Corporation Notices.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, of TUESDAY, July 7, 1863, for the CONSTRUCTION of TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENTS in the following streets, to wit: Beaver-st., from Broadway to Pearl-st.; 36th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave.; Jay-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts.; 47th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; 26th-st., between 2d and 3d-aves., and 17th-st., from Union-square to 1st-av.; also, in 45th-st., between 2d and 3d-aves., and also in 122d-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOS. STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, June 24, 1863.

Furniture.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid Ches.-nut and Walnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRING TON'S, 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 99 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

Parades, Orations, Fireworks, and General Jubilation.

Our national holiday was generally observed in this city and neighborhood, by the ringing of bells, the firing of salutes, parades, orations and a splendid display of bunting.

Strangers from all parts of the country came to this metropolis to witness the processions and hear the music and eloquence that mark the Sabbath day of American Independence, and vast numbers of our citizens crowded car and water-craft to visit the green fields and breathe the pure air of the country.

Notwithstanding the clouds that threatened rain, and the cloud that veiled the hopes of our citizens, the day passed off pleasantly, excepting the accidents incident to the careless use of powder; and when the glad news came from Gettysburg, of a glorious success won by the army of the Potomac, the cloud was lifted from every loyal heart, and all were jubilant over the success of our arms. The display of fireworks in the evening attracted an immense concourse of men and women, filling the Park and Broadway, and Printing House Square. The best of order prevailed, and all were delighted with the magnificent exhibition. Our military display was principally at the seat of war, and we had a grand exhibition of fireworks there also, for the Empire State assisted at the re-inauguration of Independence Day.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

In consequence of the absence of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 22d, 37th, 55th, 69th and 71st Regiments New-York State National Guard, numbering upward of 8,000 men—who a week or two ago so nobly responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops to unite with our brave volunteers in driving the rebellious invaders from Pennsylvania and Maryland—the military display was small. The cavalry regiments, which alone remained, in obedience to the orders of Major-Gen. Sandford, paraded in the morning, and were reviewed in the Park by Acting Mayor Welsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, together with Aldermen Farley Hall and McCool. Division line was formed on Fourteenth street, with the right on Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock, under command of Lieut.-Col. Minturn, Brig.-Gen. Spicer being unable to take command, in consequence of indisposition. The column marched down Broadway and through the Park to the following order, honoring the Acting Mayor and members of the Common Council with the marching salute: Cavalry escort, under command of Capt. O'to; Montgomery Troop, Capt. Leary; 1st Regiment Cavalry; 3d Regiment Hussars, under command of Col. Butje; Cosmopolitan Institute Cadets.

The turn-out to witness the parade was not as great as heretofore. Still, there was a large assemblage in the Park and on Broadway. Our noble citizen soldiers were missed, yet every one consoled himself with the knowledge that they were manfully engaged in a good cause. Major Gen. Sandford, in his orders calling upon that portion of the 1st Division remaining in the city to parade in commemoration of the day, enlogistically alludes to the State regiments now at the seat of war, as follows:

"The Major-General takes occasion to return his thanks, as well as to congratulate the Division, for the prompt and patriotic devotion with which its members, of all grades, have responded to the orders for duty in the field upon the invasion of our neighbors in Pennsylvania.

"The Major-General is also deeply grateful to his fellow-citizens and those public institutions in whose employment so many members of this Division are engaged, for their patriotic devotion and liberality in retaining for them their situations during the present tour of duty."

The Veterans of 1812, under command of Gen. Raymond, paraded in commemoration of the day, marching with martial music from their rendezvous at the Mercer House down Broadway, through the Park, and past the principal newspaper offices, in front of each of which they halted and paid their respects. In the afternoon the old soldiers were fêted by the municipal authorities.

The Cosmopolitan Institute Cadets, a company of schoolboy soldiers from New Hamburg, N. Y., attracted considerable attention.

THE FIREWORKS.

The pyrotechnic exhibition throughout the city, under the direction of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, of which Ald. Farley is Chairman, was without exception the finest ever witnessed by our citizens. Displays, with music, were made at the following places:

City Hall, Cornell's Band; East Broadway and Grand street, Hill's Band; Madison square, Schennhiller's Band; Tompkins square, Wannemaker's Band; West Broadway and Franklin street, Rothwell's Band; Liberty square, Heller's Band; Broadway and Forty-third street, Wannemaker's Band; Hanover-sq. and Houston street, Rohde's Band; Battery, Weber's Band; Eighty-third street and Third avenue, Moller's Band; Mount Morris, Rubel's Band; Jackson square, Rubel's Band; Tenth avenue and Kingsbridge Road, Sattott's Band; Marion and Spring streets, Wallace's Band; Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Blind Band; Manhattanville, ——; Randall's Island, ——.

As it was known that the Park would present the finest pyrotechnic attractions, thousands of our citizens turned their steps thither toward dusk, selecting positions which seemed most eligible for viewing the display. At 8 o'clock the vast space in front of the Hall was one dense mass of human beings. Accessions were momentarily made, and in a little time the immense crowd overflowed into Printing House Square on the one side, and Broadway on the other. At the lowest calculation there were from 25,000 to 30,000 persons present. Darkness having fairly set in, Mr. Isaac Edge, in charge of the pyrotechnics here, discharged a signal rocket which called forth immense cheering from the vast multitude. The exhibition thus opened, was continued without intermission for over an hour, the air meantime being continually alive with the discharge of rockets, magic stars, and other fiery pieces of art. When the final piece, the *chef d'œuvre* of Messrs. Edge was fired, the enthusiasm of the multitude knew no bounds.

This was a representation of the great naval engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, showing water, Fortress Monroe in the distance, lighthouses, vessels of war, steam frigate, &c., &c. The water line was over two hundred feet in length. At the appointed time the vessels, all ablaze, approached and poured a broadside into each other, then retired, again came up and gave another broadside. The representation was perfection itself, and so hotly was the battle contested that the vast audience, in their enthusiasm, rent the air with their cheers. The fight lasted about six or eight minutes, resulting in the destruction of the rebel iron-clad, when the vast audience was dismissed with "Home, Sweet Home," by the band.

The displays at the other places were much of the same character, the closing issues being "The Grand Temple of Liberty" and "Figure of Washington," "American Coat of Arms," and motto, "Union and Constitution." At every place there was a large assemblage of citizens, who warmly applauded the exhibition.

GOV. SEYMOUR AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The New-York Democratic Union Association celebrated the National Anniversary at the Academy of Music, at 2 p. m. The assemblage was large, nearly one half of whom were ladies.

The entrance of Gov. Seymour was received with enthusiastic applause, cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

Luke F. Cozzens, President of the Association, introduced as the Chairman of the meeting, Philip W. Engs, who made a few introductory remarks. The Declaration of Independence was read by C. Godfrey Gunther. The preamble was received with silence; but the clauses asserting the right of revolution, as well as every clause in the indictment against the King of Great Britain, which could by forced construction be imagined to find a parallel in the acts of the present Administration, were received with applause.

The "Guaranties of the Constitution" were read by Hon. Eli P. Norton. He made some preliminary remarks, in which he first spoke of the freedom from arbitrary arrest extorted from King John, in the Magna Charta, and for the violation of which Charles I. lost his life. (Applause.) He then read the preamble to the Constitution; the provision giving Congress power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that giving the citizen the right of trial by jury; that defining treason; and the amendments to the Constitution. He then read an extract from Washington's Farewell Address, deprecating change in the Constitution by usurpation. Singularly enough, he did not read any clause bearing any relation or supposable relation to Slaves or Slavery.

The principal speech of the day was made by Gov. Seymour.

SPEECH OF HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the Rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But, in the moment of expected victory there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge. From that time to this, I have occupied every hour of my time, to the point of physical exhaustion, to rally our troops to the rescue of an adjoining sister State (applause); to organize the militia for our own defense, and to place it in that condition of dignity and power which a great State should ever hold, that truly respects its own rights. (Applause.) I stand before you, then, upon this occasion, not as one animated by expected victories, but feeling as all feel who are now within the sound of my voice, the dread uncertainties of conflicts which rage around us, not alone in Pennsylvania, but along the long course to the Mississippi—conflicts that are carrying down to bloody graves so many of our fellow-countrymen, so many of our friends—that is spreading renewed mourning throughout this great broad land of ours. Under circumstances like these, I shall allow to go unsaid many topics upon which I meant to speak on this occasion. They might seem to jar with the solemnity of the occasion. They might not be in keeping with the feelings which now press on each breast of ours. But there is one appeal that I want now to make to this whole community, irrespective of party and I pray that you may hear that appeal. A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife, but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty, for we had been told by a great orator and statesman, Burke, there never yet was a revolution that might not have been stayed by a compromise made in a timely and graceful manner. [Great applause.] Our prayers were unheeded. Again, when the contest was opened we invoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary. All this warning was treated as sympathy with treason. Once more I come before you, to offer again the earnest prayer, and bid you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth, or of which history gives us an account, but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? do you not find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed against each other, and rising with regard to each other terms of reproach and defiance? Is it not said by those who support more particularly the Administration, that we who differ honestly, patriotically, sincerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, that we are men of treasonable purposes, and traitors to our country? [Hear, hear.] And, on the other hand, is it not true that those of our organization look upon this Administration as hostile to our rights and liberties; look upon our opponents as men who would do us wrong in regard to our most sacred franchises? I need not call your attention to the tone of the press, or to the tone of public feeling, to show you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated, and stand in almost defiant attitudes to each other. Until we have a united North, we can have no successful war. Until we have a united, harmonious North, we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we have harmony? Is harmony to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished privileges for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance? [Great applause.] We come to you in no spirit of arrogance. We do not come to you asking you to make any concession of advantage to us. On the contrary, we only say to you, holding in your hands and in your control almost all the political power of your country, to exercise it, but to exercise it according to our chartered rights. [Applause.] We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have for himself, freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon Americans. [Great applause.] Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that which you threaten us? Remember this—that the bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government. [Applause.] Can you tell when ambition, love of plunder, or thirst for power will induce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of military necessity, public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all the laws of our land, and the institutions of our country. I ask you if it is not an evidence of weakness, defiance, and discomfiture, when, in the presence of armed Rebellion, the Administration is compelled to hold that the very charter by which it holds its power has ceased to have a virtue that can protect a citizen in his rights. If we should accept this doctrine, what would be the consequence? When men accept despotism, they may have a choice as to who the despot will be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have constitutional liberty? Then this Administration would find that in putting military rulers over us they had made military masters for themselves; for history teaches us that that General who will betray the liberties of the people for the purpose of gaining the favor of power, will, when opportunity occurs, seize power itself. [Applause.] I came here to-day to appeal to you, who may be politically opposed to us. Don't do yourselves a wrong. Don't do your own Administration a wrong, and push us from that position which we are trying to hold. Do not use abuse and contumely against our persons, and threats against our property, because we stand up to say that you, and we, and all shall have our rights; because we stand up to say, your houses shall be sacred; because we stand up to say, the family circle shall not be entered, and, in English parlance, every man's home shall be his castle, within which he is safe from intrusion. [Applause.] Why, what is the glory of a people and the glory of a nation? It is not the magnitude of its power; it is not the extent of its dominions. The proudest boast ever uttered by Britain's proudest statesman was this—not of martial achievements—not of the triumphs upon the field—not upon that wonderful dominion upon which the sun never sets—no, it was this: that the British monarch could never enter the humblest home in the land, although its broken ceilings might give but scanty shelter to its humble inmates. [Great applause.] For what are governments constituted but that every man should enjoy the rights of person and security of home, and freedom of conscience and the enjoyment of his property, subject to the laws? These are the great objects of government; and any government that comes short of this, fails in its objects; and any declaration that assails or endangers these great objects is treason against human rights. [Applause.] But, it is said there is a law of necessity that in times like these suspend our Constitution, that war is unfavorable to liberty. It is not true, liberty was born in war, it does not die in war. [Great applause.] Liberty was wrought out in the battlefield. And yet to day we are told that the men who put forth that declaration of rights and of independence, amid the roar of battle, when our nation was struggling into existence, in all its weakness, who declared—and made their declaration good by their conduct through that contest—that these rights were to be held sacred in war made a Constitution that dies and shrinks away in war. I tell you it is a libel upon our fathers. [Applause.] So far from it being true that those who formed this Constitution contemplated that these powers should be suspended, you find in all these provisions particular care for a time dangers and the exigencies of war; you find numerous provisions that are meant to guard against the very dangers that now menace us. This doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution—of the suspension of the laws, is unconstitutional, is unsound, is unjust, is treasonable. [Great applause.] I am one of those who are full of hope for the future. Not that I underrate the dangers which threaten us—not that I do not deplore as much as living man can the terrible ravages of this war. But why does war rage in our land? It was because the people of this generation have lost the virtues, and patriotism, and wisdom of their fathers, who framed it. It was because we had become indifferent to those great truths which we have now laid before us as if they were curiosities in legal literature, instead of being great truths that should be impressed upon the heart and mind of every American. Examine yourselves, and I ask you how many men there are within the sound of my voice who knew, twelve months ago, what the Constitution of this country was. I do not say that you did not understand it intellectually. I do not mean to say that it was not imprinted upon your memory. I do not mean to say that it had not received your assent; but it was not until we were made to feel, as our fathers felt, the value of this declaration, that they had put forth, that any of us could ever see the value and significance of the Constitution of our country and the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] We have accepted it, as I said, mentally and intellectually; but why was it, when these familiar words sounded upon your ears on this occasion, as you have heard them often before on the anniversary of our country's liberty, that they stirred your very hearts within you, and made your blood tingle in your veins? My friends, we have not now a more intellectual knowledge of the Constitution—we do not give it now a mere mental support—we have now upon that subject, a vital living piety that makes us better men and better patriots; and wherever you go, all over this land, you find these sentiments now exist in the minds of more than a majority of the American people. They are now fervent in their faith; fixed in their purpose—a party—if you please, fanatics for the great principles of liberty, and fanatical in their determination to see that those rights and liberties are established. [Applause.] Remember this, that the great underlying cause of this war must be removed before peace can be restored, and that cause was indifference to our rights, indifference to our liberties, and want of proper intelligence with regard to our own country, and want of an elevated patriotism that could understand the duties of American citizenship. When you have gained this, peace will be restored; when you have gained this, all the world can see that we have gone back to the wisdom of our fathers, and that we are again sustaining institutions that invited the whole world to their shelter and protection—institutions that made us, but three short years ago, the most glorious nation on the face of the earth. When we have again restored that virtue and that intelligence, our country will again be restored to its former greatness, and to its former glory. [Great applause.] But, my friends, anything short of this will disappoint your hopes. No victory can restore greatness, and glory, and power to a people who are unworthy of liberty. No peace will bring back prosperity to a land which cannot understand the great principles upon which Governments should be protected, and the great objects for which Governments are instituted.

Ex-Governor THOMAS H. SEYMOUR of Connecticut asked, in consequence of partial indisposition, to have another name substituted for his in the programme; but the audience peremptorily forbade the change, and he advanced and made a speech. He said he had almost come to think that we should have no more celebrations of the Fourth of July. Referring to the question of Slavery, he declared that if the decision of that question had been pressed upon the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution could never have been formed. Faction in this nation commenced with the nation's birth. He said that if we were living under the Khan of Tartary, the reasoning of the Administration in relation to the public necessity of subverting private rights would be equally applicable. If the Government had no power to compromise and restore, it was useless for us to resort to arms. He said we had no power in this country to conscript men against their will [applause]; and a State could not be compelled to remain in the Union by force of arms. [Applause.] It would require a standing army of half a million even after the present armed resistance should be overcome.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio followed, having just returned from Washington, where he had been in the endeavor to obtain the restoration of Vallandigham. He should not have consented to speak were it not that he had understood that it was intended here to declare that as the Congress of the United States cannot, no other power shall interfere with our freedom of speech. [Applause.] He said there could be no free speech if prison-bars and banishment were the reward of free speech. [Applause.] They had seen a patriotic man, whose hopes were gathered in the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was [applause] banished without a trial from his home. The question now was not whether we were to have peace or war, but whether we were to have a free Government. If it were necessary to violate the Constitution in order to carry on the war, the war ought instantly to be stopped. [Applause.] Arguing in favor of reunion and compromise, he said that compromise was one of the first laws of nature; partners compromised in business, the husband with the wife, the father with his son, the king with his subjects—or else he lost them, and even God compromised with man in accepting his Son as an atonement for our sins.

The PRESIDENT announced that Gov. Parker of New-Jersey, who had been expected to address this assembly (whose name, however, did not appear either in the printed or advertised programme), had been called home by a telegram on account of a military necessity connected with the present invasion of Pennsylvania.

The closing address was delivered by RICHARD O'GORMAN, esq., who was in favor of a Union if possible, but our liberties at all events. He considered the movement at the South neither an insurrection nor a Rebellion now, although it might have been, until we carried the national flag in disgraceful and uncivilized warfare into their territory. He said that "unconditional loyalty" meant not even to abstain from expressing our opinions—for the President had announced that silence was treason—but we must be like little children—"open your mouth, and shut your eyes." [Laughter.] He referred to the oft-quoted speech of Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons, that he could touch a bell and arrest a citizen of Ohio—he had done it; that he could touch another, and imprison a citizen of New-York. He could not do that. [Great applause.] He had been in favor of peace, considering the war a waste of heroic blood; but now, while the enemy was upon our soil, he said nothing about it. When this struggle should be over, he would again raise his voice for peace. The first thing to be done is to arm the State of New-York to the teeth [great applause], under the command of the Governor of the State. We could then dispense with Provost-Marshals. He argued at some length the power of New-York, were the Union dissolved, to exist and prosper as a separate sovereignty.

Cheers for "Horatio Seymour" and music (the latter having also been introduced between the different speeches), concluded the exercises.

THE CELEBRATION AT TAMMANY HALL.

According to custom, the Sachems of Tammany celebrated the "Fourth" at their Wigwam, but on this occasion, with more than usual enthusiasm. The hall was decorated with banners and other emblems suggestive of the history of our own time. As the Sachems gathered in, the doings of our noble army at Gettysburg engrossed their attention, and the desultory discussions, however much they differed in ordinary points, were tempered with praiseworthy patriotism. The National Guard band occupied the balcony and dispensed national airs.

The exercises were inaugurated at 1½ o'clock, by Elijah F. Purdy, esq., calling the meeting to order, when he spoke as follows:

SACHEMS, BROTHERS AND FRIENDS: We have assembled in this our great Wigwam, to celebrate another Anniversary of a nation's birth day. Our custom to do so is coeval with the existence of our Government. In the name of Tammany Society or Columbian Order, I greet you with a cordial welcome. Yes, welcome, thrice welcome to our council chamber. This day eighty-seven years ago, our forefathers proclaimed that Americans were of right a free and independent people. Auspicious the day, eventful the hour, and most glorious the cause. An astonished world beheld a nation of freemen, thinking, speaking, and acting as such. The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws formed by the patriots of '76 will be preserved, sustained, and defended by their descendants of '63. [Great applause.] Where and by whom can the anniversary of American Independence be more appropriately celebrated than in the old Wigwam, and by Tammany Society, or Columbian Order—a Society formed at an early period of our country's history, its founders deeply imbued with a love for civil and religious liberty, and the right of man to self-government. I feel that I but express the sentiments of my brothers of the Order of St. Tammany and of the people of the great and patriotic city of New-York, when I say that while we live, we will meet here, and keep alive the patriotic flame of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and smoke the calumet of peace and good will with all supporters and defenders of the Union and the Constitution of our country. [Cheers.] As the patriot Jackson said, so say we: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved!" [Applause.] Let us again renew our fealty to the Union, and pledge ourselves, one to the other, to cease not in our exertions, and rest not from our labors until the Union as it was, and the Constitution with all its inherent rights, is maintained and defended, with one Union, one Constitution, and one Government on the American continent. [Immense cheering.]

The Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. Thomas C. Fields. Mr. Henry Morford read a poem, entitled, "Democracy and the Nation."

The oration of the day was then delivered by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy:

He said they had met to commemorate the birth of the nation, not as mere partisans, but as Americans, to renew their fidelity to the Constitution and the cause of liberty. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion, the recurrence of the National Anniversary was hailed with joy and pride by the American people. The speaker proceeded to give an interesting history of the rapid growth and strength of the nation. He spoke of the inestimable blessings which were accessible to all. The soil yielded the richest harvests, and the resources and energies of the land were marvelous to contemplate. These results were the fruits of the government which was formed by our forefathers. The object of the founders of the Republic was to make us one people. Congress was formed by a representation of the people upon the basis of compromises, numerical strength and peculiar interests. The Constitution established our nationality and individuality. The perils against which the Father of his Country warned us we are now encountering. They, therefore, met with emotions of sorrow and humiliation. The glory of America has been obscured by the civil war which now rages within her borders. It is the duty of all sections of the Union to sustain it in all its constitutional powers. There is no escape by any one from their obligation. We must look for the motives of the Rebellion beyond the acts of the General Government. The South has vindicated no right by asserting its independence of the Union. The fact that the South had lost its controlling power in the Government was the motive for Rebellion. They are fighting for success that they may be independent of the Union. To this end they have seized the forts and property of the Union within the Southern limits, have defied the authority of the General Government, made war and declared themselves our enemies until we consent to their separation. The naked question is presented to us, will we consent? To do so would be the first step in the entire disintegration of the Union—the prelude to a division, sooner or later, into several governments, if not as many as there are States. No one can look upon the geography of the country which will be left, and permit himself to hope that it could long remain united. Whenever the conflict of sectional interests may arise, the precedent of Secession, being once established, would become the example for further separation without a struggle. And what then? Instead of presenting to the world the accomplished act of a powerful nation demanding and securing from it undisturbed peace and prosperity, we would afford it the spectacle of so many petty sovereignties engaged in defending themselves from each other's encroachments. We would gain the contempt of other nations, and loose all influence or power to resist their aggressions. This is not a war of conquest or subjugation. Such a war under any circumstances would be contrary to the nature and genius of our institutions, which are based upon the right of the people to self-government, and are abhorrent to dominion by force. I would be anti-republican and inhuman. But in the present instance the war is for a definite object. The purpose on the part of the Government in this war should only be to restore the supremacy of the laws and to disarm rebellion. Its duty and authority are plainly written in the Constitution—"to suppress insurrection." If the war should cease to-morrow, the insurgents could not be held as a subjugated people. They would be freemen, amenable, it is true, to the laws for their conduct, but still freemen, possessing all the rights of other citizens of the Republic. The idea of subjugation is hostile to the whole policy upon which the Government should conduct the war. Its measures, while decided, should be with no spirit of conquest or revenge. The citizens of the South, however misled, are our brethren still. The number of them engaged in the Rebellion is too great, the vigor and energy with which it is carried on show too much the sincerity of their feelings in their cause, their temper and courage have been too thoroughly tested to permit us to treat them otherwise. We have, however, a present duty to perform, before which all other considerations must temporarily yield. In the right spirit, while we firmly remonstrate against the invasion of our rights, we will sustain the President in the impending struggle by all the aid in our power to bestow, and our patriotic prayers for his success against the enemies of the Union. The present danger happily past, let us hope that all, Government and people, performing in their respective spheres a line of duty, patriotic and just, may, before another anniversary of this day, see our country again united and happy under the Constitution and republican institutions of our fathers, and made stronger by the end experience of the last two years; putting forever to silence the sneers and mockeries of the monarchists and aristocrats of the world, and cheering the hearts of the friends of freedom everywhere. But if this hope shall not be realized, whatever disaster now or hereafter may befall the arms of the Union, let us not despair of the Republic, but, conscious of right and doing our whole duty to our country, let us ever hold on to the Constitution and the Union, in a spirit of conciliation, and to the hopes of peace, but not by submission to the demands of those who will have peace on no other terms than separation.

The banquet followed.

Here Gov. Seymour being called upon, congratulated the Society of Tammany for nearly, if not quite, having outlived its country.

The toasts were: "The Day we Celebrate;" "Washington;" "The Constitution of the United States;" "The Federal Government;" "The Governor of the State of New-York;" "The City of New-York;" "The Democratic Party;" "The Army of the United States;" "The Navy of the United States;" "Religious Liberty;" "The Press;" "Woman;" "The Tammany Society."

The toast to Religious Liberty, was responded to by ex-Marshal Rynders. The usual toast to the President of the United States was not in the programme. The proceedings lasted till a late hour in the afternoon.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Loyal League of the Twenty-Second Ward celebrated the day in a becoming manner at the Broadway Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh street. The Hall was filled with a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Gen. Kiersted. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hastings. The Declaration of Independence was read by J. C. Dimmick, esq., and Professor R. N. Marsh, of the New-York University, delivered an eloquent oration, in the course of which he vindicated the Constitution as having been framed for the protection of Freedom, and with the expectation of the gradual and ultimate extinction of Slavery. Because we had retained Slavery in its infancy was no reason why in its controlling strength it should be nurtured and encouraged. The orator illustrated his idea in the following manner: You may have the cub of a tiger in your yard, and may make it the pet and plaything of your children, as long as it is only a huge kitten. But when it becomes a tiger full grown you will have to find other methods of dealing with it. The food of a tiger's cub is milk, but the food of a full grown tiger is blood. Now, can you see the wisdom of a man who should attempt to bring up such a brute in his household, on the theory that it always used to drink milk, and he sees no reason why it should not quietly continue to do so.

When the orator had concluded the audience gave him three hearty cheers, after which they listened to several patriotic songs, and adjourned.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.

Wm. Cunningham, a boy, shot with cherry-pits in the back, in Roosevelt street.

Catharine Donovan, shot in her left hand, in Mulberry street, near Bayard.

Aron Fingleston, a boy, shot in the nose, in Baxter street.

John Matthews, a boy, shot himself in the hand, in Mulberry street.

John Kane, a boy, lacerated his hand in a shocking manner, in West Forty-second street.

Gustavus Schlegel, shot in the neck by the bursting of a pistol in his own hand, in Eighth avenue.

Mary Ann Dixon, struck and cut with a bowl on the head, in Duane street.

Wm. Curtesil, accidental shot from a pistol, killing him, at No. 58 Baxter street.

James Fenton, shot in the hand, in Pearl street.

John Kelten, finger broken by stepping on an orange peel, at No. 8 Bowery.

John Duffy, burned in the eyes by powder, in Hamilton street.

Ann Quinn, wounded in the eye by a woman, in Roosevelt street.

Peter Bortan, shot in the hand, in Eighth street, near Tenth avenue.

John Maloy, wounded in the hand by the explosion of a cannon, in Fifth street near Bowery.

Thomas Sullivan, contusion of thigh; run over by a wagon in Bowery near Bayard street.

John Prindie, concussion; kicked by a horse in West street, corner of Morris.

John Griffith, wounded in the hand by the explosion of a pistol shot in Beekman street.

Thomas Bootles, powder burns; in Bowery, corner of Bayard street.

James Fane, gun-shot wound.

Augustus Pendergrass, burnt with powder about the head, hands and face, at No. 39 Park street.

Edwin McCauley, shot in the head at Pier No. 8, N. R.

Thomas Lovelet, killed by the explosion of a cannon; in the Third avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets.

John Hughes, fell out of a fifth story window, at No. 169 Thompson street, and was killed instantly.

Willard Waring, fell out of the third story window, corner of Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue, and died within half an hour.

Mary A. Harney, shot in the neck, in East Thirtieth street.

THE FOURTH IN BROOKLYN.

The Fourth was generally celebrated by the citizens of Brooklyn, and especially by the juveniles. The streets were thronged, and all the public conveyances were filled with passengers going to the country and returning to the city.

The Common Council appropriated $1,000 for fireworks—one-half for the Eastern District, and the other half for the Western District; but the sum was not sufficient to make a large display.

There were no military parades, all the uniformed militia of the city being now absent in Pennsylvania. Several benevolent organizations, however, marched through the streets to the music of bands—among them the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

The City Hall was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and presented quite a handsome appearance. The American colors and city arms occupied the usually prominent positions, while flags of nearly every device were suspended from the bell-tower to the roof, and from thence across Court and Fulton streets.

Flags were also displayed from the Arsenal, the several city armories, engine houses, and other public as well as many private buildings.

Salutes were fired at sunrise from Fort Greene and on the grounds of Union Skating Pond, which were repeated at noon and sundown.

The Long Island Historical Society celebrated the day at the Academy of Music, and the Young Men's Catholic Association enjoyed a picnic at Myrtle avenue Park, where addresses were made by Edwin James and Judge McCunn of New-York.

The exercises at the Academy of Music commenced at 12 o'clock noon. Between 3,000 and 400 persons were in attendance. The Hon. John Greenwood presided.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Farley, and the Declaration of Independence was read by John W. Carrington, esq. Letters excusing their inability to be present were read by John Winslow, esq., from the Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Sumner, Gov. Seymour, Gov. Parker of New-Jersey, Gov. Todd of Ohio, the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Mayor Opdyke, Hiram Barney, and David Dudley Field. The oration of the day was delivered by Greenville T. Jenks, esq., of this city. The Navy-Yard Band was in attendance, and played patriotic airs and operatic gems during intervals. Toward the close the dispatch of Maj.-Gen. Meade was read announcing a substantial victory for the Union army, which created a great deal of enthusiasm, in the midst of which the proceedings terminated.

The most attractive feature of the day was the display of fireworks from Fort Greene Park, under direction of Mr. J. W. Hinfield, which was witnessed by 20,000 persons.

A number of accidents, resulting from the careless use of firearms, resulted during the day and evening. The list of casualties are small, however, as compared with some former anniversaries.

Henry Hammer, gunsmith, residing at No. 117 Court street, mutilated his hand by the discharge of a pistol which he was engaged in repairing.

Lewis Young, residing in Hicks street, near Hamilton avenue, lost the use of one hand by the discharge of a pistol which he was loading.

A boy named Charles Dowd was accidentally shot in the stomach, with a pistol, by another boy named Joseph Welsh. The weapon was loaded with powder and cherry stones. The wound is severe, but is not of a fatal character.

Wm. Fallon, while playing with a pistol, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic streets, sustained a severe wound in the hand by a premature discharge.

John Johnson, aged 6 years, residing in North Second street, near Seventh, was shot in the arm by another boy named James Duffy. Wm. Daley, residing at No. 442 North Fourth street, had a finger blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol. Chancellor Marshall, residing in Fifth street, near South Fourth, had his hand mutilated by the explosion of some powder. Lawrence Carroll, aged 12 years, residing at No. 28 North Fifth street, had one of his hands terribly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol.

John Addison, residing at No. 181 Walker street, lost a finger by the premature discharge of a pistol.

A young lady named Conroy, residing in Lafferts street, near Franklin avenue, was shot through the hand, causing a dreadful mutilation, while standing near a window in her own residence. The shot was fired from a musket by some person in the street.

There were several fires during the day and night caused by crackers, but the damage in all cases was slight. An alarm in the Fifth District originated from the burning of an awning at the foot of Bridge street. In answering the alarm Hose Carriage No. 8 ran over a man named Michael Cochran, injuring his leg severely. There were a few other alarms, but no damage resulted.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the Fourth the Loyal League of the Nineteenth Ward held a celebration festival in Bedford avenue, near the fountain. It was largely attended, and as the darkness grew on the houses in the vicinity were illuminated with Union lanterns, making a most magnificent display. Ambrose Snow, esq., presided, and prominent men of all party belongings were included in the list of Vice-Presidents. Hon. Geo. H. Fisher read the Declaration, and the music for the occasion was furnished by the Navy-Yard Band. The speakers were Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, R. H. Huntley, esq., Rev. J. McClellan Holmes, S. E. Church and Samuel Hotaling, esqs. They all made brief and spirited addresses, rising with much enthusiasm upon the Proclamation of the President, the inspiriting news just received, and the glorious aspect of the war on the 87th anniversary of our Independence. The audience numbered several thousands, and the display of pyrotechnics alone put an end to the speaking, by drowning the voice of the speakers. The whole affair was an ovation to liberty in every way worthy of the organization under whose auspices it was gotten up.

The patriotism of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was out in full force on our national anniversary. The display of bunting was never so general on any previous occasion. From every church, engine-house, liberty-pole, and private residence, the star-spangled banner floated to the breeze. At sunrise, noon, and sunset, salutes were fired, the bells of all the churches rung, and every possible demonstration made to evidence the determination of all classes to show their intense devotion to the object of the war and the restoration of our institutions.

The accidents were happily few. Chancellor Marshall, aged 16, residing in Fifth street, near South Fourth street, had his hand badly hurt by a premature discharge of a gun; Lawrence Carroll, of No. 28 North Fifth street, 12 years old, was shot through the hand by a pistol, while loading it; John Johnson, a lad living in North Second street, near Seventh street, was shot through the right arm by another boy aged 16; a lad of 13, name not ascertained, shot off his own finger in South First street, near Fourth street; in Fifth street a little girl had her clothes burned off and herself somewhat injured by a pack of crackers, accidentally thrown into her lap. No serious accident is known to have occurred.

A display of fireworks was given at the Union Base Ball Ground, in Brooklyn (E. D.) The music of the evening was supplied by Grul's Cornet Band. The pyrotechnic department was under charge of H. Hadfield, the manufacturer, of East Williamsburgh. The pieces were very successful and witnessed by about 40,000 people. No accident occurred.

Passengers Sailed

In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool—Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. L. T. Ballow, two children, and servant; S. Lovee, R. C. Rathbone, wife and two children; Miss M. L. Bleecker, E. H. McAdam and wife, Capt. Athin and wife, A. M. Barrow, D. W. Blake, wife and infant, Oscar Cohen, Adergwann, Rev. P. Conway, J. M. Hanitson, Rev. John Potts and wife, P. Stanton, M. Morris, J. L. Burleigh, Rev. George Craw, D. Marley, A. F. Senstadt, E. E. Christianson, Lupman Tophts, Rev. J. T. Ryan, Samuel Moore, T. Boster, F. T. Bole, E. R. Lewis, F. Ebner, James Lowe, Rev. E. Levin and brother, Francis Geo. Tennants, Vital Les Peyrolino, B. Fecard, Miss Crowe, Philadelphia; P. L. Rogers, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen and Southampton—Mr. E. Caron, New-York; G. H. Biohm, L. F. Biohm, Lagusayra; Miss H. Overmann, New-York; Marcus Raj