

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

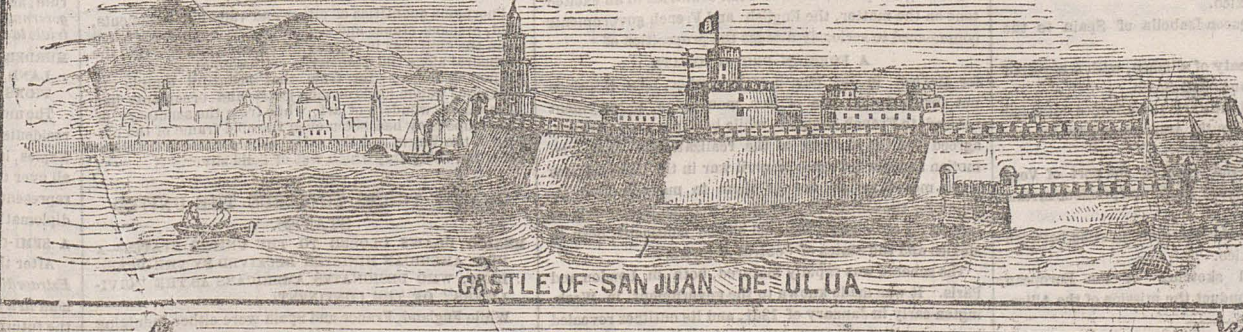
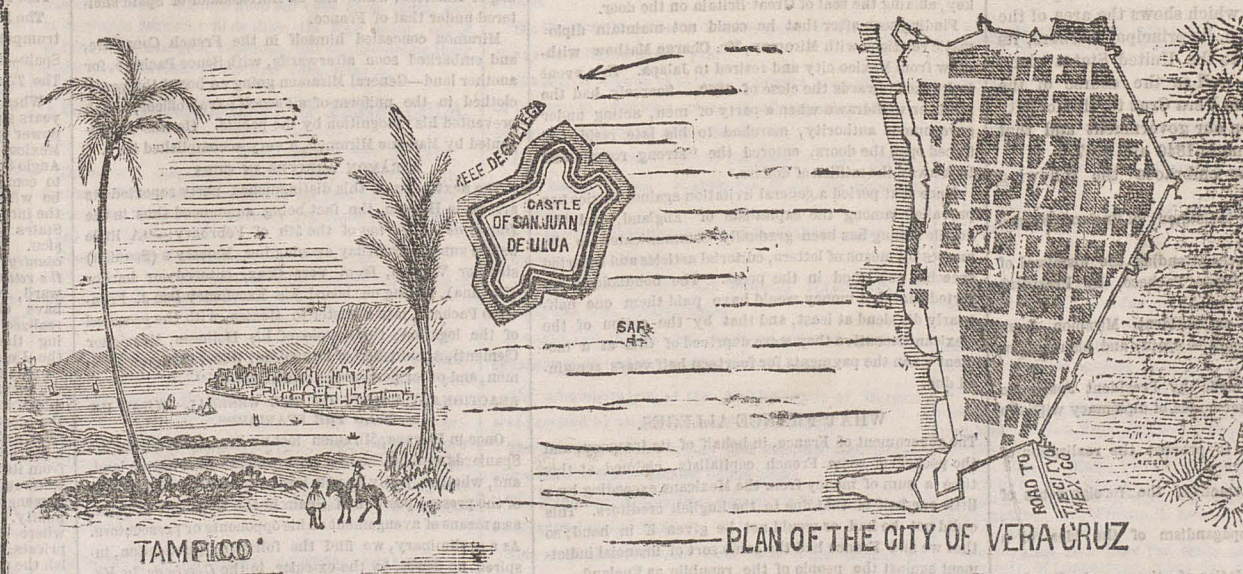
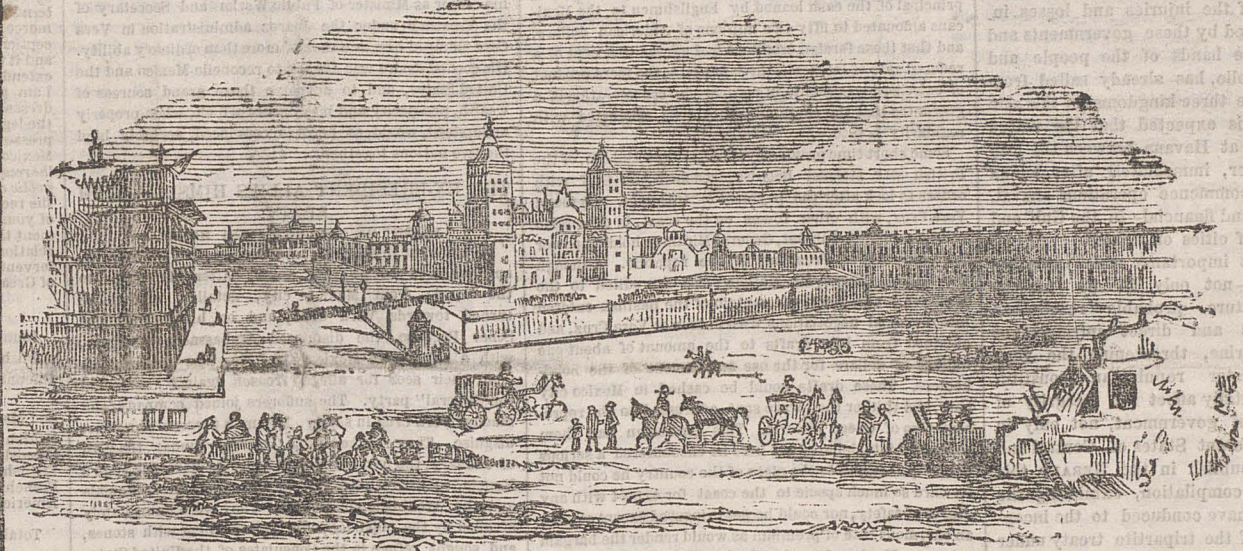
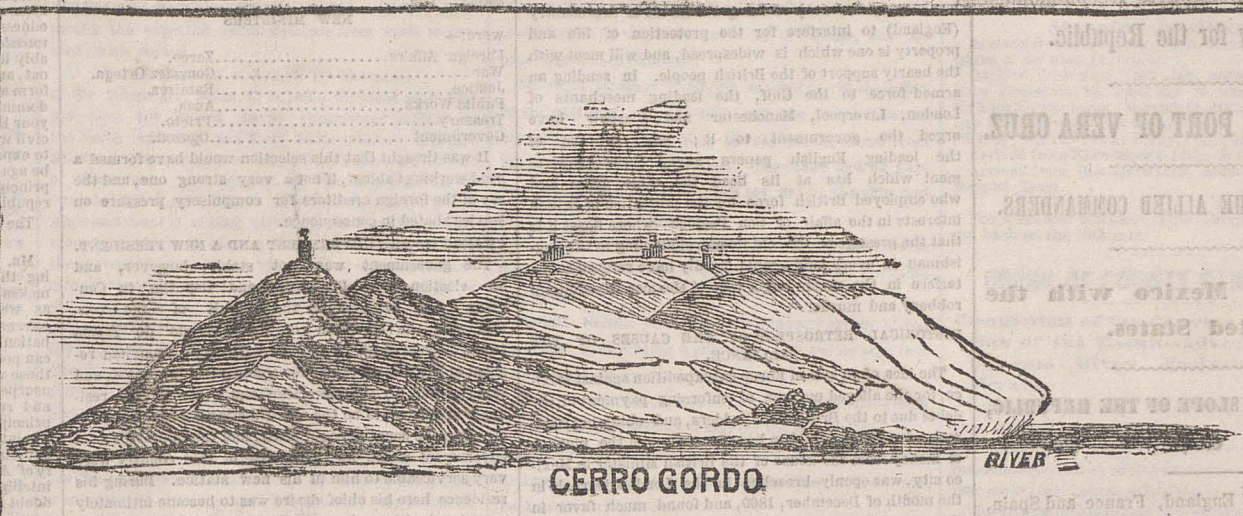
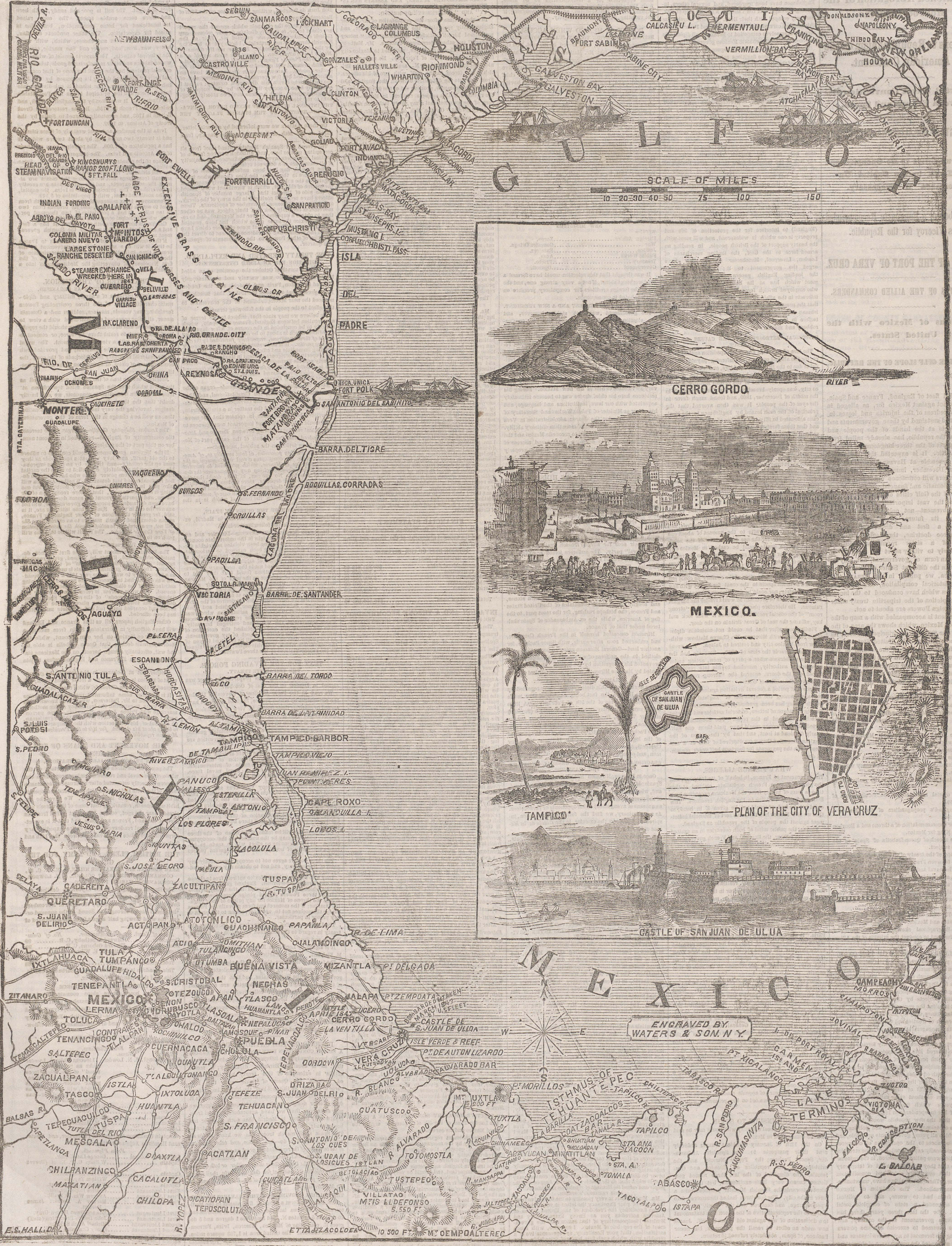
WHOLE NO. 9212.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AGAINST THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

The Gulf Slope of Mexico---The Harbor of Vera Cruz and the National Road to the Capital---Scene of Operations of the English, French and Spanish Expedition.



fourteen officers, thirty sergeants, twenty corporals, three hundred and thirty-four privates, and five drummers. From Woolwich. Lieutenant Colonel S. N. Lowder (Chatham division)...

OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MEN. Great anxiety was manifested by the authorities in regard to the selection of this force, as well as with respect to the comfort of the men on board the war ships...

Table with 4 columns: Name of Vessel, Officer Commanding, Tonnage, and Crew. Lists various ships and their respective commanders and crew sizes.

THE FRENCH FLEET AND ARMY. REAR ADMIRAL JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, IMPERIAL NAVY, IN COMMAND OF THE BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE AND CAMPION COMMANDING TROOPS.

Table with 4 columns: Vessels, Tonnage, and Crew. Lists various vessels and their specifications.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN NORTH AMERICA. REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLD, OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY, IN COMMAND OF THE BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE AND CAMPION COMMANDING TROOPS.

Table with 4 columns: Vessels, Tonnage, and Crew. Lists various vessels and their specifications.

THE SPANISH FLEET AND ARMY. VICE ADMIRAL RUBIANA, OF THE MOST CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S NAVY, IN COMMAND—GENERAL PRIM TO COMMAND THE TROOPS ON BOARD AND ON SHORE—DIPLOMATIC COMMISSIONER, SENOR GUELLU Y BENTIN, OR M. LOPEZ DE CHALLALON.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF VERACRUZ. THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF THIS TOWN. THE PORT OF VERACRUZ IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTS IN MEXICO...

Table with 4 columns: Country, No. Vessels, No. Guns, No. Men. Lists statistics for various countries.

INCIDENTAL AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT. THE RETURN OF GENERAL MIRAMON. The Madrid journals of the 1st of October announce that General Miramon, ex-President of the republic, had been permitted to return to his own country...

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. A TREATY AND RIGHT OF TRANSIT FOR AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT THROUGH MEXICO.

THE DIPLOMATS AND COMMANDERS. SKETCH OF THE PERSONAL AND POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIPLOMATS AND COMMANDERS...

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PENSACOLA. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1861. There is a despatch in town which pretends to give further details in regard to the bombardment of Pensacola...

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT. Major General Fremont, whose arrival in the city was chronicled yesterday, is still at the Astor House...

THE LATEST NEWS. Additional Particulars of the Capture and Burning of the Ship Harvey Birch, by the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the City of Baltimore Off Cape Race. FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE. Sailing of a Large Steamer with War Munitions for the Rebels.

Several Steamers Fitting Out in England for the Rebel States. Arrival of the Rebel Steamer Nashville at Southampton.

Burning of the Ship Harvey Birch at Sea by the Nashville. The Strength of the Great Expedition to Mexico. COTTON DULL BUT UNCHANGED IN PRICE.

BRADSTRETS AND PROVISIONS QUIET, &c., &c., &c. CAPE RACE, NOV. 29, 1861. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th, and Queenstown 21st, passed this point at half-past five this evening...

Completion of the Canvass and Declaration of the Result—Advertising of the Canvass Given Exclusively to the Herald. The Board of County Canvassers, who entered upon their work of canvassing the last election returns over two weeks ago, finished their labors yesterday...

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. Capture of Union Officers by the Rebels. A band of rebels under the notorious S. Gordon, captured Captain Robb, Captain White and Lieutenant Moonlight, three United States officers, from the railroad train at Weston to-day...

Personal Intelligence. Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and family arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning. Major General Fremont received a visit from the Vice President during the afternoon...

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his gold headed General's case in his hand, he was for weeks ago the only man in the land, and to every body's knowledge, he had no other resources...

Who is to command the Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico is an officer of considerable experience, and who has been frequently decorated with the highest orders of Spain...

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even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability, certain revenue and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's cardinals. The Independence Bells says Miramon had left Madrid for Mexico.

Financial and Commercial News. LONDON MONEY MARKET. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 94½ a 94½ for money. AMERICAN STOCKS. The latest sales were—Illinois Central shares, 40 a 39 discount; Erie, 27½ a 28½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The sales of cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, but quotations remained unchanged.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT. The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the market for yarns and goods being, with small rates. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. The market was generally quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS. Breadstuffs firm and steady. Rice firm, but closed easier. Tallow quiet and steady at 2s. Lined oil quiet at 36s. Spirits turpentine quiet at 72s. 6d.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be mailed the day after receipt. One year, \$7 per annum.

Volume XXVI, No. 333

- AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ALL HALLOW EVE.—MAGIC THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—MAGIC MARIANNE.—THE SNAKE SHOW.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 30, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The Navy Department received official information yesterday from Commander Dupont of the fact which we have already announced—namely: the occupation of Tybee Island at the mouth of the Savannah river by the troops of the naval expedition, and the planting of the national flag on the soil of Georgia.

war for the rebel States had left London. The privateer Nashville, Captain Pegram, had arrived at Southampton on the 21st inst. On the 19th she captured the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York and, having taken the crew prisoners, burned her to the water's edge.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, says that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were not indisposed towards an arbitration of the difficulty with the rebellious South, and that the question of accepting the aid of some of the potentates of Europe was actually under discussion at Washington.

It was reported that several vessels were being insured in London to run to New Orleans and back.

THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race last evening we have advices from Liverpool to the 20th and Queenstown to the 21st inst., four days later than the accounts previously received.

The mails of the Canada arrived from Boston yesterday evening. Our European files are dated to the 16th inst., and contain some very interesting details of the news telegraphed from Halifax—published in the Herald on Thursday morning.

The steamboat Francis Skiddy came in collision with a schooner on the North river on Thursday night. The steamboat was considerably damaged in her machinery, and three persons were killed and six seriously injured by escaping steam.

A despatch from Louisville, published in yesterday's Herald, announced that a secession ordinance had been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. This is decidedly an error.

Colonel Croghan, who was killed in the rebel army during Floyd's retreat from Kanawha, was a son of General Croghan, who defended Port Stephenson, and was once the owner of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

A company of Union cavalry visited the farm of the rebel General Buckner, which is situated on Green river, near Mumfordsville, Ky., on the 24th inst., and confiscated all his stock, wheat, corn, &c.

The State of Maine has 9,729 men in the field, 2,650 infantry in incomplete regiments, and one regiment of cavalry numbering 2,110.

General Nelson's brigade, consisting of the Second, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Ohio regiments, arrived at Louisville on the 25th inst. from Pickett, Ky.

As will be seen by report elsewhere, the Board of County Canvassers yesterday finished their work of canvassing the returns of the late State and county election. The official declaration of the result was ordered to be published exclusively in the Herald.

The cotton market was again excited and higher yesterday. The sales embraced from 1,500 to 1,800 bales, chiefly to spinners, closing on the basis of 27c. for middling uplands, which was an advance of about 1c. per lb.

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The Meeting of Congress.

The first regular session of the Congress which meets in Washington on Monday next will be one of the most important, and, we trust, one of the most orderly, practical and satisfactory to the country since the organization of our government.

Relieved of the disorganizing secession element of our rebellious Southern States, the two houses will be free to give their undivided attention to the immediate exigencies and necessities of the government and the country in reference to our domestic and foreign relations.

We expect from President Lincoln a calm, clear and practical schedule of recommendations touching our domestic and foreign affairs, and strictly in accordance with that general line of policy declared in his inaugural and in his message to Congress at the extraordinary session of July last.

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official views, arguments and recommendations which he permitted to himself and some of the leading members of his Cabinet on the most important public issues of the day. Thus far we have had no such manifestations of weakness and indecision from President Lincoln, nor have we any misgivings that he will allow any division of sentiment between his own official expositions and those of the subordinate members of his administration.

President Lincoln, having won the general sympathy, co-operation and confidence of our conservative people of all parties, all classes and all sections, will surely understand the ways and means by which to hold his ground and to improve his advantages.

Such, we say, is the ostensible design of England in allying herself with Spain in the project against Mexico. But we know how wily are her counsels, how unscrupulous her ways, how proverbial her Punic faith, and it may be that she is only using Mexico as a pretext to keep her fleets in the waters of the Gulf, without creating any alarm in the minds of our government and people.

As we have said, our domestic difficulties cannot alter our policy with foreign nations. The Monroe doctrine is as sound, as sacred and as much a part of our principles to-day as it was when Monroe enunciated it.

With regard to Mexico itself, what should our government do? The Mexican government is friendly towards us now, as it has been ever since the liberal party obtained power.

The charter election which is to be held in this city next Tuesday is beginning to assume features of the highest importance. The abolitionists of the metropolis have at length boldly thrown off the mask, and virtually acknowledged that they intend to maintain a direct issue with conservatism.

The condition of Mexico and the Triple Alliance of European Powers. In the midst of our domestic troubles our foreign policy remains unchanged.

The Mexican question is a grave one, and as such it must be treated. The combined fleet of three foreign Powers will soon be floating in the waters of the Gulf.

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dynasty once waned. St. Domingo, she claims exultingly, has already returned to its folds; Mexico is to follow; next come the Guano Islands, and so on, until Old Spain, with her kings or viceroys, occupies all the South and Central American republics.

France has, no doubt, entered the alliance partly to recover the debt due to her citizens; but mainly to worry England by her interference in a measure the largest profit of which the latter country hoped to realize for herself.

England goes into the alliance nominally to protect British bondholders, and to carry out the views of Mr. Mathew, the late English Minister in Mexico, who represented that British interests in that country were going to ruin; that, notwithstanding the almost total absorption of the wealth of Mexico in bullion and products by England, through the agency of her West Indian mail steamers, she would never reap a bountiful harvest until Mexico enjoyed the blessings of a European protectorate.

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tion and disgust of good citizens; but the insufferable impudence and arrogance with which they are endeavoring, in the midst of the most trying crisis to which any nation was ever subjected, to overturn every landmark that was established by Washington and the founders of the nation, and to make New York a pivot on which to hinge the revolutionary spirit they have evoked, cannot be too summarily and effectually rebuked.

It is the duty of every individual who would not witness a triumph of the anti-slavery union element in our midst, such as has never before been achieved in the Northern States, and who would regret, to see an endorsement by this metropolis of the infamous and treasonable resolutions that have lately been passed by Fremont sympathizers, calling for an armed uprising against the government, the overthrow of the administration by violence, and the trampling under foot of the "Stars and Stripes," or, as they have nicknamed them the "bars and stripes," to record his vote against Mr. George Opdyke, on Tuesday next.

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Thanksgiving and the War—The Clergy on the Stamp.

The event has proved that we did well in not publishing the Thanksgiving sermons of the clergy of New York. The abolition journals have spread them before the public; and never did we read any compositions so like sour beer, "stale, flat and unprofitable," with the addition of some poisonous ingredients highly deleterious to the community, and requiring the administration of a strong antidote.

The Satanic tone adopted by some of these clergymen would go far to prove that their mission is not from Heaven, but the place below. One of them, for instance, rejoices in carnage, not because it will restore the Union, but abolish slavery. He says:—"Let us put in the sickle, and thank God for the harvest before us, terrible with death." Another—Henry Ward Beecher—says:—"Our country, like the Laocoon, had long lain in the ever-tightening serpent folds of slavery; yet the government could not break the pact made in the compromises of the constitution."

But what the pen of the warrior would do;—"these two antagonisms, liberty and God, slavery and the devil, were to fight out the matter between themselves." Beecher sings halcyon because of "the great opportunity mercifully granted of God, not merely of re-union or reconstruction as before, with slavery as a central element, which may God forbid, for separation and war were better than that—but the opportunity of resurrection and transfiguration into a higher life and indestructible unity, the old sole cause of damnation, crime and evil being cast out." Another—Rev. Mr. Thompson—thanks God that we have a war which will result in our ceasing to be "a nation of slave hunters;" and "it should be known everywhere in the land that righteous, loving and praying men demand that not only the rebellion, but that slavery incarnate in the rebellious, be destroyed." Rev. Mr. Dutcher proclaims that "before God is done with us not one shall be left who shall wear the shackles of the slave;" and Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a sensation preacher rivalling brother Beecher, depicts "the glory of the Union hereafter, when every slave will not only be free, but educated." Such is the millennium to which these visionary fanatics look forward as the result of a war which one of them describes as "fratricidal, the worst of all wars." And is it for this that a million of the white race are destroying each other—that the blood of their children and of the friends who survive them may become tainted and corrupted by admixture with the negro race? God and nature forbid.

It is remarkable that all the abolition clergy, however they may differ on other points, agree with Sumner on the three following:—First, that negro slavery is the cause of the war. Second, that the war can only be successful by destroying slavery, and that this is its proper and legitimate object. Third, that slavery is a sin of the deepest dye—so much so, indeed, that Cheever does not scruple to say that the present war and its consequences are a judgment of God against the nation because of its sanction of the sin of slavery.

This is the burden of all the sermons of the abolition clergy, of all the harangues of the demagogues, and the stock in trade of the anti-slavery press. Now we hold that the true cause of the war is the revolutionary propagandism carried on by such men as Cheever, in alliance with the British aristocracy, and that one of the most potent means of bringing about the war was the denunciation of Southern negro slavery as a national sin which it was the duty of the general government to abolish. It is this moral and political war on its institutions which has kept the South in a state of constant irritation, and which, under the guidance of ambitious leaders, has driven it to arms. Had Northern pulpits, presses and politicians let Southern slavery alone, secession would have been impossible. Negro slavery is a part of the constitution, and the attempt to abolish or impair it by Northern majorities in Congress, or by the influence of the Executive, is a violation of the federal compact—the incipient treason, the egg of the serpent from which rebellion has been hatched. It is, moreover, an imputation upon the character of Washington and Madison and the other founders of the government, who agreed, by a solemn league and covenant, that protection of the rights of slaveholders should be guaranteed forever to the Southern States.

As to negro slavery being a sin, not one of the clergymen who preached against it on Thanksgiving Day attempted to prove it, if we except Mr. Sloane, who quoted the case of Pharaoh being punished for refusing to let the Israelites go from under his yoke. There are two points, however, to be remembered: first, that the Israelites were white men, superior to their enslavers; and secondly, that it was not the institution of slavery that was complained of in their case, but the abuse of it, and a galling oppression beyond what the institution warranted. Accordingly, we find that when this very people migrated to another country, and God himself gave them a government and laws, the regulation of slavery as a domestic institution is a prominent feature in the divine legislation. We find it recognized in the tenth commandment of the Decalogue—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's male slave, nor his female slave, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his."

The government is warned by Cheever and others that God will not permit it to be successful in the war unless the national sin of slavery is abolished. When the war of the Revolution commenced every one of the thirteen colonies held slaves. Yet the colonies triumphed. When the constitution was adopted every State but one held slaves, and the institution was made part of that instrument. Yet the country prospered. In the war of 1812-15 the institution flourished in all the Southern and some of the Northern States. Still the hand of God was with the nation, and England was again whipped. As well might it be said that tea was the cause of the Revolution of 1776 and of the cause of the present war, that it was tea that caused the war, but the unjust attempt of the mother country to tax it, and tea continues to be used to the present day. In the same way, it is not negro slavery that is the cause of the present

The Corporation Advertising—A RETURN TO BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.—The Board of Supervisors, sitting in their capacity of County Canvassers, wound up their work of canvassing the returns of the last election yesterday. It will be seen, by the report of their proceedings, which appears in another column, that they have ordered the official declaration to be published exclusively in the NEW YORK HERALD, as the journal of the largest circulation. Last year they published it in some twenty newspapers, the aggregate issues of which do not equal half that of the HERALD. The expenditure thus incurred was enormous, and for all practical purposes the money might as well have been thrown in the river. The majority of the journals selected had little or no circulation, and, so far as they were concerned, the large sums thus spent were a dead loss. And such has been the practice for years, notwithstanding the remonstrances offered by us against so wasteful and unprincipled a course. In this, as in other things, the public interests have been subordinated to those of individuals or political coteries.

We have always contended that the only fair and correct way of awarding the advertising patronage of the city was to give it to one, two or three journals, as the case might require, whose circulation could be established as the largest. The same principle applies to the advertising business of the State and general governments. A vast amount is yearly wasted by both in the effort to bolster up, by the public money, a number of small and worthless party rags which have never given and which never can give an adequate return for the sums lavished upon them. The Board of Supervisors have set an example of reform in this respect which, if acted upon, would effect a large economy in the expenditure of the city and government departments. Like the general public, they have arrived at the conclusion that one advertisement in the HERALD is worth twenty in journals of minor circulation. The result will of course be that they will have the work better done and at a twentieth part less cost than formerly.

THE ELECTION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Our citizens should bear in mind that there are to be chosen at the charter election on Tuesday next one-half of the Board of Education, School Trustees and Inspectors, who are to have charge of the educational department of our city government during the coming year. The several political parties and factions have trotted out their candidates—some good and others indifferent—and, under the whip and spur of party discipline, they are trying to elect them; but if there is one interest in the city that calls for the abandonment of all party lines by the honest voter and taxpayer it is the election of school officers—the choice of those men who have control of the educational fund, the employment of teachers and the general supervision of the public schools of the city, where thousands of children receive the instruction that fits them for the active duties of life.

The fear is that in the three-cornered struggle that is now going on for Mayor the educational interests will be entirely overlooked, and the very worst men be elected in the several wards to the positions of school officers, and an injury inflicted that the election of forty reform Mayors cannot remedy. The educational department of our city government is one that affects every citizen of New York, be his station in life what it may—high or low, rich or poor. The education of the youth in a city like this is a question that goes home to every inhabitant of the metropolis, and should be guarded with a jealous eye by every voter and taxpayer who has any interest or pride in the future welfare of the city. We trust that every voter will take pains to inform himself in regard to the candidates for school officers in his respective ward, and when he goes to the polls on Tuesday next vote for the best men, regardless of the party that has placed them in nomination. Let our merchants and business men, at least, pay as much attention to the qualifications of the candidates for school officers as they do to the selection of a clerk in their business. The interests of humanity and the prosperity of the city depend a great deal upon the character of the men who control the educational interests of the city. See to it that none but good men are selected.

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POLITICAL.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE friends of Richard W. Fiske, Esq., for the purpose of forming an association...

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Chairman. National Union Club...

GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF THE CITY. A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ALL PARTIES OPPOSED TO MUNICIPAL MISFEASANCE AND OFFICIAL OBSCURITY...

THE PEOPLE'S TAXPAYERS, REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR. The following named gentlemen have been invited, and will be expected to address the meeting...

A MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. Held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Friday evening, Nov. 29...

A MEETING OF THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION. Held at the Columbia street, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst. The meeting was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Fifth and Ninth wards...

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POLITICAL.

1ST WARD WOOD ASSOCIATION—AT A MEETING OF the above association, held at the house of William T. Wood, on 109 Cedar street, on Friday evening, Nov. 29...

4TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—REGULAR MOZART RALLY. An adjourned meeting of the Fourth district, held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Moore, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29...

4TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—AT A MEETING OF the above association, held at the house of William T. Wood, on 109 Cedar street, on Friday evening, Nov. 29...

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18TH WARD. Union, Taxpayers and Republican nomination for Alderman. JOHN H. OTTIVELL.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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CITY POLITICS. Grand Mass Meeting of the Cooper Institute. A grand ratification meeting of the Cooper Institute for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Fernando Wood for Mayor of New York.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. Destruction of the Rockville Jail. The case of Langgan, the murderer of Major Lewis, and the examination of the Sanitary Commission.

THE OPTYKE FAILURE ON CHANGE. The meeting of the capitalists of Wall street in favor of the election of Mr. Optyke as Mayor of the city.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. A list of recent marriages and deaths, including the wedding of Miss Anne E. Tregler and the death of Mr. William A. Burt.

POLITICAL. TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION. A special meeting of the committee held at Tammany Hall on the 27th of November.

COAL. COAL-LOCUST MOUNTAIN PEACH ORCHARD AND ORCHARD. A list of coal and other goods for sale, including Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard.

THE OPTYKE FAILURE ON CHANGE. (Continued) The meeting of the capitalists of Wall street in favor of the election of Mr. Optyke as Mayor of the city.

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LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the New York Post Office Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

Alison Mrs. A. Arnold Maria Theodora Mrs. B. N. Acker Margaret. ... (Extensive list of names and addresses)

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Abel Harris A. Adams Charles. ... (Extensive list of names and addresses)

WEDDERS' LIST.

Hay Augustus L. Hayes Richard. ... (List of names and addresses)

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE. Liverpool, England. ... (Shipping notices and schedules)

THE WASHINGTON.

The above is a magnificent piece of building, being the largest and most costly building in the city. ... (Advertisement for The Washington hotel)

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE. ... (Shipping notice for the steamer Hansa)

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE. ... (Shipping notice for the steamer Hansa)

NAVY AND REVENUE SERVICE LETTERS.

Allen J. Purser at Lieut. ... (List of names and addresses)

FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, & LETTERS.

Audifard Constantin. ... (List of names and addresses)

SHIPS' CREWS.

Ship Ann E. Thompson. ... (List of names and addresses)

DRY GOODS.

ATMERS GAYNORS. ... (Advertisement for dry goods)

FURS, FURS, FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS. ... (Advertisement for furs)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE EPHRAIM. ... (Religious notices)

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS. ... (Proposals for water supply)