DESIGNS FOR THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Forty-nine persons have sent in designs for the new building about to be erected in the City Hall Park for the use of the New-York Post-Office and the United States Courts. The Commission appointed by the Government to decide upon the merits of these designs has placed them on view in the room of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, and has issued a limited number of invitations to the public to examine them during the last three days of the present week. Mr. Postmaster Kelly, the Secretary of the Commission, has taken great pains to have all the designs well placed for being seen. The room is convenient of access, well lighted, and large enough to permit one elevation and one plan out of each set of designs to be hung on the walls at a convenient hight. No one can have anything to complain of at this stage of the proceedings who has complied with the printed directions published by the Commission. Those only have been rejected whose vanity has led them to insist upon publicity, trusting to force their work upon the public notice at the point of a name. One case of this kind, of which the ludicrous exaggeration of self-love, ignorance, and conceit afforded no little amusement to those who were reluctantly allowed a furtive glance, was quietly but decidedly removed from all participation in the competition, and thus, by the individual's own act, we are assured that at least one incompetent has been prevented from inflicting his work upon a public that has been no light sufferer at his hands. In one other instance, a good-natured tolerance allowed an infraction of the rule, not as serious as that to which we have just alluded, to pass without other notice than refusing any one of the drawings a place on the wall, but they were permitted to lie upon the table, while the amiable author, the versatile and accomplished Count Johannes, expatiated with enthusiasm upon their merits to a constantly renewed circle of amused if not instructed listeners.

On the whole, the response to the invitation of the Committee has produced pretty much such a result as might have been looked for. In common, we believe, with every intelligent citizen, who had given the matter any serious thought, we lifted up our voice against the action of these gentlemen in resorting, in the face of a hundred failures, to the old system of competition. We warned them that the result must be disastrous, if for no other reason than because our best architects had become convinced that the system is equally against their own interests and those of the public, and had determined, officially, to have nothing to do with the matter. The American Institute of Architects, a body including every man of talent in the profession of architecture in New-York, and rapidly drawing into communion with its broad progressive, and scholarly spirit, the young men of ability in all our chief cities—this body, several of whose members are men whose talents would be respected anywhere in the world, made suggestions to the Committee of terms which, in their judgment, would bring out all the architectural skill in the community to assist them in securing a good building. These suggestions were the result of much discussion, and embodied the best wisdom that the Institute individually and collectively had to offer. Nothing could have been more dignified, more modest, more respectful than the terms of the letter written in response to the official inquiries of the Commission. It was written in good faith, and with a large hope that the Committee would pay some deference to the opinions of those whose position in the community made them, at least, worthy of consideration. But so little weight did those opinions carry that we believe no reply of any kind was ever returned to the letter of the Institute.

This contempt on the part of the Committee for the Institute of Architects was the less reasonable inasmuch as that Committee includes not a single name identified in any way with a knowledge or love of Architecture. There is no scholar among them, no artist among them. Yet nothing but profound ignorance of their duties could have made it possible for these gentlemen to have quietly laid on the table, or thrown under it, a series of suggestions for securing a practical and well-designed public building of the first importance, made by an association of practical and accomplished architects. But they did reject it, and their own plan has resulted just as might have been expected. It has done nothing to develop the talent of the community, to bring out the best work that can be produced in the present stage of our culture; but it has succeeded bravely in encouraging the weakest members of the profession to aid their weakness, and in giving to second-rate and third-rate men a chance to obtain distinctions, and perhaps employment, that they could never have obtained in any rivalry with their superiors.

Here, then, are fifty-two designs; or, at least, if designs be too strong a word, fifty-two drawings, out of which one is pretty sure to be chosen and carried into execution by some contractor, who is even now, perhaps, pondering the price of building materials, and meditating sadly upon the eight-hour law. One, we shall have; and it may not be a surprise to our readers to hear that "the pet design," as it is affectionately termed, is already pointed out with an assurance that does credit to the unassisted human reason. Already does the lucky architect, serenely radiant, with a large bouquet in his button-hole, snatched from the *épergne* in the room where "the spread" continually refreshes the weary examiners of so much talent and ingenuity as are displayed on these walls—already does this lucky gentleman, with a fan in his hand like the little Jap at the Academy, walk, not to say strut, about the room, and seem to cry "All Right." Perhaps we may be. We are not sure. Thank heaven, public taste changes; it grows purer, and larger, and corrects its past errors. This Committee may carry out the design to which the finger of expectation already points, or any other one of these fifty-odd deplorable inventions. But Art is long, and what man has built the hand of man can destroy. We, who have seen Broadway change three times in the course of half a life-time, will not despair because another bad building is to be added to those that already ridicule our boasted culture. Let it go up. Ill-placed, ill-planted, designed not in accordance with the laws of beauty or fitness, but to please a formless, ignorant public taste, it will remain an object of indifference to the mass of our citizens, a pleasure to a smaller number, and an eye-sore to all cultivated and right-feeling people, until the general public shall have reached that stage, as reach it it will, when with common consent it shall be tumbled down and carted away.

This time will come. Aye, but it cannot but grieve the judicious to know, as they do most surely know, that there was no need of trying so costly and painful an experiment. We have a few men here whose works all the public know—honorable, enduring works—who could have given us a building whose mere possession would have added a splendor to the name of our city. We say this in no spirit of clique, for if we were to name these men everybody would at once acknowledge that we speak plain truth. We do not name them because we will avoid even the suspicion of favoritism. But we cannot leave this subject without asserting in the strongest terms that this competition in no way represents the architects of this city, much less of this country. They are in no way responsible for this miserable result, or for the discreditable one that is now only a question of time. For that the public may blame the Commission, and we trust they will do it with no doubtful voice.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CONNECTICUT.

The annual city election occurred in Norwich Monday, and resulted, as usual, in a Republican victory. The vote polled was largely in excess of that last year. The Hon. Lorenzo Blackstone, the present popular and efficient Mayor, was reelected.

MAINE.

An election was held in Maine on Tuesday, the issue being the new liquor law amendments. They are ratified by a large majority of the votes thrown; but the vote is small—probably not over 25,000 or 30,000 in the State. If there are 30,000 votes thrown, about 25,000 are in favor to 5,000 against the amendment, according to the votes already returned.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Judicial election on Monday passed over very quietly throughout the State. The Republican candidates were generally successful, and no irregular candidate elected so far as heard from, except Judge Wilcox of the Twenty-eighth Circuit. The indications are that Judge Walker of the Third Grand Division has been beaten by Charles Emerson, the Republican candidate, but the returns are as yet incomplete. Only 1,068 votes were polled in Chicago, and all but two of those were for the Republican nominee and present incumbent, Judge Williams. The election of W. M. Taylor as Clerk of the Superior Court for the Third Grand Division is also certain, as the counties embraced in it are strongly Republican. The Democracy of Cairo voted for a negro for Judge of the Circuit Court, having no other candidate in the field.

THE WASHINGTON CHARTER ELECTION.

The complete returns of the election in Washington, D. C., held on Monday, are published in the papers of that city of Wednesday. The vote for Collector (the principal office) was as follows:

Wards.	Hall, Rep.	McNerhany, Con.	Wilkett, Ind.	Wards.	Hall, Rep.	McNerhany, Con.	Wilkett, Ind.
I	1,619	771	16	VI	786	662	—
II	1,262	582	—	VII	1,431	779	22
III	944	505	6				
IV	1,229	1,211	13	Total	8,218	5,201	119
V	947	691	62				

Republican majority, 2,898. The Common Council stands—Republicans, 16; Conservatives, 5.

POLITICAL.

KANSAS.

PREPONDERANCE OF WHITE BLOOD MAKES THE VOTER—IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE BREWER.

J. H. Morres, a respectable citizen of Leavenworth, at the late election in Kansas offered his vote, and was refused on the ground of color, having one-fourth of negro blood in his veins. He sued the Judges of Election, and on Tuesday the case was decided by Judge Brewer of the 1st District Court. The facts were agreed upon by the counsel for the parties, and the important questions elaborately argued by Judge Sears and Judge Gambell for the plaintiff, and Judge McDowell for the defendants. The case was made a test one, and brought solely to obtain the judgment of the Court. No damages were sought by the plaintiff. The following is the decision of Judge Brewer:

The question presented is this: Is a man possessed of less than one-half negro blood a "white male person," as described in Sec. 1, Art. V, of the State Constitution? By common consent since the adoption of this Constitution he has been deemed excluded from the provisions of that section. Nowhere within the State has he, to my knowledge, been allowed to vote. Still, the question has never been the subject of judicial decision in our courts, and is entitled to examination in the light of authority and reason. Whenever a Legislature copies a law from the statute-book of a sister State, it is a settled rule that it adopts that construction which the law has received in the courts of the State from which it was taken. Thus, if the question of suffrage were settled by legislative enactment, and our Legislature had copied the statute of Ohio in reference thereto, the courts would feel constrained to give to that statute here the same construction which it had previously received in Ohio. The reason is obvious; for if the Legislature intended otherwise it would not use language which has already received such settled meaning. This principle applies with equal force to a constitutional provision. For if the convention, copying from the Constitution of a sister State, did not intend to adopt the there settled meaning of certain phrases or sections, it would use other terms and different language. The Wyandott Constitutional Convention, by a resolution carried in that body, proposed to model the Constitution of Kansas from that of Ohio. Wherever it did copy, according to the principle above stated, it adopted the settled meanings, the phrase or section it had received in Ohio. The Constitution of Ohio of 1802, in reference to suffrage, used the term "white male inhabitants." By repeated decisions it was held that he who had less than one-half negro blood was white within the meaning of that clause. Commenting on this question, the Supreme Court of Ohio says: "There was probably no word in the Constitution of 1802, the meaning of which had been more fully and authoritatively settled by judicial construction than the word "white" as connected with the exercise of the elective franchise. The Convention in that State which framed the Constitution of 1851, using in the suffrage section the term "white male citizen," was held by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in the last cited case to have adopted the construction given to the term "white male inhabitant" in the Constitution of 1802. Under each of those Constitutions, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the plaintiff would be entitled to vote. Modeling their Constitution from that of Ohio, copying this descriptive term "white male" into the suffrage section, did not the people of Kansas adopt the settled construction this term had received in the State from which they took it? Indeed, when a proposition was offered in the Convention, in view of these very Ohio decisions that "no negro or mulatto shall be entitled to vote at any election," it was voted down by a vote of 28 to 16, those arguing against the resolution saying that they approved the Ohio decisions. Again, were there no decisions, and this an entirely new question, how would the case stand? Either the term would exclude all in whom was any trace of negro blood, or it would exclude only those in whom negro blood preponderated. Arbitrary rules of classification have been laid down, I know, such as one-sixteenth or one-eighth of negro blood. But why one with a shade less than one-eighth of negro blood should be considered of the white race, and one with a shade more than one-eighth not of that race, can be accounted for only on the felt necessity of having some fixed line of demarkation. There is no principle in such classification. It is simply arbitrary. Many reasons, and reasons of great force, may be adduced in favor of either of the two classifications I have suggested above. I have not time to examine these reasons at any length, nor is it perhaps necessary that I should, as the importance of the question will doubtless take the case to the Supreme Court, whose decision will place the matter finally at rest. I will simply state one or two considerations which, aside from the authorities cited, influence my decision. First, The theory of our Government is universal suffrage. Any limitations on that which our history shows have been concessions to the prejudices or fears which at the time swayed the community. That construction which best consists with the theory of the Government should be accepted. Secondly, It is more humane and just. Courts may not make law to satisfy their ideas of justice and humanity. They may not lead the people as legislators and framers of constitutions can. They must take the law as they find it, and enforce it. Still, taking the law as they find it, they will not believe the people have decided in favor of injustice and wrong unless they have plainly said so. *Thirdly.* The words are used in reference to race and not to color. No one would claim that a full-blooded negro, however white his complexion, was entitled to vote, nor, on the other hand, that a pure-blooded Caucasian, however swarthy his skin, was debarred the elective franchise. And we know from our own observations, as a frequent fact, paradoxical as the statement is, that many a black man is whiter than some white men. Indeed, almost the universal construction of the Courts applies this term to race, and not to color. The term refers to the race as distinguished from the black race, the Caucasian as distinguished from the negro. Now, when the question is to which of two races one belongs who has the blood of each, does he not properly belong to that whose blood preponderates in him? Reverse the picture. Were "black males" by law entitled to certain privileges, would it for a moment be claimed that only they who had unmixed negro blood were thus entitled? Were the same issue presented as between the American and the German, would even a question be raised? Again, the term used is not a term of limitation, to be strictly construed, but one of description, to be literally construed. All who are by any fair, reasonable intendment included within that term should be allowed the elective franchise. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the plaintiff's vote was improperly rejected. That an action of this kind may be maintained is settled of ancient and sound law. As by consent only nominal damages are to be recovered, judgment will be entered for one cent.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. HARRIMAN—THE ADDRESS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—Gov. Harriman was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature. It is a somewhat lengthy document, and devoted mainly to the discussion of State topics. The various institutions of the State are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The financial condition of the State, as represented by Gov. Smyth's valedictory, is highly gratifying. The receipts of the State Treasury for the year ending June 1, 1867, were $3,065,823 84; the disbursements for the year amounted to $3,068,399 36; cash in the treasury June 1, 1867, $55,424 48; the total debt of the State on the first instant was $6,747,756 93; the reduction in the debt the past year amounts to $234,313 18; the total expenditure of New-Hampshire for war purposes amounts to $6,622,678; there has been reimbursed to the State by the General Government for war expenses, $897,122. Of National affairs, Gov. Harriman says: "Since the close of the last Legislature, the great work of restoration has proceeded with varying fortune. It has been stimulated by Congressional enactments, and retarded by Executive folly. It has halted as justice hesitated, and advanced as the right prevailed. Malign counsel North and South has impeded the work. The utterance of loyalty in Congress and out of Congress by the press and in the elections, has pressed it forward. Delay has been followed by action; supineness by energy; uncertainty by security. The Gordian knot has at last been cut. At Appomattox Court-House more than two years ago the head and front of the Rebellion bowed low to the terms of the conqueror. Two years of delay, indecision, and crime had well nigh robbed us of the fruits of that victory. The rightful authority has at last presented its ultimatum. The Executive cannot, the Judiciary will not, the South dare not, evade its requirements. The result is full of promise for the early pacification of the country."

■ UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening, and Charles S. Spencer, esq., presided. A Special Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the differences existing in the Republican Association of the VIth Assembly District, in their report requested the rescinding of the resolutions passed at a previous meeting expelling W. C. Hanna and James Winterbottom from the Association and from the General Committee; while the minority report of the Special Committee demanded a vote of censure on these gentlemen for having at the last Charter election voted for Democrats, and aided the Democratic ticket generally in their district. The amendment to the minority report, asking that the Republican Association in the VIth Assembly District be reorganized, was put to the meeting, when an amendment to the amendment, demanding a scrutiny of the rolls of the Association, and the erasure therefrom of the names of Copperheads, was moved and seconded. A discussion of three hours' duration ensued, during which the Chairman was obliged to read the entire testimony taken at the investigation by the Committee. Ultimately the amendment to the minority report was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to reorganize the Union Republican Association of the VIth Assembly District, and that said Committee make an enrollment of the Republican Union electors of said district, and give two days notice in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of the time and place of the enrollment. That each elector before his enrollment shall give satisfactory proof to the Committee of his fidelity to the principles and measures of the Republican Union party, his place of residence, and his right to vote in said district, and shall personally subscribe his name to a pledge to the effect that he will support the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican Union State Convention held at Syracuse in 1866, and that he supported the entire Union State ticket nominated by the same Convention, and that he will support the principles, candidates, and measures of the said party so long as he remains a member of said Association. That after said enrollment said Committee shall give two days' notice in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of the time and place of holding an election of officers for said Association and delegates to the General Committee by the electors enrolled as aforesaid, and shall preside and act as inspectors of such election and certify the result and shall report their proceedings to the General Committee. The Association thus formed shall be the Republican Association for the VIth Assembly District, and the existing Association in said district is hereby dissolved."

MEXICO.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF QUERETARO—MAXIMILIAN TREATED AS A PRISONER OF WAR—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE LIBERALS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—San Luis Potosi dates to the 17th, and Monterey to the 26th ult. have been received by your Matamoros correspondent on the 30th. The report of Miramon's capture is confirmed. Mendez, however, was not in Queretaro, and cannot be found.

More than 200 subalterns were taken prisoners. None of them were executed. The execution of the ninemost prominent officers is considered only a question of time.

Escobedo issued an order, on the 5th ult., that all officers of the Imperial army who did not surrender within 24 hours would be shot on identification, and all persons concealing them would be tried in conformity with the laws.

Another order states that all soldiers and citizens committing theft or violence would be shot on the spot.

A third order is addressed to his soldiers. It congratulates them warmly, and is exceedingly bitter on the invaders, Napoleon, Frenchmen, and traitors. It hints that the confiscation policy of the Juarez Government will be carried out.

Your Monterey correspondent states the number of prisoners captured to be 4,500, among them eight generals of division.

Maximilian looks well. He would start for San Luis soon. He will be treated as a prisoner of war, and will probably be conveyed by Juarez to the capital in the 19th. Ten thousand Liberal troops left Queretaro for the capital on the 18th.

Juarez and his Ministers have already had a conference in reference to the disposition of Maximilian, but the conclusion arrived at is still unknown here.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A NEW ISLAND DISCOVERED IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—It is reported that a new island has been discovered in the North Pacific Ocean, between 50° West longitude and 40° 30' North latitude, twenty miles long. It is exactly in the track of vessels bound to this port from China and Japan. On the late return voyage of the steamship Colorado, she passed near the locality of the new island.

Fogs and misty weather prevail in that section of the Pacific. It is supposed that many missing vessels have been wrecked there.

The discovery is considered of sufficient importance to justify the Government in dispatching a vessel to locate the exact position of the island. A company has been organized to survey the island, and they will send vessels this week to examine and take possession of it.

RETURN OF A WRECKING EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The schooner Caroline Mills has returned from an unsuccessful wrecking expedition to the bark Lafielle, lost on Wake Island in March, 1866.

The Caroline Mills also visited Sibella Island, and discovered the wreck of the ship Canton, which left Salka in 1816, and was never afterward heard from. Portions of the wreck are in a perfect state of preservation. A piece of armor and a shield, with the coat of arms of the East India Company and of England fastened thereon, was found on the wreck, and brought back.

CANADA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

QUEBEC, C. E., June 6.—A review of all the troops in the garrison took place to-day. The 1st battalion, Rifle Brigade, is to be employed to work on the fortifications at Point Levi.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—THE OLD BOARD RE-ELECTED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, took place in this city to-day. About 50 persons were in attendance, representing 24,500 shares of stock. The President on taking the chair, made a brief speech, giving the reasons for the course pursued by the present management. During the year 1867, 77 locomotives, 1,900 freight cars and 100 other cars were added to the equipment; the road at an expense of $8,500,000. Two millions of dollars have been expended in building side tracks. He was convinced that the road had been as honestly managed and with as great ability as any other road in the country. The ticket supported by the old management received 233,500 votes; opposition, 124,000. On counting the votes it was found that 100,000 of votes were on shares transferred within the last 30 days, and, under the charter, this could not be allowed. About 90,000 of these votes were for the Opposition, and 10,000 for the regular ticket. Throwing these out, the vote stood: Regular ticket, 200,000; Opposition, 34,410. A resolution approving the course of the present management during the past year was adopted. The meeting was orderly, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the result.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—A delegation of 27 persons from the leading men of the New-England States, including Gov. Washburn and Mayor Stevens of Portland, Me., Gov. Dillingham, ex-Gov. Smith, Judge Boland and the Hon. W. C. Smith of Vermont, who are interested in a projected railroad from Portland, connecting at Montpelier with the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg line, arrived here in a special train at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They came to see what connections could be made from Oswego to the Niagara River, and also the water connections to the West. A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms, and the project fully discussed. It is proposed to make such connections as will form an all-rail route from Portland to the West. The delegation was entertained by the Common Council and Board of Trade, and left here on their return at 6 o'clock.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—*The Republican* has a special dispatch from St. Joseph which says: "A report is current that T. C. Durant, late Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, has served an injunction against the further construction of the track of that road, and extensive complications are likely to grow out of the removal of Mr. Durant.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Acting Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a report from the Government Commissioners upon the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, giving the result of their examination of the eighth section of 25 miles of said road, extending from the 185th to the 210th mile-post, west from the initial point on the line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri. The report shows that of the 25 miles 19.94 miles is on a straight line; and that upon the curved line the minimum radius of curvature is 1,146 feet. The grade is level for 188 miles, for 16 miles from 0 to 20 feet, and on the remainder of the section from 20 to 60 feet to the mile. The embankments for the road-bed are 13 feet in width at the top, and the excavations 15 feet in width at the bottom. There are two bridges upon the section—75 and 200 feet long, respectively—supported by trestles 20 feet apart from center to center, resting on stone foundations. The rolling stock now in use is reported as 25 locomotives, 14 passenger-coaches, with 7 baggage and express-cars; also, 409 box, flat, and other cars. The Commissioners conclude their report by stating that said section of the road is ready; and recommend its acceptance by the Government.

THE MINERALS OF TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Being a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, I take the liberty of requesting of you a little information. As you will discover, I live in the extreme eastern County of Tennessee. Within this and the counties of the adjacent States of North Carolina and Virginia minerals and mineral ores exist in great abundance. In this County iron of a good quality has been manufactured rather extensively for fifty years in old fashioned bloomeries or forges. There are, however, many other ores here beside those of iron, the composition of which no one here has any scientific knowledge. Travelers passing through this region, who profess a knowledge of mineralogy, inform us that we have in many places very good surface indications of copper, gold, lead, zinc, silver, &c., &c. I can find and frequently have in my possession very fine looking specimens of mineral ores of some kind, but I cannot test them, and there is no person in this part of the country who can test them. I do not doubt but that I am surrounded by minerals of immense value, but the want of a knowledge of mineralogy prevents me from knowing it. I wish to know where I can send my mineral ores, in order to have them properly tested. We have been greatly annoyed here by impostors, who professed to know everything about minerals, but who, in reality, knew nothing. I wish also to know which are the best practical works on the subject of mineralogy, and the best newspapers on the same subject. I am acquainted with many favorable locations for minerals, and as I am a man of limited means, I would like to go into a company with men who could furnish a working capital, and who could test and make explorations. Having a thorough knowledge of the country here, I could, for my part find the locations and make leases. Be so kind as to refer me to some men, or a company, with whom I could form a copartnership in mining. This is a rough mountainous country, and, as I believe, the home of minerals of many kinds and which exist in great abundance. Respectfully,

H. P. MURPHEY.

Taylorsville, Johnson County, Tenn., May 31, 1867.

FARO PLAYERS ARRESTED.

Late last evening a visit was made by the Fifteenth Precinct Police upon the gambling establishment at No. 67 East Twelfth-st, and a quantity of faro-bank checks and $231 75 in money were seized. Fifteen persons were arrested, of whom only the dealers, Richard Shillon, Chester Brown, and John Wilson, were held to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court.

SUIT AGAINST A PHYSICIAN FOR ABORTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 6.—A suit for $10,000 damages has been commenced against Dr. Stephen M. Pomeroy, a practicing physician of this city, for procuring an abortion on a married woman of Northampton.

DISASTERS.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

A MANUFACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA ENTIRELY DEMOLISHED—FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The boiler in the establishment of Geasey & Ward, Sash and Cabinet-Makers at No. 1,012 Sansom-st., exploded at 6 o'clock this afternoon, demolishing the building. The boiler had been complained of as not being in good order. At 4 p. m. the mill was stopped to pack the engine piston. Hands were lying around idle, and some had gone home when the explosion occurred. The building was entirely demolished, and considerable damage done to neighboring houses by flying fragments. As soon as possible the work of getting out the dead commenced. Thirteen persons have been dug out, six of whom were dead, and two who were alive when taken out expired shortly afterward. Five are at the hospital badly wounded. The upper part of the building was occupied by Miller & Reeder, Calico Print Engravers. Reeder is believed to be buried in the ruins, as his partner left him in the building shortly before the explosion. It is thought there are twelve others buried in the ruins.

The following persons were rescued alive, but much injured: F. M. Jenkins, engineer; John Gearmain, fireman; Joseph Todd, George Clark, and John Croslock. It is now certain that twenty-five men were in the building, so that twelve remain under the ruins. The bodies of the dead are much mutilated, and cannot be recognized.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE—NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The building was what is known as the Sansom-st. Steam Saw-Mill, on Sansom-st., above Tenth. It was reduced to a heap of ruins, burying from 30 to 35 work men. The engine was newly packed this afternoon and in about five minutes after the explosion occurred. The engineer had started the engine and turned the water on to supply the boiler. The building was a three-story brick. There were two boilers used to propel the machinery, only one of them exploded. It was split from one end to the other. The building was occupied by Geassy & Ward, sawyers and turners, and Miller & Reeder, engravers of rollers. Both these gentlemen were buried in the ruins. Messrs. Geassy & Ward had been upstairs in the mill, and a few moments before the disaster Mr. Ward went into the office, and escaped. His partner went into the cellar, and was killed. The scene was appalling in the greatest degree. Amid all this destruction of matter and combustible material, smoke was seen curling out from the top of the pile. A forge used by Miller & Reede had fired the rubbish. The firemen labored with herculean strength to rescue the unfortunates, and one or two were got out. But the flames increased fearfully, and nothing could be done to save the burned and half-stifled men. In a short time the entire pile of rubbish with its twenty-five or thirty bodies was one mass of flames. A mangled mass of headless trunks, without arms or legs, were got out during the evening.

The following is a list of the killed: Harry Meally, aged 35 years, married; —— Drehr, trunk of body, both hands, and one leg; Deitrich Endress, Jacob Hoylemon, married; Henry Haddock, aged 40 years, married, dead.

The following cannot be recognized: A trunk without head and both legs off; a body with scalded legs and side, supposed to be that of Gottlieb Scheverzer, married; body, no arms; body of large man, a German. The missing are as follows: Phillip Langer, aged 21 years; James Smith, Messrs. Miller and Reeder, Mr. Geassy, August Lenge, Wm. R. Holloway, aged 26 years, married; Samuel Darling, aged 23 years, married.

The injured are Thomas W. Jenkins, engineer, aged 35 years; James Todd, 32 years, married, most shockingly burned; Geo. W. Clarke, aged 30 years, single; John Cresback, 30 years old, severely injured; Alexander Bernard of the Perseverance Hose Company was severely injured by the falling of part of the rubbish while assisting in recovering the bodies; William Meyers of the Washington Hose Company received pretty severe injuries by a falling wall; Bernard Hely of the Columbia Engine Company was badly hurt by a part of the wall falling.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FLEETWING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

QUEBEC, C. E., June 6.—The ship Fleetwing went ashore on Little Matine yesterday, and will be a total wreck.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, as a Fifth-ave. stage was on the way down, the pole of the vehicle snapped and frightened the horses, causing them to start off at the top of their speed. The stage was crowded with ladies, one of whom attempted to jump to the ground but was prevented by Mr. Robert Duff, who had vainly essayed to seize the horses by the head. The lady, however, managed to extricate herself from the grasp of her protector, and fell to the ground. She was taken to a drug store near the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., and properly attended to. Before the frightened animals were stopped, although they had brought the stage in collision with a dozen vehicles, no less than four ladies were thrown to the ground and more or less bruised. None, however, were badly injured.

ANOTHER KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

Elizabeth Catron, living in the family of Joel Baker, in East Chester, N. Y., was severely burned on Wednesday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she was handling. The contents were scattered over her clothing, and before assistance reached her, she was severely burned.

BOY THROWN AND KILLED.

Benjamin Wyman, a boy, while riding on horseback through Madison-ave. last evening, when near Seventy-third-st. was thrown by the animal. His foot catching in the stirrup he was dragged some distance. He died shortly after admission to a hospital.

FIRES.

IN WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.

At 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday, at a fire in Mr. Ellis Gotthold's rectifying distillery, at No. 344 West Thirty-seventh-st., caused by spontaneous combustion, the proprietor, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was severely burned about the neck and hands. The building and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $800. Not insured.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

IN WHITESBORO, N. Y.

UTICA, June 6.—A large and destructive fire occurred early this morning at Whitesboro, about four miles from this city. The White House, an adjoining store, livery stable, and store-house were totally destroyed. The loss will hardly fall short of $30,000, which is insured for about two-thirds of that amount. The hotel destroyed was the property of Col. J. J. Gray; the store belonged to Gray & Co., and the livery stable to A. B. Smith. The store-house was connected with the store of Gray & Co.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION PARTY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., June. 6.—The Congress excursion party left Lawrence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after riding over the town and seeing all the notable places. Subsequently they dined at Topeka, spent an hour or two at Fort Riley, and arrived here last evening, where they took supper and spent last night. A considerable number of prominent citizens of Kansas have joined the party, including Gov. Crawford and some State officers, Gen. Deitzler, Col. Ross, Congressman Clark, several Judges and others. The party will leave here this morning for the end of the track, and thence to Fort Harper, six miles. They will be conveyed in coaches. A public meeting in honor of the excursion was held at Lawrence the night before last, at which several hundred citizens were present. Speeches were made by Representatives Niblack of Indiana; Hubbard of West Virginia; Van Wyck of New-York; Henderson of Pennsylvania, and Newcomb and Branscomb of Missouri; Judge Smith of Kansas, and others; after which a hop was given. Everything passed off delightfully. The weather was charming. No accident occurred.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company is being held at the Weddell House, in this city, at which there is a very full attendance. A thorough examination is being made of the condition of the Company, and the best of feeling prevails. Important action will be taken upon many matters connected with the welfare of the Company, and efficient measures adopted for the prosecution of its business. The Executive Committee has made full reports, which are being considered by the Trustees this afternoon.

Arrangements have been definitely settled by the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company to start the People's Dispatch on the 18th inst. This will connect Boston and New-York with all the Western cities.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—The jury in the case of Prather, Wadsworth & Co. of Pithole, Penn., against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to recover $10,000 damages for money obtained by a swindler on a dispatch forwarded by the Western Union and United States Telegraph Companies, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, allowing them $11,271 66. The Court, Judge Davis presiding, ordered the plaintiffs to recover 2½ per cent on the verdict, as extra allowance. A stay of proceedings has been granted, and exceptions are to be filed.

INDIANA ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The Indiana Eclectic Medical Association closed its annual session last night with a banquet. The attendance was very general, and the work of the Convention was interesting and instructive to the members. Numerous valuable papers were read, and treatment on difficult cases explained. A memorial to Congress was adopted, asking that the graduates of all medical colleges be placed on an equal basis, allowing all to compete under equal examination for places in the army and navy.

THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 6.—The Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery met at Sharpsburg yesterday. September 17, 1867, was fixed as the day for the dedication of the Cemetery and ex-Governor A. G. Curtin of Pennsylvania was elected orator for the occasion.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 o'clock p. m., the President, William E. Dodge, in the chair. Messrs. James R. Smith, James Hoy, Charles E. Lawrence, F. Longchamp, and H. K. Southwick were elected members. Mr. Wm. H. Guion was elected Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, in place of E. R. Winthrop, resigned. A motion to change the hours of meeting from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock was lost, after considerable discussion. The subject of our docks and piers was brought up through a communication from the City Chamberlain, stating that the rents for the docks had not been paid, because the city had not kept them in repair, a work for which there had been no appropriation by the Legislature. The opinion of the Chamber upon the sale by the city of the docks and piers was requested. Resolutions were adopted giving the use of the rooms of the Chamber for a meeting of merchants to discuss this subject, and appointing a committee to cooperate with the Sinking Fund Commissioners in the matter. Col. Shepherd, W. H. Fogg, C. H. Russell, together with the President and Secretary, were appointed the committee, and the Chamber adjourned.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Brevet Col. C. C. Gilbert, 28th Infantry, leave extended 40 days; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kindall, assigned to the Department of the Dakota; Brevet Col. P. F. Swann, 25th Infantry, granted sick leave for 60 days; Major W. A. Cutler, 37th Infantry, assigned to duty under the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina; Brevet Major Theodore Edson, Ordnance Department, assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; Brevet Major R. M. Hill, Ordnance Department, ordered to Washington Arsenal; Brevet Major J. A. Kriss, Ordnance Department, to Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh; Brevet Capt. C. Cobely, Ordnance Department, to Rock Island Arsenal, and First Lieut. J. G. Butler, to duty at Leavenworth; Additional Paymaster James H. Young, has been mustered out of the service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Paymaster G. D. F. Barton, ordered to duty on board the naval apprentice ship Portsmouth. Paymaster F. H. Swann has been detached from the Frolic on the reporting of his relief.

Passed Paymaster Geo. H. Griffing and ordered to return to the United States, and settle accounts. Acting First Assistant Engineer C. W. Cook, ordered to take passage in the Guerriere for duty on the Shamokin. Boatswain Robert Dixon, detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Guerriere. Acting Boatswain W. D. Allen, detached from the Guerriere and ordered to the Gettysburg.

The steamship Onward, Acting Volunteer-Lieut. Girard, Commander, now fitting out at the Navy-Yard, New-York, has been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong with supplies for the Asiatic squadron.

THE WEATHER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1867.

Day.	Hour.	Therm'r.	Barom'r.	Wind.
June 6	7	71°	30.33	South-west.
	12	87°	30.29	South-west by south.
	3	87°	30.27	South-west by south.
	6	83°	30.31	South-west by south.

REMARKS.—A fine day. Thermometer was l