIAM B. REED, can

answer the question! THE objections which we took, a few days sgo, to the New York Tribune's remarkable assertion that League Island consisted of 4 000 acres, and that the Schuylkill, not the Delaware, was the river of Philadelphia, remain unanswered, because unanswerable. We tenched upon another point-namely, our neighbor's boast of the superior navigable advantages of New York over Philadelphia. Let us illustrate this.

About three years ago, the ship Cathedral cleared from a foreign port for New York. She drew 271 feet of water when she arrived outside the port of New York. She beat about for a week or so, unable to find a pilot bold enough to undertake the risk of taking her through the Bay, up to the city. She was so deep in the water that all the pilots who saw her or heard of her were of the same opinion, that she never could get over New York bar, nor that any thing drawing over 26 feet possibly could get over it. In this dilemma, a Delaware pilot was picked up who told the captain that he would take him, up the Delaware, to Philadelphia. This he did, without trouble, and the Cathedral was discharged at Almond-street wharf, and there took in a cargo, with which she sailed from Philadelphia. On this return voyage, we believe, the Cathe-

dral was burned at sea. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, July 4, 1862. If General McClellan is able to hold his new position wher buckess, turough live long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But, whether he holds it or not, there can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great and commanding ability, and that in a maze of unparalleled complications, and against a fanatic and fierce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius, and courage. I say this much, not by way of praise, but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has not disappointed public confidence. It may be said that in at least two of my former letters I expressed a different opinion. And it gives me as much pleasure to retract that judgment as it gave me pain to record it. It is unnecessary to recall the disputes that have excited politicians and parties on this subject. Enough for the present, that many who were early and determinately against General Mcvising their criticisms, and in recanting their number that might be cited, the testimony of the fearless correspondent of the New York Tribune, at the head of the column of General McClellan, may be named. That gifted gentleman, after realizing the onerous responsibilities and vexations of General Mc-Clellan, took the first opportunity to do him ample justice in the most public manner. Thousands of others will re echo this deserved and manly tribute to a gallant and long-suffer. OCCASIONAL.

ing soldier. CARD. Will the editor inform the friends of soldiers and officers who are in the army, before mest sanguine expectations dare imagine; we mail steamer to-day will make inquiry after such will only be too glad to believe you, to rejoice persons as may be desired by their friends? He with you. But we must remind you that you can be seen at the office of the War Journal and will not find in your catalogue the class that Weekly Union, in the American Building, corner holds the reins of power, the moulding in of Fourth and Walnut streets, from ten till three

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 4. Reported Death of Col. Van Wyck. An officer, arrived to-day from the Peninsula, repor the death of Col FAN WYCK. From Warrenton, Va.

Accounts from Warrenton state that there is none he enemy there the rabel cavalry seen on Wednesda Some of the wemen there throw dishes and other artiles from the windows at our roldiers. Celebration of the Day. The soldiers at Manusas and Catlett's Station are c

From Fredericksburg. Accounts from Fredericksburg represent the greater cessible disaster among the inhabitants. The 30th reb egin ent, raised in that town, is reported there as having en cut to pieces in the recent battles on the Penins Celebration at Alexandria, Senstor WILLEY, of Virginia, was orator at the cel

Rebel Account of the Battle on Monday and Tuesday.

ration of the Fourth held in Alexandria to-day.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

8,000 LOST IN A SINGLE DIVISION

No Fighting on Wednesday or Thursday.

Washington, July 4 -The Richmond papers of July 2d, furnish a number of items with regard o the battle of Monday. It says that on Sunday Gens. Hill and Longtreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahoniny, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the

enemy about five miles northeast of Dartown, on he New Market road. The conflict was terrible and he half nast 8 o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half past 9 o'clock, the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand. The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible. The situation being evidently powerless against such overpowering forces, Gen. Hill slowly retreated, amid the vociferous cheers of the Yan The Examiner says it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday 14,000

strong could only muster 6,000 men for duty, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or siege yet fought. At 8 o'clock, on Tuesday, Jackon and Huger's divisions attacked General Mc-Clellen's left flank on the west bank of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond. Later in the day, General Magruder fell upon his right flank. Fighting was going on up to 0 o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James river was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcements from Gen. Burnside, but they have not ye lauded. The above extracts from the Examiner relate to Tuesday's buttle, in which, according to General McClellan's despatch, received yesterday, the re-

BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP.

Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5 30 P. M.

Advices received at the War Department show

hat there was no fighting on the Peninsula on

cels were badly whipped.

Admirable Behavior of our Generals and our Pennsylvania Reserves-A Whole Brigade of Rebeis Captured. spondence of the New York Tribune.]

TURKEY BRIDGE, JAMES RIVER, Nine A. M., Tuesday, July 1, 1862. Another tremendous battle, more terrible carnage, resterday. From Wednesday to Monday has this army been fighting—a six-days battle, or, if you please, forty battles.

Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared in force at White Oak Swamp, the position we had assumed during the night previous. In this rethe battle of White Oak Swamp. Musketry had not ceased when I left the field at 10 P. M. It will scarcely rank in magnitude with Gaines' Hill, and vet we did not suffer more, nor cause to suffer more. at Fair Oaks.

It is impossible for me to give a circumstantial account of this battle, raging, as it did, ten hours, and extending along a line of two and a half miles, and fought on ground such that not one tenth of the field was in view from any one point of action. At least three-fifths of what remains of . McClellan's army was engaged or in immediate reserve. Heintzelman's, Sumner's, and Franklin's corps were thus, and a portion of each of Keyes' and Porter's. More could scarcely have been brought into an action, had the fate of the country depended on the one effort. Not so many can be brought into line T shall have to hurry on to the results. Our lose of yesterday may be estimated at 6,000. Many of these are prisoners. The Pennsylvania Reserve were again in the thickest. This morning they do not muster 3 000 men. Add to these 1,000, who are straggling and will yet come in, and the number is less than half that they began with at Beaver Dam. They lost severely there; they were more then decimated the next day at Gaines' Mills, and yesterday they shrank to this small measure. Their leader, Gen. McCall, is severely wounded, and in the enemy's hands. Our brigade commander, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, is a prisoner at Richmond; another, Gen. George G. Meadé, lies in a tent near us, seriously wounded. Officers of lower grade they have lost in about the same proportion. Of

the Bucktail Regiment, not a hundred respond to the roll-call. And so with other divisions. For the losses of the last fix days cannot be less than 15,000. It is only hoped that they will not reach 20,000. Our generals behaved like Napoleons under his own eagle eye. Gen. McCall was severely wounded in the shoulder. He refused to leave the field or to dismount. At night, when the enemy had heen driven back his borse was found dead, and this is all that is known of his fate. How Generals Richardson and Dana, always well up in the melee, escaped unhurt, seems miraculous. The same may be said of scores. Gen. Burns and Gen. Brooks were each slightly wounded, but neither so disabled as to leave the field. Col. Wyman, 16th Massachusetts, was killed late in the day, under

what circumstances I cannot say, but in a brave fight it may be warranted, for such was the place he always sought. Col. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts, fought his regiment until he had less officers than companies, made two bayonet charges, and fought his men until at length he fell wounded. Let it be recorded here, that a regiment always fights precisely like its officers. This fact recurs to me as I speak of the 19th, since that furnishes one of the most notable instances bearing on the assertion.

The varying fortunes of the field are shown by the fact that each side took guns and large numbers of prisoners. Among those taken from the enemy are Col Lamar, of Georgia, ex-M. C., the noted Seessionist of long standing, and Col. Pendleton, of a Louisiana regiment, formerly of Cincinnati. A whole brigade was captured by Reintzelman-a small brigade, 1,600 strong. Perhaps 3,000 were

That the enemy's loss of the last week more than exceeds our own is as nearly certain as anything can be of which there is no direct proof. He has ost fewer by capture than we, but his killed and wounded must fully balance the account. By fighting the enemy in chosen positions, where the artillery could play have with all who should dare to approach, we find his dead in great numbers. Our superiority in artillery has saved the army from utter annihilation. And yet the most tenacions struggles have been over these very guns. The enemy never fails to attempt their capture, evidently having a wholesome sense of their value. tent of silencing a rebel battery they had succeeded in getting into play upon our baggage trains. The salvation of this decimated, exhausted, and depressed army is a question of supplies and reinforcements, immediate and heavy. If these weary thousands could get twenty-four hours rest, their safety would be assured, but if left alone, any cessation of attack and repulse until the final catastrophe will not be permitted.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Additional Details of the Battles by an

C. A. P.

Eye-witness-Important from Fortress A person arrived in this city last evening from the field of battle before Richmond, having left there on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 9 P. M. At that time Gen. McClellan's advance was three miles northwest of Hardin's Landing, and within fifteen miles of Richmond.

The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. We were attacked at four different points, and summarily repulsed the enemy three, when they pressed Heintzleman's left very hard, but Samner went to his relief, and they were finally repulsed with great slaughter. Heintzleman captured eight guns, and a whole brigade of rebels, sixteen hundred, including their colonels-Pendleton, of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Lamar, of Georgia, and Mc-Gowan, of South Carolina. Our transportation was all safely removed but seventy five wagons, which were burned in camp. The enemy's attack on Monday was flerce in the

extreme. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, Sedgwick, Smith, and McCall participated. The reserve under McCall suffered severely, and Generals McCall and Reynolds were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing Tuesday Generals Burns and Brooks slightly.

taken prisoners, as they were missing Tuesday night. General Meade is severely wounded, and Generals Burns and Brooks slightly.

Stonewall Jackson is undoubtedly killed. General McClellan, after the fullest investigation, credits the report, all the prisoners corroborating it.

The rebel General J. R. Anderson was mortally ral McClellan, after the fullest investigation credits the report, all the prisoners corroborating it.

wounded in the action at Savage's Station on On Monday night entrenchments were begun and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. The first boat of einforcements arrived just is our correspondent left. Supplies were also coming in in abun lance. Our total loss in the wholeax days' terrific fighting, from Wednesday up to Monday night, is about twelve thousand, seven thousand five hundred of

which were lost in the battle of Friday on the Col. McQuade, of New York; Col. Cass, of Masachusetts; Major Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and all the field officers of the Duryes Zouaves heretofore reported killed or wounded, and many others. age alive and well. FORTRESS MONROE. July 2.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded alone yesterday (Monday) is said not to have been less than four thousand, but we hear nothing definite of e loss on either side. Gen. Shields' army arrived here this morning, and have proceeded up the James river. They came in vessels via Annapolis I have just been on board the George Washing ton, which arrived this morning with 821 sick and wounded; among others, Gen. Meade and Brig. Gen. W. A. Gorman, of Sedgwick's division-the former wounded very severely by the fragment of a shell passing through his body, and the latter

prostrate by sickness. I have had a long and ineresting conversation with one of the patients-s captain of the 23.) Pennsylvania, and a manjof great intelligence-and I was glad to find, not only in the facts he advanced, but in the cheerful and confident view he took of the dreadful struggle now going on, a full corroboration of the opinion so carnestly sus tained by the Times and its correspondents. The whole affair is simply this: As soon as Me-Ciellan discovered—by the bold raid of Stuart near the White House, and other indications-that the enemy had an intent upon that point, he at once ome to the conclusion to turn that to account; and, by luring them on to a spot that could be of no utimate use to them, and too far removed from his own base of operations, concentrated his forces on the James river, where he could have the aid of our unhoats—the terror of the rebels. For this reason nd long before any descent was made upon Porter's right wing-Gen. McClellan had caused to be emoved to his centre all the army stores, provis &c. from the White House and all the rest by ransports down the York river, leaving but a mall portion there (variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$50,000, though probably nearer the first sum) to be destroyed, in the event of the enemy approaching sooner than they could remove it. So certain is this, that many days before there was any demonstration at the White House, loaded

vessels were seen coming down the York river

and up the James, with what intent people did not

then know, though they do now. All that being

arranged, orders were given for Porter's wing to

fall back, and he was doing so when attacked by

slaughter on both sides, McClellan has reached the very spot he intended on the James river, with all his equipments, and allowed the rebels to go into the very trap he had prepared for them. Does this Much excitement prevailed here vesterday (Monday) when news came of the bloody work of the last two days, and the information that our army was on rations which must soon be exhausted. This fear is now, however, entirely removed. Boats. loaded with provisions, are rapidly going up the James river in abundance, and twelve vessels had already unloaded when my informant left, which was at 6 o'clock last evening. I was also informed that Gen. McClellan is in a strong position, under

cover from gunboats, and able to hold his own until reinforcements come. The latter we know are rapidly on the way to him-though whence and in what number I am not at liberty to say. Well sustained in the position he now holds, there can be no doubting his success. Some people here are contemplating not only the possibility but the probability of the rebels venturing down the pecinsula as far as Yorktown, and even farther. It is almost to be hoped they will have the foolhardiness to do so. They might thereby gain the glory of shedding more human blood, but they will only be rushing on their own destruction. Shut up between the York and James rivers,

without a plank affoat to confront our gunboats on hem, it is difficult to see how they could either hold anything or sustain themselves there, while every man taken from their forces to go there is only increasing McClellan's chances of entering Richmond. - N. Y. Times.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune]

MEMPHIS, June 28. THE CITY ELECTION. At the municipal election vesterday seven hun dred votes were polled-rather more than was expected, as every voter was required to take the oath of allegiance. About enc-third of the citizens. voted. In her most palmy days Memphis polled. nearly five thousand votes, but the refugaes from rebel rule, the soldiers, and the runaways since ena. ovrival ... good many citizens who acquicon encertuily in the restoration of the Federal perhaps from considerations of consistency and pride-but they will soon fall in. "JOHN PARK, MAYOR."

You observe that the old municipal ticket is re-elected, with Mayor John Park at its head. What-ever may be said of others, he does not permit alty, dread of falsifying his post professions to govern bim. He has taken the oath of allegiance. In my num. He has taken the oath of allegiance. In my next, I will give you some extracts from his official utterances during the past year, that you may judge what his record has been.

The weather is intensely hot, and the citizens apparently suffer under it quite as much as the Northerners At 5 P. M., resterday, the mercury indicated 92 deg. in the shade; and at 10 it had not fallen more than two or three degrees. GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

The departure of Major General Lew. Wallace, who has gone home on furlough, is very generally regretted. His brief administration was excellent, in spite of its firmness and decision, commanding the respect of the people, and was only condemned by those who are determined to be displeased with GENERAL GRANT.

Major Gen. Grant will make this the permanent bendquarters of the District of West Tennessee, which has just been placed in his charge by Gen. Halleck. He has taken possession of the dwelling of a prominent rebal, and will reside in it with his family, who are now on the way here from their home in Covington, Ky.

Col. J. D. Webster, who is appointed command, ant of the post, is also looking out for a rebel residence to establish his quarters in. THE ARGUS WARNED.

After General Grant's arrival, the proprietors of The Argus waited on him and requested that, as a Union organ, The Revertle, had been established, the two editors appointed for their paper by Gen. Wallace might be relieved. General Grant acquiwalace might be relieved. General Grant acqui-esced. They asked him if a censorship would be established over them. "O, no," was his reply. "Go on and manage your paper as you please; but the first time anything disloyal appears in it I shall immediately suppress it and place you under arrest." They seem to think that on the whole the former arrangement, which relieved them of their respon-sibility, was preferable. sibility, was preferable.

THE AVALANCHE ADMONISHED. The Avalanche continues to reflect upon military authorities in daily editorials, consuring every-thing which at calls a verity, and urging the wis-dom and the humanity of a "kindly" policy. The fear that the severities of war will be visited upon fear that the severities of war will be visited upon "citizens" seems to haunt it. This is all very well theoretically, but it is noteworthy that under the old régrime the tone of the paper was quite different—in many cases tending to inflame the military authorities to the severest measures toward Union citizens. This morning, Col. Hillyer, the new Provost Marshal, addressed a note to the editors of the Avalanche, informing them that some of their recent articles were inadmissible—that no reflection whetever none, the military authorities whatever upon the military authorities would be tolerated.

MORE TROOPS COMING. General W. T. Sherman's division is within twenty two miles of the city, on the Memphis and Charleston Rellroad, and is moving in this di-rection. General Grant brought no troops with him. Fiag officer Foote, whose health is still infirm, writes from Cleveland that he has been detached from the flotilla with three-months leave of ab-

Captain R. M. Stembel, of the Cincinnati, is still Captain R. M. Stembel, of the Cincinnati, is still at home, out of danger and convaleacing slowly.

Capt. A. M. Pennock, the Fleet captain, is confined to his room in Cairo by rheumatism. The closest attention for many months to his arduous duties is telling upon his health. Capt. Pennock's position has not permitted him to be with his gallant brother officers in fighting the enemy, but the fidelity and promptness with which he has labored at Cairo to secure and increase the efficiency of the enlire fleet are worthy of the highest review. at Using to secure and increase the emciency of the entire fleet are worthy of the highest praise. He has worked by day and by night, in season and out of season, as few men work, on behalf of the Government. "He deserves well of his country." THE TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

There are reports in circulation that one motive There are reports in circulation that one motive of the Government in calling Gen. Pope to Washington was to ascertain the exact basis of Gen. Halleck's despatch, announcing that he had taken ten thousand prisoners of Beauregard's retreating army. That despatch has been the subject of much comment. After diligent inquiry among regimental, brigade, and division commenders, and staff officers, I have been unable to find anybody who knew anything about ten thousand prisoners, or half that number. All the testimony agrees that, including desperters, stragglers. logitimate prisoners, and a large serters. straggiers, logitimate prisoners, and a large number of Beauregard's sick left behind, we did capture two or three thousand men. There is evi-dently some mistake in the matter. If Gen. Hateck was misinformed, or the figures of his des accidentally changed in transmitting it, it should be promptly corrected. We have denounced Seauregard so severely and so justly for false bulletins, that every loyal man here feels embarrassed when the rebels ask him. "How about the ten thousand prisoners which Gen. Halleck took south of Corinth?"

This is too good to be lost: YANKER VANDALS ! Or. Herdes from the North: Together with the Iren Heel of Oppression in Memphis since its Occupation by the United States Forces. [From the Memphis Union Beveille.]

barrel for, we now get for \$7 and \$8 a barrel; shoes, for which we used to pay \$10, we now get for \$2.50; nails, for which we paid from 20 to 40 cents a pound, we now get at 4 and 5 cents. e are some of the outrages the vandals are

inflicting upon this community. The officers and soldiers behave gentlemently and courteously te all, and protect the lives and property of the people. But to cap the climax of the "ruthless invador," they never brought us any whisky, without which Secession must fall to the ground. They have also pulled down or stood quietly by and let General Pillow's magazines, one of the noblest structures of the revolution, be demolished. Fiddlesticks, Mr Yankee; we ain't afraid of you, no how. Le

Southerner. General Thomas Jefferson (Stonewall) This notorious, experienced, and able rebel chief-

tain fell at the battle of White Oak Swamp or Monday last, while leading a charge of two rebel divisions. He never appeared on the battle field in full uniform, but always led his troops into action in persen, after forming them and giving instructions to subaltern officers. He first practiced the "rabel relief" system o fighting-relieving those under fire with fresh troops always after ten rounds had been delivered. In this way he kept his small army fresh. He was opposed to delay in attacking an enemy, and thought men should always be taken immediately into action after marching to the position of the He obtained the soubriquet of "Stonewall" at

the battle of Bull Run. During that affair Gon. Lee asked him "if his brigade had not better retire under the heavy fire they were sustaining? 'No, sir," said Gen. Jackson; "I will stand here ike a stone wall!" His family, though by no means wealthy, was one of extensive and influential ramifications; sorially and politically their status has always been high even in aristocratic Virginia, and it was this advantage, perhaps, which saved our hero from neglect when he was turned upon the world a very poor young orphan; for it was by family influence exerted in behalf of his intellectual and meral promise, that he was made a West Point cadet at the age of seventeen. It was his own cousin, Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, who skedaddled from Winchester last mouth on the approach of Thomas Jefferson, recently petrified into "Stonewall." His pertinacity in procuring his cadetship shows the man. Being then a resident of Clarksburg, in Western Virginia, he walked from that place to Wushington, boaring, with him letters of recommendation to the Congressional representative of his district, urging the claims of Jackson to a cadetship at West Point academy. After some delay at the capital, his application was successful, and, with his commission in his pocket, he travelled on foot all the way from the capital to West Point, there to receive the radiments of the science skedaddled from Winchester last month on the Point, there to receive the rudiments of the science of Stonewall. of Scionwan.

He graduated with high honors in the same class
with McClellan just as the Mexican war broke out,
immediately entered service with Gen. Soott as a brevet lieutenant, and was made full lieutenant for gallant conduct in the memorable campaiga the rebels. The result was, that, after great

for gallant conduct in the memorable campaiga from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

As for his outer man, he looks at least seven years older than he is—his height about five feet ten inches; his figure thick set. square-shouldered, and decidedly clumsy; his gait very awkward, stooping, and with long strides. He often walks with his head somewhat on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstracted quality which young ladies desoribe as "absent-minded." Alady who has known him long and well has told me that she never saw him long and well has told me that she never saw him on horseback without laughing—short stir-rups, knees cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast-a most unmilitary phenomenon. In society he is quiet, but cheerful; not loquacious but intelligent and shrewd; in religion the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, and extremely strict in his church observances. In Winchester he took a very active part in revivales, and habitually led the Union prayer meetings.

To illustrate the popularity of the man: For some reason, which has never been made public, the expediency of removing him from his command was at one time freely discussed in the Confederate Cabinet, and all but two members favored the moving these two requires that a man of such are tion, these two arguing that a man of such exemplary modesty, and yet of such intense religious enthusiasm and indomitable firmness, muss possess those moral elements which, combined with his military education and experience, should consti-tute a great general. Their opposition served to postpone a decision, and the motion was held un-der consideration Meantime the people of the valley got wind of the affair, and, with a great cry of indignation and threats, so essailed the powers at Richmond that the question was dropped "like a hot potato." It was about this time that Jackson sent to Richmond his rebol-famous despatch :

and no men."
Such is the rebel Napoleon, for whom his people venture to claim that in four weeks he has marched three hundred and fifty miles and won four victories; that he has crippled or disposed the forces of Milroy and Schenck, at Luray, and McDowell and Bonks at Front Royal and Winchester. Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic; that he holds McDowell in check to take care of Washington and Maryland, and monopolizes, for the amusement of the world, the attention lizes, for the amusement of the world, the attention off six distinguished generals.

When lately he fell back to Winchester from pursuing Banks, he said to the people there:

When we left you last March, we promised to return—and here we are. Now, with nature more confidence, we promise to return again, and soon. Only be profident and patient."

And to the, women: "When the Union troops or me in again, as they will, do not forget yourcome in again, as they will, do not forget yourcourse is I am closing this I get a creat and interesting anecdote of this fighting after the consecution of one of the Indiana regiments
and two of his brother officers were captured by
Asbby's Cavalry and taken before Jackson. Immediately on hearing their names he said: "It was
you, gentlemen, who lately saved the property of
a dear friend of mine in the valley from the fury of
your own men. I thank you. Have you any
means of transportation back to your regiment?"

We have not, general."

He then gave them horses, an escort, and one

"We have not, general."
He then gave them borses, an escort, and one bundred dollars, and then courteously dismissed them on their parole.
This is authentic. I have it from one of the captain and the courtes are not at liberty. tured efficers, whose name I am not at liberty to

Arrival of Sick and Wounded. FORTRESS MONROE, July 3 -The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers transported on the steamer Illinois, from Barrison's Landing, James River, to Fortress Monroe, and placed in the hospital there: Seth S. Davis, C. 4th V. rmont, hand, Edward Miller, E. 10th Mass. Vols., hand, Capt. Edward Schlesser, A, 524 N. Y. Vols., piles and

Edward Miller, E. 10th Mass. Vols., hand.
Capt Edward bellesser, A, 524 N. Y. Vols., pi
rheomalism.
John Begley, G. 4th U. S. Infantry, do.
J. M. Woodworth. A, 12th Mass. fever.
Jasish E. Benry, I, 5th Yt., abow.
Theydere Walch, H. 1st U. S. Art., fever.
James Benson, E. 12th N. Y. Vol., side.
Joseph Rice, H. 4th N. Y. Art., fever.
Douglass Ferbes, E. 12th N. Y. Vol., side.
Philip Miller, H. 1st U. S. Art., log.
George Kimball, I, 8th IJ. Cav., hand.
Thomse B. Rose. I, 7th Me. Vol. 'rheumatism.
H. O. England, K. 4th U. S. Art., rheumatism.
George Yoges, D. 8th Ill. Oav. hand.
William Chandler, G. 22d Mass. Vol., arm.
I. G. South. D, 12th U. S. Infantry, ankle.
William Chandler, G. 22d Mass. Vol., arm.
I. G. South. D, 12th U. S. Infantry, ankle.
William Adams, I, 5th Pa. Oav., foot.
Thomse Daley, D, 10th N. Y., rheumatism.
Charles Brown, E, 2d R. I. Yol., side.
Jobb M. Ketter, I, 49th Pa. Vol., rheumatism.
Charles Mndford, A, 12th N. Y., band.
Jacot H. Smith. H. 1st do., debility.
Fiered Karoy. K., 5th N. Y., rheumatism.
Charles Mndford, A, 12th N. Y., band.
Jacot H. Smith. H. 1st do., debility.
Albert Mauque, H. 9th Pa. Reserves, hand.
Mich. Cass. I, 1st U. S. Cavairy hip.
Ecmond Miller, R., 10th Mass. Vol., hand.
R. uben Gobo, G, 13th N. Y. Vol., obbility.
Joseph Booth, N. 1st Cal., shell wond.
Wm. Hets, B, 2d-Pa. Beserves rheumatism.
Curad Leimboch, H., 55th R. Y. Vol., wound in Erwich Bender, G, 20th N. Y. Vol., wound in hack
John McAvoy, E, 37th N. Y., hand.
M. V. B (Gu, hing, 1st Mess. light battert, back,
Jas: McRenney, E, 2d Pa. Reserves, bnck.
Geo. Gellaway, G, 95th Pa., foot.
A. M. Leinbeck, B, 12th N. Y., arm.

Jas. McKenney, E. 22 Pa Reserves, buck. Geo. Gelaway, G. 95th Pa. foot.
A. M. Lembeck, B. 12th N. Y., arm. Geo. Actems, E. 1st N. J. wrist.
Pat. Hoster, H. 57th N. Y., hand.
Saml. Walmiley, G. 57th N. Y., funger.
Henry C. Jallen. M. 8th Ill. cavalur. funger.
J. A. Keeper, B. 5th Pa. Reserves, hand.
Jos. Leht, F. 6th U. S. Infantry, funger.
Michael Rendirguat. K. 95th Pa., head and hand.
Benj O. Sutten, C. 95th Pa., arm.
G. Hognet, E. 1st N. J., head.
Chemens Libshy, G., 1st Pa. artillery, hand, leg

michaet gendergast. K. 95th Pa., head and hand. Benj G. Sutten, G. 95th Pa. arm.
G. Hognet, E., 1st N. J., head.
Chemes Libsly, G., 1st Pa. artillery, hand, leg as side.
Henry Dudley, A., 12th Pa. Reserves, hand.
Michael Manning, G. 55th N. Y. Vols., thigh.
J. E. Tyler, H., 5th Me. Vols, hand.
Warien Turner, E., 92d N. Y. Vols., thigh.
J. E. Tyler, H., 5th Me. Yols, hand.
Warien Turner, E., 92d N. Y. Vols., side.
Geo. G. Carsop, K., 1st Pa. Reserves, sire.
Cras. F. Richardson, F. 2d Excelsior, N. Y., fever.
James G. Reed, A., 9th Pa., shoulder.
James Reevo I., 35 Mich Laf., hand.
Henry Freder, B. 1st N. Y., theumatism.
Mich. McClibe, B., 55th N. Y., head.
Geo. W. A., 2d, R., 1st Penna. cavalry, finners.
Wm. Lockword, A., 3d N. Y., sunstruck.
Cornelius, Gleary, E., 83th N. Y., head.
Geo. W. K. Yang, E., 1st N. J. Vols., rheumatism.
Thois Price, S., 1st Penna. cavalry, finners.
G. 6. Schaffr, H., 163d Penna. vols., ciarrhoos.
Heary Keler. D., 57th N. Y. vols., fever.
John Cassomer, A., 3tst Penna. rheumatism.
John Lirch, I., 12th N. Y., thumb.
N. Klinef G., 1st Penna., ontusion.
Pyle Osbin, E. Baxter's Zonaves, foot.
J. P. Eckerbacker, G., 49th Penna, fever.
T. H. Cimpbell, F., 3ist Pa., debility.
Peter Hetzel, C., 103c Pa., rheumatism.
Dapid Helrich, C., 103d Pa., diarrhosa.
W. H., Jeaumont, R. B. Z., fever.
Chas. A. Maya ard, G., 10th M. S., faver.
Aldrey Miner, A., 57th N. Y., hand.
Along Welch. B., 11th Mass., shoulder.
Thomasa. Keerge, 3lst Pa., arm.
George V. Dix D., 49th Pa., arm.
George V. Dix D., 49th Pa., arm.
George V. Dix D., 49th Pa., hand.
John Copper, C., 95th Pa., hand.
John Copper, C., 95th Pa., hand.
John Chert, F., 55th N. Y., foot.
Robt, Kagsa, H. 7th Michigan fever.
Thomas J. Henry, R., 5th New York, rheumatism.
Sch. R. Petr, F., 55th New York, rheumatism.
Chas. Brown, D., 12th N. F., back.
D. L. Fyrhsmi, C., 6th Pa., back.
D. L. Fyrhsmi, C., 6th Pa., back.
C. K. Fisler, I. 1st Minn. diarrhosa.
Chas. Brown, D., 12th N. Y., rheumatism.
Chas. Brich, P., 50th N. Y., rheumatism.
Chas. Brich, R.,

First Lieuk. F. A. Toiber, F., 20th Mass., typhoid fever.

Angustus Ishr. F., 55th N. Y., leg.
Ira Vager, H., 85th N. Y., doblity.
Newton Tult. H., 20th Ind.
John Neal, F., 5th N. Y., shoulder.
Pat. Morani B., 20th Mass. hand.
Chas. G. Palmer, D. 10th Mass. hand.
Matthew Diyley. G., 5th N. Y. Excelsior, arm
John Tate, A., 12th U. S. Infantry, head and side.
John Swyker, A., 38th N. Y., forefinger and right hand
Chas. Abbely, A., 1st Long Island. dysontery.
A. D. Culvey, B., 8th Michigan, toot.
Capt. Wm. S. Jonov, L. 10th Mass., free and ague.
John B. Goff, F., 16th Mass., treumatism.
L. H. Ctark, E. 10th Mass., treumatism.
L. H. Ctark, E. 10th Mass., treumatism.
Wm. P. Atternon, 16th Mich., thigh.
Horner P. Hopkins, H., 1st Mich., arm.
Thos. F. Kuhr, J., 73d Pa., injured.
Wm. H. Lamb, D., 44th. N. Y., loss of hearing.
Owen Dolar, G. 65th N. Y., loss of hearing.
Owen Dolar, G., 65th N. Y., 16th Minn, leg.

THE CITY.

CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

Scenes at our Military Hospitals. DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS Flag-Raisings, Parades, Firing of Salutes, &c., &c.,

Yesterday the eighty-sixth anniversary of our nation independence was celebrated in this city with more real and spirit by our people than at any time previous. The day was marked by a grand display of bunting from all the public buildings, and many stores and private rasi dences; also, by numerous flag-raisings, parades, th firing of salutes, and a grand display of fireworks. Owing to the proclamation issued by the Mayor, the firing of guns and pistols was not as frequent as upon former occasions. This was absolutely necessary or account of the large number of sick and wounded in our midst. The use of squibs and crackers, however, wa reely indulged in by "Young-America," who was not interfered with in his harmiess sport. The day was therefore quietly observed—no disorder of any momen having occurred throughout the whole city. A number of fires and accidents caused by the reckless use of firearms and pyrotechnics, as usual, occurred during the

The great centre of attraction seemed to be our military osmisls. The eyes of all were turned towards our sic and wounded, who passed the Fourth as happily as could be expected. In fact, some of the brave fellows seemed to enjoy the treats prepared for them more than those at whose expense they had been provided. For weeks it has been a study smoog our benevolent and pat lotic citizens as to how they could best arrange a programme for the enjoyment of this unfortunate class of sufferers. Our hospitals, during the entire day, were the scenes of mirth and gayety, and some of them, had it not been for the presence of the many beds, might have been taken for estitutions of a far different character. The buildings vere througed with good and Christian ladies, who came well loaded with many delicacies. Those of our sick who ere unable to take a seat at the rich tables set out beore them were fed at their bed-sides by fair and gentle ands. The sight was one never before witnessed, and was truly touching.

The firemen were not at all behind in the celebration of this great day. From all the engine and hose houses n the city, large flags and streamers were suspended. I the evening numerous public and private edifices were nandsomely illuminated, and fireworks were displayed in all parts of the city. The residents of Frankford turned out in large numbers to commemorate their national independence. The Old Soldiers held forth in the Supreme Court-room, and never before was their meeting attend ed with so much spirit and enthusiasm. The slight reverses which occurred to our glorious army in Virginia id not in the least dampen the courage and ardor of our citizens. The day was celebrated in a manner becomin loyal and quiet-loving people.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF 1812. Yesterday morning the old soldiers of the war of 1812 assembled in the Supreme Court room, Vice President Springer in the chair. The attendance was quite large. The roll at present numbers 300. The oldest member is Col. Hobert Carr, who is now \$5 years of age. Col Carr was at one time an errand boy in the office of Benjamin was at one time an errord soly in the other of the first—by Franklin. He was an apprentice—one of the first—the Brujamin Franklin Bache. Dr. Franklu's grandson For twenty-five years he was a printer, at the very head of the profession, having received the first gold mental from the American Association of Booksellers, assembled at New York in 1804, "for general excellence in printfrom the american Association of Rockestlers, sessentiled at New York in 1804, "for general excellence in printing." The work exhibited was the Bible, in four-volumes, published by Benj. Johnson. From March, 1812, tilt the close of the war, Col. Oarr was in the army, acting as lieutes and colonel of Pike's regiment, 15m II. 5. Infantry. He then come into possession of the Bartram botanicel garden, 1 can Cray's Ferry, established by his wife's grandfather; in 1720. To 36 Garden was known all over the world, and furnished seeds and plants to remose localities. Since 1788 he has not had a day's sickness, and is still in the possession of all his fanchies. During his career he has served one term in the Legislature, and for three years was Aduntant General of Peausylvania, besides being justice of the peace for thirty-eight years in Kingsessing and Blockley townships. He never, in all that time, sont eix cases to court. The office cost him far more than it came to. He never used glasses, and still reads the smallest print with ease.

The meeting of yesterday was organized by calling to the chair Vice President Springer, John II. Frick acting as secretary. The late president, Hon. Joed B Sutherland, went to his rest a year ago. The report of the Executive Committee was read. They regret, in consequence of the distracted state of the country, they cannot aid their necessitous brethren as they desire to do, and that the expected aid from Congress cannot be obtained. Since the last annual meeting death has made and havor in the association, exceeding that of any previous year in their existence. The death of their venorable president's most deeply regretted. The active and indefatigable exertions of this gentleman is behalf of the and appreciated, as also that of the gallant and meritoa-sociation, says the report, must always be remembered and appreciated, as also that of the gallant and meritodeath, during the last year, of the solution of 1812, whose sufferings during that trying period entitle them to the way nest appreciation and remembrance. Since the last meeting a consideration number of the

Since the last meeting a considerable number of the veterans fermed themselves lists a military company, agais to protect the flag of the Union against laternal traitors. Without precuming upon the efficiency of their services, the veterans nevertheless considered it their duty as loyal clitzens to make the effort, trusting in the providence of God and in the rectitude of our purposes.

On motion, General Winfield Scott and General John B. Wool, both old saldiers of the war of 1812, were elected honorary members of the association.

Mr. George Emerick proposed three cheers for those heroes, which were giver with a will.

On motion, the name of Old Ironsides, Com. Stewart, was added to the list of honorary members. The special committee, appointed to draft a series of resolution, reported as follows: ations, reported as follows : The survivi g soldiers of the war of 1812 have met to celebrate the eighty-sixth suniversary of American independence. Mingled encrons of which the bestings, refill our bosemes share and sufferious of the statesment of the suniversary of the down-trodden penple of the old sould, who have been looking to us as their example and guide. We have also to moura the loss of many of our old associates in arms. Fifty years have now elapsed since the declaration of war in 1812. Most of the soldiers engaged in it have long since departed this life; and the few who at survive, must in the course of nature soon follow them. Within the last year, this association has lost more by death than in any previous year. We have long enjoyed the liberty achieved by the patients of the revolution; and it is our dity, as it is our fixed determination to transmit this presions beon, unimpaired, to our posterity. With that view, we will sustain the G vernment of the Union in its efforts to put down the rebellion and restore all the States to the full enjoy ment of the rights and privileges guara-tied to them by the Constitution of the Usited States. Therefore, Resolved, That we meet on the Bichty-sixth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence with increased everration for the particute of 1716, and for the Immortal Declaration of the particute of 1716, and for the Immortal Declaration of which they then proclaimed to the world, and whilst we lement the wickedness or infatuation of a portion of our cuitzens in their treasonable efforts to subvert the best and most paternal Government that has ever existed, we are consoled by the reflection that all human shalts are controlled by a wise and beneficent Providence, and, with unshaken confidence, we trust that particles of the world.

Resolved, That we have renew our pledge to sustain the National Administration, to the unions of our ability celebrate the eighty sixth anniversary of American in-dependence. Mingled enotions of gratical blessings, re-

those who have died in the service, and not suffer them to linger on neglected.

Resolved. That the ladies of Philadelphia, like the mothers of the Bevolutionary war, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the nation for their untiring efforts, for mouths past, to relive the sufferings and other the hearts of the sick and wounded soldiers in our midst, not only by liberal donations of suitable articles of food and clothing, but also by those nameless acts of kindness and courtesy, which noue can perform so gracefully as women; supplying, as far as possible, the places of food mothers and loving sisters, and thus calling down on themselves blessings from many a distant home and stricken heart. Truly, they are ministoring angels.

Resolved, That the Government and people of the United States are fully competent to manage their own affairs, and that we sternly deprecate any interference, by way of mediation for otherwise, on the part of a sy annuls, and that we sterilly deprecate any interference, by way of niediation for otherwise, on the part of any foreign nation in our press t domestic troubles. Resolved, That the thanks of the association are eminently due and are hereby tendered Gov. Ourtin, for his unwearied energy, ability, and great perseverance in corrying out all the constitutional requirements of our citizens for putting down this wicked rebellion.

The following was read as the sentiments of the meeting:

1. The 4th of July, 1776—the birth-day of American Independence. We trust, that before its next return, the impending storm will have disappeared, and the sun of liberty shine more resplendently than ever.

2. The memory of Washington—"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. The memory of the soldiers of the Revolution—they nobly performed their duties—their war is ended—peace to their sabes. nobly periormed their dunes—their war is ended—peace to their ashes.

4. The memory of the officers and soldiers of 1812—We loved them when living—we sincerely mourn their loss—many pleasant recollections circle round their memory. loss—many pleasant recollections circle round their memory.

5. The merrory of the illustrious Statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States—they cheerfully sucrificed their private opinious and their local interests on the alter of the Union. May their example not be lost on the Statesmen of the present day.

6. The Union—in the words of the immortal Jackson 'It must and shall be proserved.'

7. The President of the United States,

R. The Govern or of Pennas Vania.

8. The Governor of Pennsylvania.

9. The army of the United States.—Half a million men in arms, without draft or conscription—without quals in the world for intelligonea, discipline, and offi-cities—the coultry's honor is safe in their hands. 10. The navy of the United States.—In every conflict 10. The navy of the United States.—In every conflict it has notly sustained its character for skill and caurage acquired in the war of 1812.

11. Penney vania—Always patriotic, always for the Union—she knows no North, no South. In the war of the Revolution, in 1812, and in the preent rebellion, always foremest in the cause of the Notion. She has now 100,060 men in the field. She has offered on the altar of the country some of her must precious jewels.

12. The memory of the brave officers and soldiers who have died in the service of our country in the pre-out context for the maintenance of our glorious Constitution constent for the maintenance of our glorious Constitution

contest for the maintenance of our giorous consessation and Union

13. The Fair Sex—the only sovereigns we acknow edge. The Association then went into an election for officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Peter Hay.

Vice Presidents—Major Benjamin H. Springer, Capt., William T. Elder. Col. John L. Warner, Capt. John Heller. Hor., James M. Porter, Col. Robert Carr, Col. Thos. Weller, Col. Lemnel Paynter.

Corresponding Secretary—Hiram Ayres, Recording Secretary—John H. Frick.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Capt. Charles M. Prevost.

vost.
Tressurer—James Benners.
Rxecutive Committee—Capt George Emerick, Col. Joseph P. Le Cleye, Capt Jacob H. Fisler, Col. Cophus G. ChNds, Col. John Thompson, Charles B. Bees, Francis Gooper, Matthew R. whirk.
The Declaration of Independence was then read by Col. Robert Carr, amid great enthusiasm. At the con clusion, a vote of thanks was rendered him, and the mee ing adjourned. BROAD STREET HOSPITAL.

BROAD STREET HOSPITAL.

This institution, at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, presented a beautiful and gay scene restorday morning. The outside and interior of the building was handsomely decorated with flags of all sizes. It had been atraged by Mr. Abraham kitter, assisted by a host of good ladies, to give the sick and wounded a grand entertainment. Those of the patients who were able assembled in the large dining-room, where were also congregated many invited guests. The apartment was crowded to its utmost capacity, a large majority of those present being ladies. A fine band of music was in attendance, and a number of particult songs were sung. The Decleration of Independence was read, and a spirited and cheering address to the invalide was made by Daniel Dougherty, Eag. Mr. Dougherty, in the course of his remarks, made a beautiful comparison between our soldiers of to-duy and those of the Rev-Jultion. He compared the Torier, or the sympathizers with Eogland at that time, to the sympathizers with reason at the present day. His remarks were full of cheer and hope, and he called upon the brayefellows around him to look up and not despond, as eventually we must conquir. We lost battle after battle in the Revolutionary struggle, ret we attained our end; and so we will do now. An edverse must be bloked for now and then; we carred always expect to win. spirited and cheering address to the invalids was made by Daniel Dougherty, Eq. Mr. Dougherty, in the course of his remarks, made a benatiful comparison to he heatiful comparison to he heatiful comparison to he heatiful comparison to heat the first course of his remarks, made a benatiful comparison to heat the first course of his remarks, made a benatiful comparison to heat the first course of his remarks, made a benatiful comparison to heatiful compared the Torice, or the sympathizers with treason at the present day. His remarks were full of cheer and hope, and he called upon the brave fellows around him to look up and not deepond, as eventually we must conquer. We lost battle after buttle in the Ravolutionary struggle, ret we attained our end; and so we will do now. An adverse must be hocked for now and then; we cannot always expect to win.

The address of Mr. Dougherty was listened to with deep attention, and he was occasionally interrupted with the was not a graduate of West Point, have introduced, and was greeted with enthusiastic applicable of the Worten. His late battle before Bichanod, was a native of New Jersey, and related by marriage to Gen.

MAJOR ROSSELL—Maj r Nathan B. Bossel, retrievel was then introduced, and was greeted with enthusiastic applicable of the was not a graduate of West Point, have introduced, and was greeted with enthusiastic applicable. He was not a graduate of West Point, have introduced, and never the collection. He was not a graduate of West Point, have introduced, and the principles which can never be subrect at the first lieutenancy nine; pears afterwards, in 1847, and he complete the world. It was that there are principles which can never be subrect at the first lieutenancy nine; pears afterwards, in 1847, and he complete the world. It was the principles which arouse a matter of New Jersey, and related by marriage to Gen.

MAJOR ROSSELL—Maj r Nathan B. Bartison.

MAJOR ROSSELL—Maj r Nathan B. Bartison.

MAJOR ROSSELL—Maj r Nathan B. Bartison for the wind of the was not a gra

oud and long continued applause. Many of the sich loud and long continued applause. Many of the sick soldiers were unable to leave their beds, and repair to the dining rocm where the proceedings took plays; but while Mr. Dougherty was delivering his beautiful address, they would rise in their beds, and, leaving uson their elbows, would anxiously look towards the quester where they knew the speaker was stationed. After the address, the soldiers were treated to a splendid repast gotten up by the ladies.

Dr. Neill, the surreon of this haspital, was presented yesterday with a handsome flag, by certain parties our nected with the institution. The exercises altogether were of the most pleasact character.

THE CURISTIAN-STREET HOSPITAL. was also handsomely set off with flags. A large number of ladies were present, and an interesting programme was carried out. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and included a prayer by the chaplain, and the singlug of patriotic congs by the ladies. An address was also made by Mr. Dougherty at this hospital, and had a thrilling effect upon the brave soldiers confined there.

FIFTH STREET HOSPITAL. Yesterday afternoon the Government hospital at Fifth and Buttonwood streets was the scene of a fresh instance of the nonice generosity of our Foliarspins taties. And large tables were spread in the mass room on the first fleor and covered with fancy cake, etc., and gaily decorated with wers. The services commenced about halfpear three o'clock by reading the 67th Pesin, after which a very appropriate prayer was offered up. Bev. Mr. Jeffries, of the Baptist church was then introduced, and addressed the soldiers. He had hoped that this day would have celebrated a grand mi itary achievement, but he was disappointed, and we are now beginning to feel the stern resultites of war. To-day we realize that those of our contrades up stairs, wounded and dying, are but the type of thousands upon thousands who have fallen upon the field of carnage and perhaps are still lying unburied. In this case it is brother against brother. The grand fact is that the stays and stripes of our country have been assailed and thousands have sword that the mult shall be avenged. We look upon you as part of the grand army only to express in form our hearts, sympathy with you, and our nation's gratitude. You have fought for our hemes, our children and us, and we are here to-day to thank you from our hearts, and contribute to your happiness. Bather than tees our rought for our hemes, our children and us, and we are here to-day to thank you from our hearts, and contribute to your happiness. Bather than see our flag trail in dishonor, our institutions overthrown, our flowertment a byword and reproach to the navous of the earth, we stand ready to take your places. Though we dread the fight, yet, if need be, it is better for us to the than by our covardice, we should eather a covardice to the should eather than the covardice. we dread the fight, yet, if need be, it is better for us to die than, by our cowardice, we should entail a carse upon our children. We need to know what we are fighting for, it adds strength to the nerve. My praver is, that Ged, in his providence, will direct our councils, so that when the victory is achieved it is achieved forever. My hope is that you will realize there is a higher battle to be fought in a war, with death, from which there is no discharge. If we repeat of our sine and turn uside from the error of our ways, we will conquer in death. My hope and prayer is, that you all may be led by the grace of Gos to accept of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, and make your peace, your calling, and election sure in that great day when his shall make up his jewels. The sick and wounded soldiers histened with rapt attention to the words of the speaker. They then partook of the cakes, foe cream, &c., which has been prepared for them by a number of patriotic ladies.

The Fourth was celebrated in a grand style by the members of this company. The house, in theory street, between Second and Third, was travefully decorated with flags and mettoes. From the windows no less than 54 flags were flying. The steamer and hose carriage were both well covered with small flags and streamers. The exercises were opened with the reading of the Declaration of Independence; after which an oration was delivered by Mr. John Doiman. The speaker commenced by saying that he had stood in this precise spot about one year ago. In that short time what great changes had taken place! An army had sprung into existence, created, as if by magic, to defend our Constitution and Union. On this day, of all others, when we gather ourselves together to hear again that sacred instrument—the Declaration of Ludependence—read, ought we to first finestimable value of that Union. The speaker briefly traced the progress of this country since we had achieved INDEPENDENCE HOSE COMPANY. Decimation of Ludgeneeric—ress, ought we to hel the inestimable value of that Union. The speaker briefly tracid the progress of this country since we had achieved our independ nee. He siluded to the present wicked rebellion as now raging, and of the bravery and heroism of our troops. The orator paid a high tribute of respect to the English maden, Florence Nightingale. We do not bear of a case here of one who stands out so prominently in our war as did that true-hearted woman in the Crimean war. And this is because, throughout the length and breadth of the free loval States crory wife, mother, sister, and daughter of a loyal citizen, when the opportunity offers, is herself a Florence Nightingale. We count them by hundreds and thousands—they are all around us, and we cannot place one a podestel to be admired above another. Mr. Dishman was repeatedly interripted with loud and enthusiastic applause.

Speeches were also made by Messra. E. P. Green, A. T. Dickson, and Mr. Hond; after which a grand collation was indulged in. In the evening the house of the Independence was brilliantly illuminated.

UNITED STATES HOSE COMPANY.

UNITED STATES HOSE COMPANY. The building occupied by this company, in Rutton wood street, below York avenue, was test-fully deco rated with flegs, and had flying thirty-four pennant rared with sings, and had hing thirty-tour pennants, upon each one being inscribed the name of a State. An immense flag was raised in the morning on the cupla. This company was organized on the Fourth of July, 1829, and yesterday the celebration by the members was doubly important. Brek's band was in attendance, and disimportant. Beck's band was in attendance, and discounced some excellent music during the day. An address was delivered in the morning by Ed. C. Graeff, E.q. In alluding to our flag, he said that it was a beacon light for all generations—an eternal pleage of union! In the red we found a symbol of the blood it has cost; in the white and blue an emblem of purity and trutufulness; and in the inside of her stars, a type of those bright planets in the upper takes, which will endure till time shall be no more.

WILLIAM PENN HOSE COMPANY.

The day was properly celebrated by the members of this company. The exercises were opened by reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Joseph Hucker, An American flag was then propany by Mr Joseph C Ferguson E.q., and rece mr, Joseph Accerspress. A near and pitrions seech was then delivered by Am's Briggs; also, by Mussrs. Meyers and Zane. A number of patriotic songs were also sung. A vote of thanks was then rendered to those who had kindly volunteered in carrying out the programme. The affair ended with a fine collation, which gramme. The anair ended with a time collecton, which was participated in by the members of the company and invited guests. One of the ilage, suspended in the house of the company, baginseruled upon it. "For Assistant Engineer of the Second Fire District Joseph C. Fergnson." This nomination was made by the members of the William Penn Hose Company. Three salmes were fired during the day by the members. HOPE HOSE COMPANY.

The members of this compuny assembled at half past nine o'cieck A. M. The meeting was called to order by Mr. B. njamin P. Lyndall, who made a few remarks; Bockius sang the Star-Spangled Banner with account of Mr. John Madden, Jr., read Washington's Farowell Address; which was followed by Meeers. Gill, Eldridge, and Bockius sing in Hall to the Chief."

July John J. Franklin was thon lutrofuced and read the Decementor of Music Start of the Chief. mr. John J. Franklin was then introduced and read to Decimentarior transpendence. At the conclusion of which the company was enlivened with singing by Miessrs Gill, Edridge, and Socaius.

Miessrs. Nowkirk, Marks, and Martin also favored the company with several songe. At the conclusion of the extresses the company partook of an elegant collation. After the edibles had been disposed of, the company were sgain favored with the vocal powers of the acovernment gentlemen.

Mr. Charles F. Bodgers also favored the company with the recitation of "The Fireman," "Bingen on the Rhime," and other favorite postical compositions.

The whole affair pussed of in the inest satisfactory manner. A MAGNIFICENT PLACFOR THE NEW JERSEY MINTH.

A MAGNIFICENT PLAGFOR THE NEW JERSEY NINTH.
Soon after the battles of Roanoke and Newbern, the
Legislature of New Jersey voted a flig to be presented
to the 9th Regiment of that State for their heroic conduct
in those engagements. The flag was subsequendly ordered by the Legislature, through Quastermaster General
Perrine, of that State, and executed from designs turniched by Messre Byans & Hassalf, the large military
fornishers of this city, at whose store, No. 418 Arch
eitect, this complimentary ensign was yesterday, by permission, exhibited to the public for several bours, attracting much attention, and eliciting universal admitation. The painting and general execution of the
flag is not only the chief desires of this enterprising young house; but is promounced, by eacerienced
critics, to be the finest specimen of the flag-making art
ever executed in America. No expense or labor was
apared to render it such. The artist, one of the best in
the country, by Shreeve, was steadily engaged for more the country, Mr. Shreeve, was steadily engaged for more than three months in elaborating its declars, and the menutings and trimmings are correspondingly tasteful and rich. On one side of the flag is painted, on magnificent blue side, the New Jersey coar-of-arms, and the "Presented by New Jersey

HER NINTH REGIMENT, In remembrance of Roanoke and Newbern."
The reverse bears the United States coat-of-arms, the ther accessories being the same.

The stors of Messra Evans & Hassall during yesters The store of Mesers Evans & Hassall during yesterduy was profusely decorated with the colors of the Union,
from the parement to the top of their lotty flag-staff, and
presented a decidedly ornate and attractive appearance.

BOOT-BLACK BRIGADE.

The criebration of the Fourth by the Boot-Black Brigade camejoff at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian
Association. The brigade, according to arrangement,
met at 1/8 Bouth Fourth street. They formed in line
about 10 o'clock, and merched up Chestant street, Mr. met at 1(8 South Fourth street. They formed in line about 10 o'clock, and marched up Obestnut street, Mr. David Dickson, the georetary, leading the alvanca. On their arrival at the rooms the Committee of Arrangements had a splendid table set with cakes, oranges, ice cream, &c., decorated handsomely with American flags. The brigade was addressed by Dr. Neein, Dr. Krauth, Dr. Cornell, Captein Williams, and Mr. Himmons. Mr. Theodore F. Nevin also delivered a patriotic speech to the lade, referring to our noble soldiers, with their gallant chieftsins, the boys cheering most heartily. A large number of kind ladies were present, and rendered great assistance. The boys behaved well, and on retiring returned a hearty vote of thacks, hoping that the Fourth of July would soon come again. MEETING FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated the National Holiday by a meeting at Sansom-street Church, at 10½ A. M. The services were conducted by the Bev. John Chambers, and were unite interesting. Addresses were made by the Rev. James Crowell, Rev. George, Bringtungt, ex-Govenor Policick, George H. Stuart, Eq., and Bev. Dr. Nevia. Subscription: were then received in aid of our sick and wonded soldiers.

ceived in sid of our sick and wounded soldiers. STATE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI. The annual stated meeting of the State Society of the lincinnati of Pennsylvania was held at the La Pierre

FLAG RAISING.

A large flag, forty-seven by twenty-two feet, was thrown to the brieze yesterday morning, by the Lincoln Union Association of the Eighteenth ward, at the corner of Alben and Palmer streets. Several patriotic asseches were delivered by Messrs. Andrew Zanes, James Liogan, Amos Briggs, and others. THE CELEBRATION AT FRANKFORD.

THE CELEBRATION AT FRANKFORD.

Frank ord presented a gay and attractive appearance yesterday. At an early hour the strets were thronged with gaily-diessed persons. Bunting was seen flying in all directions; bils were tolling; salutes were fired, and firemen and citizens were seen thurrying to and fro towards the Frankford bridge, where it was announced the procession would start from to proceed to the stand which had been erected for the proper celebration of the birth day of our National Independence. The procession formed about 9 O'clock, on the Frankford bridge, in the fellowing order, under the direction of Cant. Edwin F Duffield, Chief Haushal, and S. D. Harper, Assistant: The National Brass Band Resolution Council No. 4, O. U. A. M., preceded by a splendid banner. a spleudid banner.

A Chariot containing thirteen roung ladies, representthe original Confederacy. escue Hook and Ludder Company, testefully adorned ith flags, and drawn by four horse norses.

Decatur Hose Company, covered with wreaths, with
two small boys dressed in Continental uniform seated

opon it.
This was preceded by a bandsome banner.
Decatur Uld Hand Engine, drawn by two horses.
Decatur Steam fire Engine, drawn by four iron-gray

Excellor Hock and Ladder Company, drawn by the members.
Excelior Hock and Ladder Company, drawn by four black horses.
And a large number of citizens on horseback brought up the rear. Most of the fire companies were preceded by bands, and the tasteful manner in which their respective carriages were decorated, was the cause of general approbation.

The procession moved over the following route:
Up Frankford street to Sellers, out Sellers to Unity, up Unity to Hedge, up Hedge to Orthodox, up Orthodox to Paul, up. Paul to Frankford, countermarched down, Frankford to Sellers, out Sellers to Paul; down Paul to Tacopy, out Tacopy to Orchard, up Orchard to Ohnroh, up Church to Frankford street, below Sellers street, where the procession was dismissed. A meeting was then organized, and Jos. 7. Van Kirk, Esq., was selected as president. A large number of vice prosidents and four secretaries were also selected. The band performed a national air, after which the president introduced Mr. Jos. F. Sickel, who read the Declaration of Independence in a masterly u somer. After which the pupils of the Marshall Grammar School, under the direction of T. W. Worrell, sang the Star Spanjed Baunor with fine effect.

The orator of the day, Col. T. W. Duffield, was then

men. Second only in interest and importance to the religion of Him who spake as never man spake, is that graten of political truth which proclaims the doctrins of man's equality, and elevates him in the scale of being to that dignity of stature which Heaven destined him to fill. For centuries, despotism and kingcraft had saver ed dominion over the world's masses. But our fathers this day eighty-six pars ago, indued with a spirit of liberty, and goaled to desperation by the cancious of oppression, rolled the stone frum the door of the sepulchre where entombed Liberty was alumbering, and it arose to light and life to cheer and bless, and cive hope to the down-trodden humanity of earth. The Declaration of Independence was the magna charts of human rights, and evolved the idea so chearing to the cause of freedom, and jet so startling to menarchy, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." By it our fathers were released from a proud and haughty monarchy, that they might enjoy a nation's independence. In this, our own city, was independence proclaimed; and it was here, with Washington for a kader, that the Federal Constitution was formed. That instrument was no ill-as-orted fabric, bastily raised, for temporary protection, smidst the conflict of civil wer. It was the result of mature and delib-rate council, where each master nind, eneaged in its construction, brought the labors of medituring on the great truths of civil each master mind, engaged in its construction, braught the labors of meditation on the great truths of civil libert; and when it was complete Washington retired

the labors of meditation on the great truths of civil libert; and when it was complete Washington relired to meditate on the momentons work that had been accomplished after four months' solemn d liberation in secret sression. The Constitution and the Union—by sustaining unchangeably the one, we render imperishable the other. The people of the Keystone State will nover agree to dismion. Every principle of particism and every consideration of interest—veneration for our fathers—regard for ourselves—love for our children—the present attempt at the destruction of the Constitution and the Union.

We are now suffering the horrors of an intestine, bloody civil war. The timple which our fathers reared—the slter, sround which we worshiped in inface,, and under whose stadow we have ripen d inte strength and membood—the Union of the States—the ark of our salvation—the sanculary of our peace—the tower of our strength—the perit if our pride, constructed with so much labor, glorified by so many recollections, and fraught with so many hopes to man—that mighty Union, which, almost in the memory of man, has chaped a continent in its embrace, and which we all foully believed was destined to live forever—is threatened with destruction. It is no foreign foe that summons us to its deliverance. In that direction we know and feel that it can safely defy a world in arms. No; it is an enemy within our gates, and worse than all, it is a parricidal hand that swings the incendiary torch over our fair fabrio. The speaker shind at length to the present rebellion, and was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheering, after which the children sang a national authem, and the hand discoused a number of particip eiees.

The whole affair reflects credit on the residents of frankford, and on those who were instrumental in getting up the ceicbration.

MERTING AT KENSINGTON. MERTING AT KERSINGTON.

A meeting of the citiz-ns of Kensington was held yesterday morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, Girard avenue, near Columbia avenue, of which flev Win. T. kva is pastor. Prayers were oftered up and adiresses delivered in reference to the state of the country. A cillection was taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

ACCIDENTS. The usual number of accidents occurred yesterday from the reckless use of fireworks and powder. A large number of children were burned, but their injuries a e of number of children were burned, but their injuries a co of such slight character that they are not worth rec rding. Yesterday morning a German, named Herman, shot himself dead, supposed to be accidentally, in the heighborhood of Washington Betreat. The budy was removed to the Park Police Station, and the coroner nottined. About 11 o'clock a man named Preferick Corry, aged twenty-cight years, residing in Fi th street, below Oallowhill, had his hand hadly lacerated by the explain of a pitch, during a flag relising at Fourth and Wood streets. About two o'clock a bor, named Won Sykes, aged fourteen lears, had his fingers blown off, by the explasion of a pixth, at Passynok road and Marriot street. He was taken to the Hospital.

John Bray, aged eighteen years, was received at the same institution, with his fore-finger of the left hand Pruse streets. George II) man, aged fourteen years, was admitted into the hospital with a lacerated wound of the left leg. canted by being struck with the wad from a pistel, at Eighth and outh etreets. Peter Porrey was also admitted, with his face, breast, and hands severely lurned, can-ed by the explosion of guippewder, at Eleventh and Federal streets, on Thurs-day night.

Archibald McNeill, aged II years had one of bia fingers blown off, at Eleventh and Fitzwater streats, by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a lot of fireworks in the window of a store in Thirrcenth street, above Pine, took fire from the gaulight. The fismes were confined to the window alone, and damage to the amoust of seventy-five dollers was sustained.

About I o'clock in the afternoon an slarm of fire was caused by the burning of a foul chimney at the Western bather by the outsing of a fold chamby at the western burket house.

The roofs of two houses, one at 235 Currant alley, and the other in Crease street, above Girard avenue, were slightly damaged by fire.

The roof of a b use in Pine alley was also slightly damaged. All the above were caused by fireworks.

PIRES.

PRESIDENT BENSON IN ENGLAND .-We learn from the American Colonization Society, of his city, that President Beason, of Liberia, continues to be received with great respect and distinction in England, as will appear from the subjoined communication from Serard Raiston, Eeq. President Benson's sviourn there appears to be a perfect ovation. As he doubtless toon will reach this country, similar attentions, we understand, will be shown him while here. Mr. Renson bas evinced unusual capacity as a merchant, segator, dee congral and as President of Liberia during last six years. He is a native of Maryland, and deserves all the avidences of esteem which it may be deemed wise Magistrate of a daughter republic may not be without its beneficial results in securing the crude productions of that rich country, and, in exchange, supplying the manufactured goods which will be required,

factured goods which will be required.

The following is the communication received by the American Colonization Society from Mr. Balston:

"London, June 21, 1862.

"My Drar Sir: The most extraordinary kinaness and coursesy is those to extraordinary kinaness and coursesy is those to President Rosson by the highest and howest of speciety. I accompanied him in the procession on the grand ceremony of opening the International Exhibition. He was the observed of all observers, the action of all the servers, the action of the best dressed people, that could be assembled. So, of the best dressed people, that could be assembled. So, is private. The armosure of alleges—the only black man preent in the vast assembly of forty trousand persons of the best-dressed propie that could be assembled. So, also, at Lady Ohariotte Deneson's "receition' at the residence, in the Parliament Houses, of her hu-band the Spraker of the House of Commons—where eight maunificent rooms were filled by some twelve hundred la lies and genth men, the ellie of society of Eagland. So, also, at Lord Grunvilles" "fets champetre," at Chiewick House, in the constry, where all the principal nobility and gentry, and di-tinguished foreigners were present. Also, the convocation of the Roy at Society, (evening party and concert at the Lord Mayor's,) and musicone other public meetings, as well as private dinner parties and evening parties, where such men as the Bishop of Loudon. Sir Job Bowring, Sir Roland Hill, and the first ladies of the land, come up and shake hands with the President, and address some amiable conversation to him. In taking hum to church to listen to the most emplient preashers, I find that ladies and other respectable Effections come up and shake hands with the President, and address some and to the respectable Effections come up and shake hands with the Berson goes out to our country, he will be a "misger," whilt here he is the "black gentleman," received everywhere with the distinction he deserves from being the chief of a nation of respectable people on the coast of Africa. I heps "black gentleman," received everywhere with the distribution he deserves from being the chief of a nation of respectable people on the coast of Africa. I hope I may be disappointed in regard to our country's reception of Mr. Benson. I am happy to say that the address to him, of which I enclose a cupy, which is already signet by several hundred mast werthy Eaglishmen, and will be further signed by many Scouchmen and Jishmen, will be presented to him at a public banquet, to be presided overby that eminent ame des motifs, Lord Brougham. This address is beautifully engrossed on vellura. The banquet will be riven at Willis' soom, on Friday, the 27th of June, 1862, at 64 of clock P. M. Tickets for genilemen twenty-five shillings, for laties, ten and a half shullings. There will probably be one hundred ladies and two hundred gentleman present at this meeting, many coming from Leeds, Halifax, Braiferd, Liverpool, Manchester, and other remote places in the country. It will be altosether a most complimentary occasion for the President of Liberia.

President Benson, ex President Roberts, Secretary Johnson, and I have just returned from the admiratry, where, in an interview of two hours with Admiral Washinston, we have been setting the Liberiar boundaries conferminous with British possessions. Everything nost satisfactory, What a kind people the British are to little Liberia!

Kure, must respectfully and faithfully,

GEBARD RALSTON.

FIREWORKS AT FAIRMOUNT.— Last evening, large crowds of people essembled at Fairmount, and on the beautiful park to the northward, to witness the display of fireworks that had been publicly noticed in the papers to come off at the time specified. The stope pier of the Schuylkill Canal was used as the place on which the display was made. The exhibition commenced with a flight of rockets, with red, white, and blue stars, and serients with kold rain. Trees of tiberty, and true-lovers' knots, Italian suns, and various other specimens were exploded. Large transparencies were exhibited, being lighted with red, white, and blue Bengal fire. The motioes thereon read as follows and in the order named:

"S. T.—1880—X.". "Honor to the Brave Mc-Clellan." 'The Union and Drake's Bitters." 'Liberty and the Constitution." This may be considered an excellent and plessing way of advertising. Nobody but a New Yorker would have thought of it. The people cheered; everybody was pleased, and at half past ten o'clock the exhibition closed with a flight of ballcons bearing the cabalistic sign S. T.—1890—X. The fireworks were made by Mr. Edge, of Jersey City.

A MAN SHOT.—Hammond Kunze, A MAN SHOT.—Lithmionu Aunze, Brd 35 years, a Gemmo, was shot dead yesterday afternoon, on the shore of the Schuylkill, just below the Columbia Bridge. He and a companion had been in a boat. They had a sun between them, with which to cell brate the Fourth of July. Mr. Kunze desired to go ashore with the gun. He dil so, and the other man paddled around the Schuylkill by hims-If. He retarned in hes than an hour, and found his friend dead. The gun was Jving near by. It seemed as if the contents had outered his left breast. He was sober. It was not known whether he committed suicide or not.

NEW COUNTERFEIT. - We are informed by Mears. Imlay & Bicknell, publishers of the Bank Note Reporter, that there is now being circulated in this city a counterfeit freedollar note on the Weersport Bank New York. Vignette, frame surmounted by an easie; female on each side of it; ou right end "5," and male portrait; on left end "5," and comproller's die; canal boat between officers' signatures. Imitation of genuine. A PATRIOTIC SERMON .- Rev. D. L.

Gear, late of Boston. Massachusetts, will proach a sormon on "National Safeguards" in the First Independent Christian Church, Marborough street, below Frankford road, to morrow evening. This sermon when last étilvered was to an audience of over 5,000 oeade, am ing whom were a number of military and civil officers. Mr. Gar is now statiosed in our city, and his efforts to do good are being marked with great success. A SERIOUS FALL. - A man giving the

name of Patrick Peopl. s was found, yesterday morning, by Officer Anne, of the Second district, lying in an insensible condition, with a continued wound in the head, at Passyunk road and Fitzwater street. He is supposed to have received his injury by a fall, as no disturbance occurred in the neighborhood. Dr. Bruner attended to his wound. a house in Morroe street, between Third and Fourth, on Thursday night, Joseph Riley received a severe stab by a knife in the hands of James Rementer. The latter was arrested by officer Leavitt, and committed to prison by Alderman McMullin. Riley was admitted into tae hos-

FOUND DEAD .- Margaret Long was found dead by officer Buckley, at Spafford and Shippen streets, on Thursday night.

A white man, with one arm, apparently about 35 years of ago, while being brought to the Second-district station-house, died on the way.

FOUND DROWNED. - Yesterday morning, the body of a bny named John McOarty was found in the Delaware, at Vine-street wharf. The coroner was notified. A drowned man was also found, yesterday, at Spruce-street wharf. HEAVY ROBBERY .- Yesterday morn-

ing. Henrietts Turner, colored, was committed, in default of ball, upon the charge of stealing \$15 in money, and deeds to the value of \$1,500, the property of John Burfield.