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## 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



The Tripartite Indictment and Treaty Against that Republic.

Threatened Abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Dangers to Republicanism on the American Continent.

Reported Secret Convention Between France and Spain.

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIED NAVY AND ARMY

The Gulf Cities to Be Occupied, and a March to the Capital Undertaken if Necessary.

A Bourbon or a Bonaparte Recommended is Viceroy for the Republic.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ.

SKETCHES OF THE ALLIED COMMANDERS.

Relations of Mexico with the United States.

MAP OF THE GULF SLOPE OF THE REPUBLIC,

&c., The allied fleet of England, France and Spain,

destined to act against Mexico for, as alleged in Europe, a redress of the injuries and losses in flicted on and sustained by these governments and their subjects at the hands of the people and cabinets of the republic, has already sailed from the naval ports of the three kingdoms for this side of the Atlantic. It is expected that the united force will assemble at Havana between the 15th and 20th of December, immediately after which its commanders will commence operations-naval, military, diplomatic and financial-in the Gulf and on the soil of the Gulf cities of Mexico.

In view of the vast importance which attaches to this movement-not only in its present aspect, but its future probable results-as constituting a first and direct infringement of the Monroe doctrine, threatening the very existence of a sister republican constitution, and likely to vitally affect the integrity of the republican form of government, not only in Mexico, but in the different States of Central and Bouth America, we publish in the HERALD this morning a historical compilation, exhibiting the conduced to the tion and completion of the tripartite treaty under which the foreign Powers are about to act.

This statement is accompanied with a map of the Gulf slope of Mexico, which shows the area of the territory of the republic, its principal harbors, its bearings and relations to the United States along our Texan frontier, as well as the course of the march of our army from Vera Cruz to Mexico city during the war between our government and that of President Santa Anna in 1846 and 1847.

The written resume embraces the following points:-First-The complaint or indictment of England, France

and Spain against Mexico. Second-The circumstances attending the dismissal of

the Spanish Minister, Senor Pacheco, by President Thira-The flight of ex-President Miramon from

Mexico to Havana, and thence to Spain, and his reactionary policy abroad. Fourth-The attempt made by President Juarez to

strengthen Mexico by closer bonds of diplomacy with the United States.

Fifth-England's tactics to prevent the realization of the design

Sixth-An official statement of the foreign debts of

Seventh-England's propagandism of the idea of a foreign invasion.

Eighth-Her recommendation of a throne and a Bourbon or Bonaparte King for Mexico.

Ninth-The speech of Queen Isabella of Spain to the

Tenth-A copy of the treaty of alliance, with a reported secret article between France and Spain. Eleventh-The naval and military allied forces intended

for the Gulf, and now in South America ready for cooperation-in ships, guns and men.

Twelfth-A statement of the trade of the port of Vera Cruz, its imports and exports of goods and precious metals

Thirteenth-The state of relations now existing between

the United States and Mexico.

Fourteenth-Biographical sketches of the European officers commissioned to conduct the mission of the Allies.

THE ENGLISH STATEMENT OF THE CASE. The British public and press regard the action of their government, in determining on an armed intervention against Mexico, with much satisfaction. They argue that it is high time for England to bestir herself for the purpose of putting a stop to the spoliation and cruelties in flicted on British subjects by the feeble brigands who carry on what is called the government of Mexico. The history of modern times, they say, affords no such instance of flagitious breach of treaties and thorough disregard of national and other engagements as have been presented by the conduct pursued in that wealthy but disorganized republic. Thirty years since the newly formed government of Mexico entered into a commercial treaty with England, under which protection of the persons and property of British subjects was supposed to be guaranteed. Upon the faith of these engagements, voluntarily entered into on the part of the Mexicans, British subjects invested a large amount of capital, and lent to the government a sum of about sixty millions of dollars. During the years which immediately followed the achievement of her independence in 1825, it was scarcely to be expected that the new republic would have been free from those occasional interruptions and political disturbances to which all young governments are liable, and many of the hindrances to the operations of commerce which were occasionally experienced during the struggles of political parties were patiently endured, in the reasona" ble expectation that they would prove but of temporary duration, and that eventually order and consolidation would take place. These anticipations have, unfortunately, never been realized. The condition of Mexico has gone on from bad to worse, and to political agitation has succeeded a state of complete social disorganization. For the last three years there has been nothing like a government in the country, and those who have assumed to exercise supreme powers have been among the foremost in acts of lawlessness and robbery. They suspended the performance of obligations

repeatedly seized the funds specifically appropriated to creditors, and committed outrages against right and justice without number.

A recent letter from Mexico, published in an English paper, contains the following passage in allusion to the atrocities everywhere being committed throughout the

republic:—

Events in their peculiar line are rapidly progressing, and becoming more notorious in this country. This month (October) they have been somewhat raised in character from those of the last. Instead of kidnapping and holding for ransom, we have had, as leading topics, open, barefaced plunder of entire populations, varied on some occasions by wholesale destruction of property and massacre. Instead of only instances of savage warfare in the murder of opposing chiefs, we have heard the cry of "Death to foreigners" raised, and seen the mangled remains of one victim carried to the grave, and foreigners in consequence drawing near to each other and arming for self defence.

Within a single twelvemonth as many as twenty-three

Within a single twelvementh as many as twenty-three Englishmen have been murdered, and several others, in cluding the Captain of the Valorous, a British ship-of-war, narrowly escaped with their lives. To such lengths was this conduct carried that the English and French Ministers felt themselves compelled to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the chaotic Mexican government.

There is no excuse whatever, argues the English press to be offered for these flagitious acts and persistent dishonesty of the Mexican republic. They have a country rich beyond most others in all that can give wealth and prosperity to a people. Fortunately placed as are many of the South American republics, so far as the gifts of na ture are concerned, there is not one which is so favorably circumstanced as this "wretched and misgoverned Mexico." During a few years of the last century the country affords an instance of the great reverses which may be there realized. Its mines are more productive than those of other regions, because they are more ac

The refusal to liquidate the just debts due to foreigners oes not, say the English claimants, arise from any lack of the means of doing so; nor must the blame of the dishonest and nefarious conduct of successive rulers be laid upon the Mexican people generally. The great bulk of the people find themselves powerless in the hands of the brigands and robbers, who seize upon the reins of government, and who sanction, when they do not originate, deeds of violence and treachery which are a disgrace to the present century. The opinion that it has become the duty of the government of this country (England) to interfere for the protection of life and property is one which is widespread, and will meet with the hearty support of the British people. In sending an armed force to the Gulf, the leading merchants of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow have urged the government to it; and, as one of the leading English papers says, "the govern-ment which has at its head the same noble lord who employed British force for the protection of British interests in the affair of Don Pacifico-whose boast it is that the prestige of the old Roman shall cling to the Engishman in every land-could hardly have refused to in terfere in the much larger case of Mexican repudiation robbery and murder."

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF THE CAUSES OF THE ALLIANCE. The idea of an armed European expedition against Mexico, for the alleged purpose of enforcing payment of the debts due to the British bondholders, and obtaining reparation for violence said to have been done in the plunde of money from the house of the British Minister in Mexico city, was openly broached in the London journals in the month of December, 1860, and found much favor i the eyes of the people. It was then averred that the principal of the cash loaned by Englishmen to the Mexicans amounted to fifty-two millions of American dollars and that these fereign creditors had agreed to accept of a reduced rate of interest-three per cent, the mere product of existing investments in consols-in consideration of a guarantee that the payments should be conducted with regularity in future.

Some short time previously, Commander Aldham, of the British war steamer Basilisk, reached the Gulf with orders to look after the payment of this debt. He found Vera Cruz, with other towns on the coast, in possession of Juarez and his Cabinet, General Miramon holding power in Mexico city as President of the republic. Although the English Charge, Mr. Mathew, was accredited to the Miramon government, the captain of the Basilisk entered into financial negotiations with Juarez at Vera Cruz, and obtained from him drafts to the amount of about one million of dollars for the use and benefit of the bond-holders. These drafts could be cashed in Mexico city only, and thither they were sent, addressed to the repre sentative of Queen Victoria. This gentleman had them converted into dollars; but here he encountered a serious difficulty. Owing to the state of the country he could not forward so much specie to the coast for export with any degree of safety, nor could he get it insured except at an enormous rate of premium as would render the bargain ruinous. He therefore placed the cash in the "strong room" of the official residence, secured it with lock and key, affixing the seal of Great Britain on the door.

Finding soon after that he could not maintain diplo matic relations with Miramon, Mr. Charge Mathew with drew from Mexico city and retired to Jalapa. This event took place towards the close of 1860. Scarcely had the minister withdrawn when a party of men, acting under government authority, marched to his late residence forced open the doors, entered the "strong room" and took away the million of dollars.

Since that period a general irritation against Mexico he prevailed among the capitalists of England, and the ostile feeling has been gradually communicated to the masses by means of letters, editorial articles and reported speeches published in the press. The bondholders as serted that this money would have paid them one half yearly dividend at least, and that by the action of the Mexican Executive they were deprived of this at a moment when the payments for fourteen half years remain

WHAT FRANCE ALLEGES.

The government of France, in behalf of its treasury, and the pockets of some French capitalists, claimed at this time a sum of money from the Mexicans exceeding by a little one-half of that due to the English creditors. could not be had, or would not be given if in hand; so that we find France had the same sort of financial indictment against the people of the republic as England.

Finding the public mind of both countries in an excited

tone on the matter, the English and French governments commenced to seriously discuss the proposition of

A FOREIGN PROTECTORATE for Mexico. In the month of December, 1860, Napoleon put forward the plea of this money due, and payment refused, to French subjects, while both parties, perhaps, agreed that the moment of the realization of civil comotion and the approach of civil war in the United States was a most favorable one for them to make a bold attempt for the obliteration of the "Monroe doctrine," well as for obtaining a foothold on the continent, both in

Mexico and the States of Central America. The scheme was rapidly matured, both in London and Paris. It was made known to the government in Wash. ingten early in January of 1861, and its outlines revealed to the people of the United States through the NEW YORK HERALD, in the form of a special communication from that city, published in our columns on the 26th of that

Juarez was then in full power in Mexico city, he having entered the capital on the 11th of January. What was termed the "church party" was dispersed, and the 'foreigners" were highly elated. None exhibited this feeling more openly than the French residents, as evidence of which we may mention that the subjects of Na poleon entertained Juarez, General Ortega, the other members of the Cabinet, and all the celebrities of the "constitutional party," at a grand banquet on the 13th of January. President Juarez was greatly elated at all this, while Miramon fled from the neighborhood in company with Isidro Diaz, his chief adviser. Diaz was arrested soon afterwards, Miramon himself making a wonderful escape by a bold dash into the woods. Diaz was sentenced to be shot; but his execution was postponed in consequence of appeals made to Juarez by the wife of Miramon, who waited on him personally with this

THE INSULT TO SPAIN. At this period the real difficulty with Spain may be said

to have commenced in Mexico. On the 12th of January President Juarez suddenly sent their passports to the Spanish Ambassa dor, Senor Pacheco; the Pope's Nuncio, and the ministers of the republics of Ecuador and Guatemala. The dismissal of the last three named gen tlemen caused very little excitement, but the course adopted towards the Spanish Minister produced quite a furor in the city. The Spaniards lashed themselves into a perfect rage, and declared that the "insult" given by Juarez to the representative of the Queen was tantamount to a declaration of war against old Spain herself. Juarez now made an effort to recall the passports; but Seno Pacheco, of Spain, absolutely refused to return.

It will thus be seen that the blow aimed by Juarez at

solemnly entered into towards foreign creditors; they the "church party," as it was termed, in the person of the Spanish Ambassador, as well as a claim of debts due unto the Spanish convention, afforded Queen Isabella a pretext for joining with England and France in any fu-

ture operations against Mexico. Thus, in January last, the influencing causes urging these three European Powers to action against that coun try may be classed thus:-

try may be classed thus:—

ENGLAND.—The demands of her subjects for a stringent collection of the moneys due to them under government protection, as well as the vindication of her authority, outraged by the attack on and "robbery" of the house of her Minister in the city of Mexico.

FRANCE.—A desire to have the debts due by Mexico, both to her subjects and the government, paid speedily, and before England would exhaust the revenues of the republic in satisfaction of her own claims.

SPAIN—Initiamed by the dismissal of her Ambassador by Juarez, wishing to heal her wounded honor, insure the safety of her subjects, and obtain payment of moneys; while it may be safely asserted that the whole of THE THEEF FOREIGN POWERS thought the time most opportune for a demonstration to be made, with the ulterior object of preventing the territorial expansion of the United States, as well as impugning, if not violating, our territorial integrity.

POLICY OF MEXICO WHEN ACCUSED. BRITISH PROPOSITION TO THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT England moved first, and moved on the spot. On the 17th of January last Mr. Mathew, the English Charge, oposed to Juarez that government should pay back he English money referred to above within sixty-five days, apologize for its seizure-as he had now the chief authority-and reprimand General Garza for having taken very lately at Tampico another sum surrendered to the English Consul by General Degollado. Mr. Mathew was still at Jalapa, and Juarez-moved mainly by the advice of Senor Ocampo, his Minister of Finance-paid little if any attention to his plan of adjustment; and so the

A CHANGE IN THE MEXICAN CABINET. Mexico in the meantime continued agitated and convulsed as usual. The advent of Juarez to supreme power brought no peace to the country; so we find that about the 1st of February, 1861, he was nominally at the head of affairs in Mexico city, while Marquez, Mejia, Cobos and other military men carried on the war in various provinces, and Zuloaga proclaimed himself President somewhere in Oaxaca. Certain acts of Juarez soon rendered him unpopular; so he changed his Cabinet as a means of official

matter may be said to have been "laid over" for solution

safety. The NEW MINISTERS Foreign Affairs......Zarco. War Gonzalez Ortega.

Justice Ramirez.

Public Works Auza.

It was thought that this selection would have formed a good working Cabinet, if not a very strong one, and the cry of the foreign creditors for compulsory pressure on

CHANGE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND A NEW PRESIDENT. The government was not stable, however, and an election for President and Deputies to Congress was ordered. The result of the contest was the elevation of Senor Lerdo de Tejada to the office of chief magistrate. This gentleman had resided in the United States for a considerable period, and was reputed, by the American and other foreign residents in Mexico, to be the most distinguished statesman of whom the country could boast, and the liberal ideas of government which he contracted in this country were very serviceable to him in his new station: During his esidence here his chief desire was to become intimately acquainted with our laws, institutions and language, and ais career as Minister of Public Works and Secretary of the Treasury under the Juarez administration in Vera Cruz stamped him as a man of more than ordinary ability. His cordial desire was always to reconcile Mexico and the United States, and to develope those grand sources of wealth, prosperity and intelligence which, when properly nderstood, would, as he was convinced, securely bind the two nations together.

THE EX-PRESIDENT ALLIES HIMSELF WITH SPAIN.

FLIGHT OF MIRAMON FROM MEXICO. Miramon, at this period, was fleeing from his country, and resolved to go into exile. After his escape to the woods from Mexico city, detailed above, he turned towards Vera Cruz, and on his journey met Senor Pacheco, the dismissed Ambassador of Spain, with a number of Mexical bishops, who were driven from their sees for alleged treason against Juarez and the "liberal" party. The sufferers joined company, and reached Vera Cruz in safety, Miramon preserving a strict disguise. They reached Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 27th of January, the party including Senor Pacheco, the Pope's Nuncio, the late Ministers from Ecuador and Guatemala and the Archbishop of Mexico. They were immediately ssailed by the populace, who pelted them with stor and sought refuge in the Consulates of the United States and France, the bishops rushing, for the most part, to the flag of America, while the ex-Ambassador of Spain shel-

Miramon concealed himself in the French Consulate and embarked soon afterwards, with Senor Pacheco, for another land—General Miramon going on board the vessel clothed in the uniform of a French naval officer, which prevented his recognition by the people. He was accompanied by Madame Miramon, a very accomplished lady.

MIRAMON ARRIVES IN CUBA. The next news of this distinguished party reported its rrival in Havana, the fact being announced thus in the Diario de la Marina of the 5th of February:- "A little before sunset yesterday evening her Majesty's (Spanish) teamer Valasco, from Vera Cruz, entered our harbor (Havana), having on board his Excellency Don J. Fran cisco Pacheco, late Minister to Mexico, with the personnel of the legation; the Nuncio of his Holiness, Monsignor Clementi, Archbishop of Damascus; General Miguel Miramon, and other personages of distinction." REACTIONARY POLICY OF THE GENERAL-WHAT HE TOLD THE SPANIARDS.

Once in Hayana, Miramon lost no time in exciting the Spanjards against the new government of his native land. and, whether justly or not, began to lay the foundation of the present position of Spain in the tripartite alliance, as a means of avengement on his opponents or persecutors As a preliminary, we find the following publication, inspired, no doubt, by the ex-ruler, in the Diario de la Marina of Havana, of the 7th of February :-

ring of Hayana, of the 7th of February:—
Enormous quantities of silver and valuable ornaments, gold, precious stones and sacred vessels have been taken from the churches in the capital (Mexico city). From the Cathedral alone the quantity is estimated at more than a million of dollars; for from that beautiful temple six enormous wagon loads of rich jewels and ornaments had been taken, wonders of art; while from the sanctuary of Guadalupe they had taken even the gold frame of the picture of the Virgin and the valuable balustrade of the chancel of the Colegista, which was of solid silver.

JUAREZ TURNS TOWARDS THE UNITED

STATES.

MEXICO DRAWS CLOSER TO THE UNITED STATES—A
NEW AMERICAN MINISTER RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT, WHO DESIGNATES AMERICANS AS THE "CIVILIZERS" OF THE CONTINENT.

While England, France and Spain were either indulging n spleen or fomenting a bad feeling against Mexico, the head of the republic was seeking to draw closer to the United States in the bonds of diplomatic and democratic, friendship. The Hon. John B. Weller presented to the government, in the end of January, his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States near the government of Mexico to President Juarez. The reception given to Mr. Weller was of the most cordial character, and after the conclusion of the usual formalities he presented to President Juarez his credentials and delivered the following speech:-

oredentials and delivered the fellowing speech:—

MR. WELLER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor of presenting to your Excellency a letter from the President of the United States of America, appointing me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to represent that government near the republic of Mexico. In presenting these credentials, your Excellency will permit me to observe that whilst it is my particular province to watch over the interests of my countrymen, and abtain from intermedding with the local affairs of the republic of Mexico, I will, nevertheless, take great pleasure in doing all in my power to sesure the permanency of your constitutional government as it now exists. The efforts of your Excellency to preserve law and order, to protect persons and property, and to carry out those great principles of liberty which constitute the foundation of every republican government, have given you an exalted position among the lovers of free institutions in every part of the civilized world. May I not also congratulate your Excellency upon the termination of the war which has been waged against the constitution and the laws of the republic? Under the benign mfluences of peace I trust that the vast and inexhaustible resources of this great nation may be fully developed. I fervently pray that the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between our respective governments may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed, and that all our future contests may never be disturbed.

Ma. Minister—It is very pleasing to me to receive from the hands of your Excellency the letter in which his Supreme Excellency the President of the United States of America accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation near the government of the republic of Mexico. I see, also, with much satisfaction, that your Excellency, as representative of a republic with which such firm bonds of friendship unite my own country, is disposed to co-operate towards the

strengthening the constitutional regime, lately restored by the Mexican people at so much cost. This co-operation really axis my government in its great desire to sus-really axis my government in its great desire to sus-reder, law and the development of the great princi-liberty belonging to our institutions. I receive leasure the congratulations which your Excellency en pleased to address to me upon the termination. civil war, and peace once secured, my constant ef-vill be directed towards maintaining the most cor-lations between Maxico and the United States and orts will be directed towards maintaining the most cor-ial relations between Mexico and the United States, and rom which will result, not only the prosperity of our countries, but also it will cause the extension of liberty aroughout the civilized world. Your Excellency will neet in my government the best disposition to maintain and strengthen the relations which so happily exist be-ween Mexico and the American Union; and I can assure is Excellency the President of the United States that I ill make the greatest efforts for the preservation of the acce and prosperity of that great people who, upon our coneace and prosperity of that great people who, upon our con-nent, have marked out to humanity the true path of civili-

EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT. ENGLAND COOLS DOWN IN HER ANGER—QUEEN VICTORIA RECOGNIZES JUAREZ, AND ASSERTS HER INTEREST IN THE "INDEPENDENCE," " NATIONALITY" AND "PROSPERITY" OF MEXICO.

In a short time after the presentation of Mr. Weller England fully recognized the Juarez government, and oclaimed herself satisfied concerning the "money obbery" and other international matters. Mr. Mathew, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, returned to Mexico city from Jalapa on the 16th of February. He was accompanied by Captain Aldham, R. N., senior officer of the Bri tish naval forces in the Gulf, with two of his officers. From this date the difficulties between the English and Mexican governments, growing out of the infringement of the rights of British subjects resident in Mexico by officers of the constitutional army, were looked on as satisactorily settled. On the 26th of February Mr. Mathew had an audience of Juarez, at which he delivered the following

Sir.—It is with sincere gratification that, in fulfilment of the commands recently conveyed to me, I have the honor to tender the recognition of her Majesty's government to your Excellency, as the legal head of the Mexican republic, together with the assurance of the moral support of Great Britain, which is due no less to the honorable and just views entertained by your Excellency and your Cabinet of the occurrences which have marked with indelibile in famy the late arbitrary rule in this capital, than to the wise basis of religious and civil liberty on which your Excellency's government is declared to be founded. Great Britain has taken a constant and warm interest in the independence, the nationality and the prosperity of Mexico, and it would betray gross ignorance of the sentiments and of the policy by which the councils of the Queen, my gracious sovereign, are animated were its perfect disinterest edness questioned. The natural advantages of commerce, unrestricted by trammels and by high duties, which invariably injure the very objects they are intended to carry out, and the mutual enjoyment of constitutional liberties, form a better international bond than that of power or dominion. I trust I may be permitted, in congratulating your Excellency upon the termination of the lamentable civil war by which Mexico has been so deeply injured, to express a fervent hope that the public peace may not be again disturbed; for upon its endurance, on the public principles now established, I believe the nationality of the republic to depend.

The following is a copy of the

REPLY OF PRISIDENT JUAREZ TO MR. MATHEW.

MR. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES—I have pleasure in receiving through you the recognition which Great Britain makes of the legal government of the republic, as well as the offer of moral support made by your government to Mexico, on account of the just reprobation which this government, in the name of the Mexican people, has expressed against the acts committed by those who, without the slightest claims to legitimacy, usurped power in this capital, and on account of civil and religious liberty being amongst the fundamental principles of our institutions. I am sincerely gratified at the interest you have manifested, in the name of your government, for the independence, nationality and prosperity of Mexico, whose government is too well aware of the intelligence that directs the councils of the Queen to doubt her interest for a people who have made so many sacrifices to achieve the great reforms which are demanded by civilization, and those principles of liberty which have been signated by Great Britain with so much vigor. Commerce, liberty and mutual confidence are, in my conception, the strongest bonds that can unite two peoples, and it shall be the constant anxiety of this government to extend more and more these ties, and make them lasting. I am gratified for the felicitations which you have addressed me for the re-establishment of public peace and the legitimate institutions, as well as for the hopes expressed that in order to reform her laws and institutions Mexico will not depart from the path of legality. Isee in the recognition by Great Britain of the legal rule of the republic do men of peace and prosperily, and an example of the receitude and justice which preside over the councils of your august sovereign. You may assure your government that I shall seek to maintain and extend the cordial revently pray for the good fortune and aggrandizement relations which exist between the two countries, and leavently pray for the good fortune and aggrandizement of Great Britain.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Immediately after this the Mexican Minister of Finance sublished the annexed statement of the items and gross mount of the

FOREIGN DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC and Mexico's liabilities thus:-

INVASION AND A THRONE RECOMMENDED. The London Times of the 31st of July sounded the first rumpet, which roused the other two Powers-France and pain-to the idea of an armed intervention in Mexico.

The Times set out its argument as follows:-

Spain—to the idea of an armed intervention in Mexico. The Times set out its argument as follows:—

When Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot, some sixteen years since, were for uniting to preserve the balance of power on the American continent, and to save Texas and Mexico from falling into the hands of the ambitious Anglo-Saxon republic, they little thought that a time was to come when numbers of their own countrymen would be willing, for the sake of morality and humanity that the incorporation should take place, while the United States would be incapable of the long meditated aggression. Whatever may be the issue of the civil war in that country, the state of Mexico must engage its early altention on the return of peace. The hopes of conquest to the southward, which Mr. Jefferson Davis and his friends have cherished for so long, seem likely to be realized should the seceders succeed in establishing their independence. If, on the other hand, the Union be recemented by force, the North will be able to give a rich brite to the slave comers, by allowing them to add to the federal territory the beautiful land which is now lapsing into barbarism. Mexico—cursed by the occupation of a mongrel and constantly degenerating race, superstitious, bloodthirsty and cowardly, ignorant to a degree scarcely to be believed, and yet too vain to learn from its neighbors—cannot long remain without some interference from without. Even in the streets of Mexico passengers are knocked down and robbed almost with impunity. The government hangs and shoots promptly where it can catch the offenders, who are very often priests; but its efforts do not seem perceptibly to diminish the number. Indeed, it is plain that the whole country is thoroughly demoralized and brought to the brink of ruin, and unless friendly Power's interfere to support the government it is impossible that civilization can survive the from the priests own and robbed almost with the frials to which it is exposed.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH RESIDENT IN MEXICO—ENGLAND AND FRANCE BREAK OF MURDER OF AN ENGLISH RESIDENT IN MEXICO-ENG

LAND AND FRANCE BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELA-TIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC.

The murder of H. M. Beale, one of the very oldest British esidents of Mexico, at his residence at the village of Naples, in the month of July, caused an intense sensation all over the country, and on the 25th of that month the representatives of England and France suspended all diplomatic relations with the Mexican government. A SEMI-OFFICIAL WARNING FROM EUROPE TO MEXICO.

After this grave event was consummated, the Mexican Extraordinary-a paper devoted to the interests of Engand in a great degree-of the 25th of July, speaking of the future of Mexico, said:-

land in a great degree—of the 25th of July, speaking of the future of Mexico, said:—

We would gladly cling to a single ray of hope, if we could see it, for the future of his country, but he lesson of the past is too instructive; the inability of Mexico to much longer survive independent by herself is demonstrated as clear as any problem ever has been. A country that has been so munificant in days of affluence, that has contributed so much to the support of other countries, now comparatively rich; that at one time was the greatest object of the commercial adventurers and privateers of England, and which has scattered through the world upwards of three thousand millions of hard dollars, and is still possessed of untold mineral and agricultural wealth, cannot be allowed forever to pursue a course to anarchy and ruin. That it has reached the point it has, unquestionably has been altributable to the reluctance of European Powers to risk a collision with the colossus of the North on the question of the Monroe doctrine. The recent change in the position of the Northern colosus, as regards other portions of America, will, no doult give new life to long slumbering desires. Spain has already taken advantage of the American troubles to seize one of her lost colonies, and if we reflect upon the manner in which Dominica has been restored, and consider the number of Spaniards in the clergy service in Mexico, the reception given to Miramon, although a branded felon, by the Emperor Napoleon, through the management of General Almonte, it is not difficult to see that the game of Dominica may be very soon re-enacted in Mexico.

AN ELECTIVE MONARCHY RECOMMENDED AS A CURE The London Times of the 4th of September argued the case of Mexico and its cure thus:

case of Mexico and its cure thus:—

Some announcement regarding Mexico is awaited with general anxiety by the mercantile world. It is no longer a bondholders' question, the additional interests that call for redress boing of far greater magnitude. European capital is largely involved in the mining industry of Mexico; the trade in English and French manufactured goods is even now important, and should be very extensive, and the geographical position of the republic in the highway from east to west is opeculiar as to have a political bearing on the future of all commercial nations. Isolated action on the part of England would, in the present stage of affairs, merely lead to counter schemes by France, or Soain, and the property lead to counter schemes by France, or Soain.

venting the intrusion of a European monarchy, but will be willing, perhaps, to aid any settlement that should give sufficient stability to Mexico to prevent her from falling to the Southern confederacy, or from being a subject of dispute between the two sections of the Union in case the federal government should yet be preserved. In her case, too, higher and better considerations would not be without influence. Among the deposed princes and other sectors for authority now out of heart in Europe, there might, perhaps, be found the necessary person. Don Juan de Bourbon, with his constitutional professions, might be changed, for instance, in this sphere, from a mischievous intriguer to a most useful potentate. It would probably, however, be hard to satisfy America by such a selection, and if there is to be a permanent settlement America must be satisfied. One suggestion under that view of the case has been that Mr. Patterson Bonaparte might be selected, as an equal gratification both to America and France. The matter is so momentous that it is worthy of all the efforts of diplomacy to carry it to a result that will retrieve the disgrace of the past. venting the intrusion of a European monarchy, but will

DON JUAN DE BOURBON REPUDIATES A THRONE. The idea set affoat by the London Times was dissipated o some extent by a letter from one of the candidates thus "informally" nominated for the throne of Mexico Don Juan de Bourbon, writing to the editor on the 16th of September, says:-

Allow me, since the channels which spread the report are closed to me, to publicly disclaim in your columns any thought or desire of the honor assigned me. Heir of the Spanish throne by my birthright, I hope yet to be King by the election of the people. But for me the throne of Mexico has no attractions. I do not look upon myself as a party to the Plan de Yanala, whereby it was provided that a Syanish prince should succeed to the power then lost to the mother country. I am unknown in Mexico, and have no atherents, and but few personal friends, among any of the parties who divide this distracted country; so that I could only hope to occupy lis throne by the support of foreign bayonets. Such a course would be utterly repugnant to merkal published. Allow me, since the channels which spread the repor

THE INTERNAL DIVISIONS OF MEXICO FAVOR AN INVA-SION-HOISTING OF THE SPANISH FLAG BY THE CHURCH PARTY.

On these matters we were informed by a special letter, dated on the 26th of September, to the HERALD, from

dated on the 26th of September, to the Herald, from Mexico city:—
The French and Spanish Ministers stand aloof from all contending parties here, and, although a strong faction of political intriguers favor British influence, the majority of all classes are of a different opinion.

The Spanish flag has been unfarled by some of the clery forces in the Sierra; the Vice Consul, when interrogated on the subject, declares he is entirely ignorant of the motive of this act, which is significant when placed by the side of the fact that a large number of Spanish officers have procured positions in the army of the clergy, and every day increases the number of applicants. These movements certainly look as if their object was no other than to obtain a supremacy over the Mexicans, and to repeat in Mexico the same game which has been enacted in St. Domingo. The fact that some of these chiefs have raised the Spanish flag is evidence sufficient to direct the attention of other Powers to the movements of Spain in this capacity. attention of other Powers to the movements of Spain in this quarter.

THE TREATY DEBATED AND EXPLAINED. AGITATION FOR AN ARMED INTERVENTION.

During the month of October the question of an allied reaty against Mexico was warmly and simultaneously agitated in London, Paris and Madrid, and the London Post-government organ-of the 19th of that month, announced the near accomplishment of the convention to this effect to the people in the following terms:-

this effect to the people in the following terms:—
We believe we may state that, subject to the terms of a convention between England, France and Spain, which is likely to be concluded in the course of a few days, the expedition which is about to be despatched to Mexico will consist of three squadrons, respectively furnished by the contracting parties. It is understood that, for the purpose of affording immediate and efficient protection to the lives and property of foreigners resident in Mexico, her Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of the French have determined also to despatch a military force, consisting of six thousand men, of which five thousand will be contributed by Spain and one thousand by France.

About the same moment the Paris Mende, owns of the

About the same moment the Paris Monde-organ of the thurch party-the Patrie, the Constitutionnel, and other French journals, as well as the Correspondencia and Auto grafa of Madrid, canvassed the matter in a similar strain, the writers being unanimous in opinion that the move ment would result in the most important consequences to the political relations existing between Europe and America. Indeed, the Paris Debats of the early part of No. rember, in an article on the subject, asserted:-

vember, in an article on the subject, asserted:—
It is like relaking possession, al least morally so, of America by Europe. It constitutes a real infringement on the famous dectrine of Monroe, which pretended to interdict Europe forever from exercising any influence over the destinies of America. No one can, in fact, doubt that the fate of Mexico now depends, more or less, on the three interfering Powers; their presence alone may lead to revolutions which their sword would support in case of need. Thus Mexico enters on a crisis the issue of which is in the hands of Europe.

THE SPEECH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN, Delivered at the opening of the Cortes, in Madrid, explains the project in the following words:-

plains the project in the following words:—

GENTIEMEN SENATORS AND DEPUTIES—Disorder and excess have reached their height in the unfortunate country of Mexico. Treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, my subjects having been exposed to serious attacks and continual dangers, it became indispensable at length to make an example of salutary rigor. With this object my government had made the necessary preparations, when two great nations found that they had to complain of acts of violence on the part of the Mexican authorities. Our wrongs were common; our action should be joint. My government desired as much. Proper steps for this purpose were at first favorable; but the result did not correspond with the desires of the other two nations. Subsequently France, England and Spain the result did not correspond with the desires of the other two nations. Subsequently France, England and Sparranged together to obtain that satisfaction which we due to them, and to prevent the repetition of offen which scandalized the world and outraged humanit. Thus the designs will be accomplished the execution which has been the constant object of my government At the proper time an account will be rendered to you the convention which, with this object, has been sign but the representatives of the three Powers. by the representatives of the three Powers.

TEXT FOR THE INVADING FORCES. THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

The public mind being thus prepared, the paper was gned in London on the 31st of October. We read in the Paris Moniteur of November 13, that the convention by which France, England and Spain have agreed to combine their forces, in view of a com tion to obtain from Mexico the satisfaction due to them. was signed in London on the 31st of October.

We are assured, although we cannot absolutely guarantee the fact, that the conditions of the convention are

very nearly as follows:-The convention consists of five or six articles at r The convention consists of five or six articles at most. The first stipulates the common action of the three Powers. The others regulate the mode of intervention. The three Powers will each send an equal naval force. Two thirds of the land forces will be furnished by the Spanish army of the Antilles.

The allied forces will occupy Vera Cruz and all such points on the coast as to them may seem necessary. This done, they will address themselVes to the constituted authorities of Mexico. If that government conceder right, the commanders of the expeditionary corps will submit the agreement for the ratincation of their government, holding the places occupied until there be a complete set-

ng the places occupied until there be a complete set-The occupation will be made in the name of the three owers, whatever may be the number of the occupying orces. At the beginning an effort will be made to im-lose a suspension of hostilities on the beligerent parties

The three Powers agree not to occupy permanently any int of the territory, and not to obtain any exclusive ad-

vantage in Mexico.

They also engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose her own form of government. England gave up the conditions which she wished inserted in the treaty—viz:—that the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any prince of their reigning families; if the monarchical form prevails the Powers pledge themselves not to use intervention to the profit of saw prince in particular. any prince in particular. The London Gazettee, of November 15, publishes the

treaty in regard to the combined expedition of England France and Spain. It is signed by Lord John Russell, Signor Isturitz and M. Flahault. It has five articles.

The fourth article says, that after the signatures to the treaty was made, a copy of it was communicated to the government of the United States, and that the Ministers of the contracting Powers at Washington are authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President Lincoln. As delay, however, would jeoparadize the success of the expedition, the Commissioners operations are not to be deferred for obtaining the accession of the United States to the treaty after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

DESIGNS OF THE CATHOLIC POWERS. SECRET CONVENTION BETWEEN SPARN AND FRANCE.

We have already been informed from London and Paris that, as is usual in European diplomacy, a secret article in extension of this treaty has been sign ed between the Queen of Spain and the peror of France. As this fact is of the highest importance in connection with the demonstration, foreshadowing as it does ulterior designs on the part of these sovereigns, we may state here that we have assurances, derived from trustworthy sources in Madrid, that such a paper has een already drafted and ratified. This article provides:-That Spain shall march troops--as we know she is already determined to do-into Mexico, and take possession the territory of the republic to as great an extent as possible; that Napoleon shall guarantee her this possession against England and the United States should either or both of these Powers object to it; and that for this aid Spain shall cede to France her provincial possessions of the Balearic Islands, in

THE SPANISH PROVINCES OF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS. The Balcares form a group of five islands in the Mediterranean, between latitude 33 degrees 40 minutes and 40 degrees 5 minutes N., and longitude 1 degree and 5 degrees E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera and Cabrera. The united area is 1,753 square miles. The population in the year 1849 was 253,000. The climate

MAJORCA (or, as the Spaniards call it, Mayorca) is the entral and largest of these islands, and is distant from Spain 110 miles southeast. The area is 1,430 square miles. The population is 181,805. The surface of the country is very irregular, the Silla de Torillos rising to 5,114 feet above the level of the sea, with a mild and salubrious climate. Its products consist of olives, wine, brandy, fruits, saffron, flax and hemp, which, with mules, asses, rush and wooden wares, hats, &c., form the prin cipal exports. The imports comprise corn, from Spain; salt beef, iron, hardwares, &c., chiefly from Spain, England, France and Northern Europe. The principal towns are Palma, the capital; Llumayor, Manacor and Pollenza. MINORCA is the second largest of the Baleares. Its length from west to east is thirty-two miles, and its average breadth eight miles. Its area is about 260 square miles, and it has a population of 44,000 souls. The coast is very rocky and indented, but the surface of the country s undulating. Mount Toro, the highest land, is 4,793 feet in height. The soil is poor and sandy, with here and there some arable tracts. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption, but wine is raised for exportation. The other products are flax, hemp, saffron, capers and cheese, which, with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper and fine marble, compose the principal exports. The imports consist of wheat, oil, woven fabrics and other manufactured goods, tobacco and colonial produce; but the island has none of that commercial activity displayed during its possesson by the English in the last century. The island is sub-divided into four districts, and the principal towns are Port Mahon and Cindadela. It was taken by the English in 1708, and coded to the French in 1756. It was restored to Great Britain in 1763, and eventually annexed to Spain by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802.

IVIZA is the smallest and most westerly of these islands. and is twenty-two miles long by about twelve wide. It has a population of 11,000. The principal bays are those of San Antonio and Iviza. The temperature is mild. The surface of the country is hilly and well wooded. Some valleys are fertile and produce olives, corn, flax, herny, figs and almonds. The fisheries are important. Timber and salt from large salt works along the coasts are almost the sole exports, and the inhabitants are greatly impoverished. The principal town is Iviza, the capital on the southeast coast, with a population of 5,570.

Formenters is ix miles south of Iviza. Its length from west to east is thirteen miles, and its breadth from two to ten miles. It has a population of two thousand persons, whose principal occupation is agriculture.

Carera is nine miles south of Majorca. It has a fort and a small harbor, and is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile.

If the rumor of the transfer of these islands to France be true, it will be a most significant movement at the present time, indicating the persistent determination of the reigning Emperor to carry out the fond idea of the first Napoleon, of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake. of San Antonio and Iviza. The temperature is mild. The

CHARACTER OF THE MISSION,

THE ALLIED EXPEDITION AS ORGANIZED.

This mission partakes of a naval, military and diplomatic character, each of the three contracting Powers furnishing war vessels, marines, soldiers and a Commis sioner, all being organized and instructed with a view to unity of action and uniformity of policy should the republic of Mexico seek to resist them by force, or consent to treat with them with a view to a settlement. The naval and military forces will be powerful, and provided with all the material necessary for a blockade of the coast, the bombardment of cities, or an invasion of the soil and hostile occupation on land.

Judging from the tone of the British press, as well an the spirit which fires the Spanish mind towards an at tempt at modern transatlantic conquests, we can hardly doubt that the three Powers now entertain ulterior designs, involving the very independence of the constitution, as well as a change in the form of the government

of Mexico.
The London Shipping Gazette-an organ of the mercantile community of England—remarked in a recent number on this part of the subject:-

ber on this part of the subject:—

If the Mexican government should continue to adherd to the old tariff, and levy old rates upon goods as they pass up the country—and this is by no means improbable—we may be absolutely compelled to seize the capital itself, and drive from power those who have hitherto defied reasonable and just demands. Whether America will take part in the expedition is very doubtful; but one thing is certain—namely, that a mere recognition of our claims, and a partial payment of sums due to those who have been defrauded by successive governments, will not answer the end in view. Spain, whose interests are, it is said, far greater than those of either England or France, seems determined to push matters to an extremity. She will not, we apprehend, be satisfied with the mere occupation of Vera Cruz or Tampico. The result will be that she will push on to the capital:

The London Times says:—

The London Times says:—
The British government will, in the first instance, demand redress, and, if this be refused, grant reprisals against "the ships, vessels and goods" of the republic of Mexico. The right of granting reprisals is usually exercised as a preliminary to war. In the year 1850 a British squadron was despatched to Greece for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of the claims of a British subject, and no war ensued. But when redress is refused, not only may the "ships, vessels and goods" of the refusing State be condemned, but towns and strong places may be attacked, seized and occupied until full and complete satisfaction has been afforded.

Other English papers tell us that France and England The London Times says:-

Other English papers tell us that France and England will have difficulty in restraining Spain from making a general war on Mexico on her own account, while the Madrid journals declare that Queen Isabella is able to and will, effectually avenge herself on the Mexicans single handed, even if France and England refuse to join

her.
Another hint at a change in the form of the government of Mexico is contained in a letter from Paris, addressed to the London Chronicle, which reads thus:-It is said that some influential personages in Mexico lave proposed to Mr. Patterson, who is well known from is law suits to establish the legitimacy of his mother's arriage with Prince Jerome Bonaparte—some perses, I say, are stated to have proposed to this gentlem account of his connection with the Bonaparte fam bring about his election for life to the Presidency of the

THE MOVEMENT AND MEANS OF THE

THE SEASON FOR ALLIED OPERATIONS. The power of the Allies to carry out a portion or the whole of this novel and rather alarming programme can be more correctly estimated after a perusal of an enumeration of the fleets and troops which are intended to operate in the Gulf of Mexico immediately. We give the exhibit underneath, remarking that some of the vessels are already near the spot, others have just sailed from the ports of England, France and Spain, and that it is expected that a general rendezvous of the entire expeditionary corps will take place at Hayana between the 15th and 20th of December.

THE BRITISH FLEET AND ARMY FOR THE GULF.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, R. N., K. C. B., COMMANDER-LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. N. LOWDER, COMMANDING MARINE FORCE, ETC.

The English contingent to the expedition destined for nmediate action against Mexico sailed from Plymouth Sound at noon on Wednesday, the 13th of November. The vessels passed through the Sound in the annexed order, the wind blowing half a gale from the northward of east at the moment:-

 Name of Vessel.
 Commander.
 No. of Guins 

 Conqueror
 Edward S. Sotheby, C. B.
 99

 Donegal
 Sherard Osborne, C. B.
 99

 Sanspariel
 Arthur P. E. Wilmot, C. B.
 70

This squadron is ordered to touch at Barbadoes and Ja. maica, and then stand for Vera Cruz. THE BRITISH MILITARY FORCE

Embarked on board these [ships consists entirely of Royal Marines, light infantry, and numbers eight hundred men, chosen from the depots at Chatham, Plymouth and Woolwich. They constitute the English "Expeditionary Battalion of Marines," and are commanded by the follow-

ROYAL MARINE OFFICERS, taken as follows:— From Chatham.

Rank. Name. Remarks.
Lieut. Colonel .S. N. Lowder. Lieutent Colonel Lowder

when complete, but his su-perior officer—who, it is thought, will have power as British Commissioner—has ot been named Captain ... J. Huskisson.
Captain ... F. H. Noot.
Lieutenant ... M. H. Price.
Lioutenant ... J. M. Hamilton.
Lieutenant ... W. Menzics.
Captain Huskisson is appointed Paymaster, and Lieute-

nant Hamilton Adjulant to the Battalion. Lieutenant Colonel) Captain ..... Cha rles Slaughter.

First Lieutenant Edward Owen Brown Gray.
First Lieutenant John Delves Broughton (staff)
Second Lieutenant Michael Alleh S. Kree.
Second Lieutenant Henry Cimmins.
Second Lieutenant Jaspar Nicholis Harrison
Second Lieutenant Charles Morton Barham. The contingent of marines from Plymouth consists of

fourteen officers, twenty sergeants, twenty corporals, three hundred and thirty-four privates, and five drum

mers.

From Woolwich.

Lieutenant Colonel ......S. N. Lowder (Chatham division), Commander.

Captain ........Seymour. (Lately comanding the marines on board the wur ship St. Jean d'Acre in Mediterranean.) .-- Bourchier 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, and their efficiency in action. The interest which attached to the expedition may be judged from the fact that, even at the last moment, the London Army and Navy Gazette addressed to the government the following words:—

Although it is not yet officially known what arrangements are in contemplation for the transport of the battalion of marines, 800 strong, now told off for service in Moxico, yet it is to be hoped the Admiralty will decide upon adding them as an increased complement to the various ships of the squadron, instead of hiring transports for their especial accommodation. All the guns should be kept as clear as possible, in order that the daily exercises and drulls may on as usual and the efficiency of be kept as clear as possible, in order that the daily exercises and drills may go on as usual, and the efficiency of the squadron unimpaired. As many cabins as possible should be built below for the accommodation of the officers, and by this means as few guss as possible masked upon the gun decks. It is, indeed, very probable that, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, captains of men of war would give up their fore-cabins as a temporary accommodation, certainly in preference to having their batteries masked by cabins; for it must not be forgotten that officers thus embarked have a right to claim a certain amount of comfort, which must be respected. The matter is, however, capable of very simple adjustment; and in this manner our battation of marrines would be kept in readiness for instant action.

Just before leaving England the marines of the expedition were encouraged to a faithful discharge of their duty and a perseverance in their line of good conduct, by being informed that a circular memorandum was received on the 10th of November, by Colonel Campbell, commanding the corps at Woolwich, from the Deputy Adjutant General, announcing that the Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to approve of the gratuitous issue of a blue serge tunic biennially, to be wore only on board ship or on foreign service, and an additional pair of half boots an nually to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines. The tunics are not to be delivered except when a detachment is under orders for embarkation. Seven hundred of these tunics have been issued to the battalion

THE BRITISH PLEET IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

May be fairly estimated as an English force in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne-who will have command of the vessels in the Gulf—has his flagship off Halifax, and we are just informed by the Bermuda Royal Gazette-an official colonial organ—that he has made preparations to despatch six or seven vessels from the above named squadron as a reinforcement to the detachment just named. The strength of the

NORTH AMERICAN FLEET OF ENGLAND May be enumerated thus:-

LORONS OIL NO	dis a non the appliagua	No.	No.	H'se	Ton
Name of Vessel.	Officer Commanding.	Guns.	Men.	e Pior	nage
Nile (flagship of the fleet)	E. K. Barnard. F. Egerton. G. Hancock. H. Caldwell, C. B. E. W. Vanstittart. E. P. B. Von Donop.	90 91 50 40 26 21	800 820 570 594 436 260	500 520 600 1000 1000 400	2,622 2,622 3,080 3,733 1,000 1,446
Jason Cadmus Challenger Diadem Bulldog Driver Rinaldo	H. S. Hillyer, C. B. J. Kennedy, C, B. Capt. J. H. Cockburn.  McKillop H. Nelson W. N. Hewett, V. C.	21 22 32 32 6 6	270 260 320 180 165 165	400 400 540 410 200 280	1,711 1,462 1,100 500 280 280
Terrible	F. H. H. Glasse, C. B. F. Hutton A. McL. Lyons H. Dunlop J. F. Ross W. Wood	21 16 11 72 8 6	130 60 120 82 170 170	200 200 150 — 400 300	920 1,954 579 1,776 1,338 1,053
Hydra. Spiteful Lendrail Nimble. Ship jack. Nettle.	R. V. Hamilton. W. C. F. Wilson. J. H. McMartin. J. D'Arcy. J. Murray. (Tender)	6655222 2	180 170 60 50 37 23 23	220 280 80 80 60 20 26	818 1,054 425 233 233 211 211
Kite Steady	(Tender) (Steamtug) H. D. Grant	3 5	60	170 90	300
TotalAdd three yesse	Vessels. 27		iens. 192		Men. 6,775
instant, from Marine force on	England 3 board	114 2	68		1,730
Gross total of	ships, guns and and 30	1 7	360	the state of	9,305
gratest moreolog,	cloudy -co- phase of d		orte (		9,000
	ENCH FLEET AN		RM RE.		RIAL

NAVY, IN COMMAND-CHEFS DE	BATAILL	ON D'AR-
BAND AND CAMPION COMMANDIN	G TROOPS	.Roundle
Annual Colored	Estimated	Estimated
Vessels. Fitting at.		Crew.
ArdenteBrest	40	420
L'AstreeL'Orient	40	380
	20	530
L'Berthellot (corvette) —	10	190
Guerriere Brest	35	340
Steam corvette (not		
named)Rochefort	16	230
Marceaux (cutter) Cherbourg		155
Massena (line-of-bat-		
tle ship	60	700
Montezuma (trans-		
port)	25	630
Total-Vessels, 9; guns, 256; men,	3.575.	
The latest French papers state that		contingent

will be accompanied by five gunboats and five armed transports, and that the fleet will take out A LAND FORCE Mustering six thousand five hundred men. The troops

will be selected from the army serving in France and the French West Indies, and will comprise-Sixteen companies of marines. Five hundred French Zouaves. Eight troops of cavalry. A demi-brigade of infantry.

A battery of artillery armed with rifled cannon, Permission was given to the Zouaves to volunteer for the service, and in two days three thousand names were sent into the War Office, five hundred men only being wanted. The cavalry will not take their horses from France, but will be mounted either at Havana or in Mexico Admiral de la Graviere left Paris for Toulon on the 11th of November, and a portion of the French fleet put to sea on the 13th instant, the same day that the British ships left Plymouth Sound. Admiral La Graviere will hoist his flag on the Massena.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN NORTH AMERICA. RRAR ADMIRAL REYNAUD, OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY, COMMANDER.

We give, as in the case of the English force, a report of the strength of this fleet, as there is no doubt but Admiral Reynaud will support Admiral La Graviere in the Gulf, if necessary.

Guns. Estimated Crew Bellone. 25
Screw frigate Foudre (flagship). 40
Paddle steam frigate Descartes. 40
Screw sloop Norval. 16
Screw corvette Lavolsier. 10
Steamer Catinat. 6 Total—Vessels, 6; guns, 137; men, 1,915. Men. 3,575 Total French fleet for Gulf..... 9
Total French fleet in North Ame-Gross total of French contingent...... 25 433

THE SPANISH FLEET AND ARMY. VICE ADMIRAL RUBALCABA, OF HER MOST CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S NAVY, IN COMMAND—GENERAL PRIM TO COMMAND THE TROOPS ON BOARD AND ON SHORE—DIPLOMATIC COMMISSIONER, SENOR GUELLY Y RENTE, OR M. LOPEZ DE CEBALLOS. The Spanish naval force which is about to assemble at

Havana for the expedition to Mexico is composed of

twelve steamers, viz:-
 twelve steamers, viz.—
 Guns.
 Guns.
 Guns.
 Guns.
 Guns.
 Guns.
 16
 Concepcion
 41
 Hernan Cortes.
 6
 6
 Lealtad.
 41
 Biasco de Garay
 6
 6
 Elasco de Garay
 6
 6
 Elasco.
 6
 Elearro.
 6
 6
 Elearro.
 6
 6
 Pizarro.
 6
 6
 Petronilla
 37
 Velasco.
 6
 6
 Petronilla
 37
 Total.
 300

 Isabella la Catolica.
 16
 Total.
 300
 300
 300

There will be besides two corvettes and the necessary number of transports.

THE SPANISH MILITARY FORCE

Has been estimated variously. A late London paper, speaking of the land contingent of Queen Isabella, says: speaking of the land contingent of Queen Isabella, says:—
The Spanish government is actively preparing for sea the naval force that is to act on the coast of Mexico in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The Spanish force will consist of four screw frigates, the two newly built ships-of-war, the Lealtad and the Concepcion, of two large steamers and six other vessels of lighter draught. The squadron will be commanded by Vice Admiral Rubalcaba, as senior officer in the Antilles. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Cuba. The government has left to Gen. Serrano the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent. The expedition is ed to sail from the Spanish ports towards the end present month.

The Madrid papers, however, glowing with war ardor assert that six or eight thousand men will be forwarded rom Spain on the expeditionary figet, and that all the

troops at present stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, with a portion of the army in San Domingo, will be sent to Mexico if necessary. Calculating thus, the Madrid Gazette publishes the following particulars concerning the composition of the expeditionary army for Mexico. The army of Cuba is composed of :-

Colored militia.

Volunteer corps, or a kind of militia, consisting of armed citizens, perfectly organized for military service and the interior defence of the island, and which may be mobilized if necessary.....1 ..10.000 The force which occupies Puerto Rico is composed of the

 Permanent infantry
 Men.

 Brigade of artillery
 500

 Cavalry
 100

 White militia, infantry
 7,000

 White militia, cavalry
 800

In the island of San Domingo a considerable army is at present being organized. In less than one month, if circumstances should render it necessary, there could be sent from the Peninsula (Old Spain) to Cuba a corps d'armee of 20,000 men, perfectly equipped and organized, in war vessels and steamers chartered by the government The force in Cuba and Puerto Rico alone would make up fifty thousand men; but we must bear in mind that it is much more easy for Spain to say that she can remove t for operations elsewhere from these places than to do it. Besides this, France and England have intimated that they will not permit Spain to operate solely for herself, or to gratify her passion for annexation in Mexico. Striking a balance between her exaggerations and the umber of troops to be sent out by her allies, we may permit Spain to " count in" for about ten thousand men

2,650 These statistics give the following as the

THE TOTAL EUROPEAN FORCE. RECAPITULATION OF THE TRIPARTITE FLEET AND ARMY. No. Vessels. No. Guns. No. Men. 30 860 9,305 25 433 12,490 1, 14 300 12,650 12,650

United European force to collect the Mexican debts, as alleged.... 69 1,593 34,445

The operations of the Allies against the existing regime n Mexico will most likely be materially assisted by the three agencies we are about to name, to wit:-

INCIDENTAL AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL MIRAMON. The Madrid journals of the last of October anno that General Miramon, ex-President of the republic, had eft that capital for Cadiz, to embark for his own country in a vessel of the Spanish fleet.

GENERAL DON MIGUEL MIRAMON, EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

This Mexican officer, so distinguished in the late civil war in Mexico, and who escaped to Havana on the success of Juarez, was born in the year 1832. He first appeared as a prominent actor in the political events of his country in the winter of 1858, when Zuloaga assumed the reins of power by a revolutionary reaction which overturned the government of Comonfort and placed him in the Presi lential chair. On the death of the young General Osollo, who died at San Luis Potosi in the summer of 1859, Miramon was appointed to the command of the reactionary army, and soon afterwards completely defeated General Vidaurri, Governor of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, near the city of San Luis Potosi (Sept. 29). Subsequently he marched against the city of Guadalajara, routed Gen. Degollado, who had marched out to meet him, and took possession of that city. The next event of importance was his appointment as President ad interim by Zuloaga, when he organized an expedition against Vera Cruz, and in March, 1860, laid siege to that important place, where the liberal government was then exercising its authority as best it could The result of that siege, so disastrous to Miramon, is well known. After the action of the United States squadron by which he lost the vessels he had bought and equipped to assist him in the siege, and one or two unsuccessful attacks on the land side, he retired from before its walls with a small remnant of the 6,000 men he led against it. and after a toilsome and perilous march, arrived at the capital towards the middle of April, entering that city

Apart from his political views, Miramon possesses many elements which, under other and more favorable circumstances, would make him a greater man than he is. At all events, his indomitable courage, both moral and physical; his iron force of character and decision; his fertility in resources, energy and unquestionable ability as a military leader, place him among the remarkable men of the day. That a man unknown but yesterday should suddenly elevate himself to the summit of power, and put under his feet all the power and wisdom of his country, is wonderful; but when it is considered that he accomplished this and won a world-wide fame be fore he was twenty-eight years of age, his bitterest enemy cannot deny him ability of a high order. The future career of such a man will be curious and interesting, for he has too much restless energy to lead an inac

The second interest is to be found in the NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN MEXICO. On this subject the Journal des Debats observes:-

If the European Powers did not number by thousands their subjects in Mexico, nothing would be easier than to leave that unfortunate country to grow gradually more disorganized, until the United States, delivered from their in testine quarrels, should come and re-establish order for them. But Spain, England and France are largely represented in Mexico; and many people are ignorant that, after Spain, France numbers most of her subjects in the midst of this anarchy. In 1845 the number of foreigners reported to the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs was:-

The number of foreigners now cannot be less than twenty-five

goard and of these there are five thousand Frenchmen at least, who are entitled to the protection of France. Next to this, in our estimation, as an extraneous aid which may be called on if necessary, ranks the BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC-REAR ADMIRALS SIR

THOMAS MAITLAND, C. B., AND R. L. WARREN, R. N. This force comprises twenty vessels (mostly screw steamers) of war, mounting four hundred and twentyseven guns, which would be found a very formidable power should the Allies seek to operate against Acapulc or Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL TO VISIT THE UNITED

STATES.
SECRET INSTRUCTIONS FROM NAPOLEON A Paris letter of the 15th of November, just to hand by

the Canada, says:—

The French expedition to Mexico excites far greater interest in courtly and governmental circles than could have been expected from so small an affair. Every day it is talked of, and every day a new piece of intelligence respecting it is made known. The version to-day is that Rear Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, the commander of the expedition, is very shortly to be made a Vice Admiral; that on the 25th of this month an orderly officer of the Emperor is to be despatched with another batch of secret instructions for him; and that when he shall have done the work chalked out for him in Mexico, he is to visit the United States. the Canada, says:-

States.

The frigate Astree, the corvette Berthollet, and the advice-boat Morceau, which form part of his squadron, have just sailed from France for Martinque, where they are to join the Admiral, and it is believed that all the transports, with troops, will leave to-morrow. The English, French and Spanish squadrons are to be assembled at Cuba between the 15th and 20th of next month, and a conference of their Admirals, to be attended by the English and French Ministers in Mexico, will be held to decide on the plan of operations to be adopted.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA-AN ALLIED COUN-The Paris Patrie of the 15th of November states that despatches and private correspondence from the naval ports announce the departure of the steam frigate L'Astree from Lorient on the 12th, at six P. M., and the departure of the steam corvette Le Bertholet from Roche fort on the 11th, as well as the departure of the Morceau from Cherbourg. These ships are bound to Martinique, where they will join Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who commands the naval division to operate against Mexico. It is thought that the three quadrons will unite about the 20th of December at Havana, when a council of war will be held to arrange a plan of common action. M. Dubois de Saligny, the French Minister at Mexico, will assist at the council, which will e likewise attended by the English Minister. The steam frigate Le Foudre has been ordered to convey the French Minister from Vera Cruz to Hayana.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ.

FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA. It is not to be presumed that these great European allies concluded such an important foreign treaty as this new one against Mexico, or organized such a powerful expedi tion, without first calculating the probable gain and court ing the cost of arrangement and movement. The following commercial statement will prove to our readers that they can carry out their designs Mexico will "pay well," as has been often said of the Indian, Irish and Canadian provinces and China, by the statesmen of Great

It is in the shape of a commercial review of the port of Vera Cruz, as compiled by Don F. de P. Serrano, by order of the British government, by which it appears that the value of the importations for the year 1860

This amount of foreign merchandise is entered at the custom House from the ports of:-

The trade of the last year will be seen by the returns of the past five years, from which it appears that the 

.....\$66,204,764 Total .. Or an annual average of \$13,240,953. The exports for the same time were:—

Southampton. \$5,345,225 Hamburg. \$59,823
New Orleans. 943,336 Cadiz. 15,100
New York. 237,361 Liverpool. 9,912
Havre. 97,203 Antwerp. 7,496
Bordeaux. \$6,994 Genoa. 3,200 The exports were for \$6,883,633

1856. \$8,942,988 1859 ... \$6,853,10 1857 ... 11,384,765 1860 ... \$6,883,683 1858 ... 2,915,576 Total ... \$35,983,272 —Making the average \$7,196,664 per annum, or little more than fifty per cent of the value of the imports during the same time. The exports of gold and silver were in

Silver during the same years, \$28,851,868. The duties collected during the past year (1860) on imorts amounted to \$3,440,821; of this amount the nation-

ports amounted to \$5,440,821; of this amount the national treasury did not receive the whole.

The pilotage, lighthouse, municipal, public improvements and tonnage dues are assigned. The "amortization of debt" is a payment heretofore made in Interior bonds. This impost has lately been changed for a new one in favor of the railroad enterprise.

The treasury receives little more than 50 per cent of the duties collected at Vera Cruz, and nearly the whole of this is supposed to be absorbed by foreign and native holders of claims upon the national revenues.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

A TREATY AND RIGHT OF TRANSIT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS. Advices have been received in Washington from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 30th of October. There was no material change in the aspect of affairs. The United States Minister (Thomas Corwin), it appears, has about concluded a very important treaty with that country, and will return to the United States in a few weeks, bringing it with him." It is said that it provides for certain payments to foreign creditors. It also provides for covering claims of citizens of the United States It contains liberal commercial privileges to this country together with the right of transit of troops across Mexican

THE DIPLOMATS AND COMMANDERS. SKETCH OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL IN COMMAND-HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The brilliant officer Rear Admiral Jurien de La Gra viere, who is charged with the command of the French forces, bears a name which will twice have resounded in the history of Spanish America, and at two decisive mo ments. In 1820, when it was no longer possible to doubt the whole of America would soon be lost to Spain, it was the father of Rear Admiral Jurien de La Graviere to whom Duke Pasquier, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, confided the delicate mission of showing the French flag to those newly born republics, and of preparing beforehand those relations which might be formed with them when Spanish domination should have definitively come to an interest, under existing circumstances, to follow, in the Someonies d'un Amiral, the recital of that campaign which lasted nearly a year. The officer of the Resto ration was then a witness in Spanish America of the disorders and political faults which, forty years later, were to lead to that place, with a less pacific mission, ar officer of the empire, heir of his merit as well as of his name. It was already everywhere dictators, without force who disputed for the government of republics without liberty. Already, also, among those alternations of anarchy and military government might be remarked, either at Buenos Ayres or at Peru, the last remnants of the first elements of that monarchical party on which the three inter fering Powers appear now to reckon at Mexico and Vera Cruz. At Buenos Ayres, some time before the arrival of the Renommee and the Centaure, the republican authori ties had deliberated on raising a throne, and seating the Duke of Orleans on it. Buenos Ayres, nevertheless, renained a republic, and it was England that rather required that result, as she did not like that a French prince

should reign over La Plata. In selecting Admiral de La Graviere for the command of this very important expedition, the Emperor Napoeon has displayed his usual prudence and diplomatic discrimination. The Admiral is an officer of great expe rience, besides being naturally given to much study and reflection on all matters and novel circumstances or con ditions connected with his profession. He is the author of two or three naval books of repute, the latest of which is noticed in a Paris letter, dated on the 2d of August. thus:-"Admiral La Graviere, in one of his works, asks what will be the influence of steam upon blockades With sailing vessels a blockade was often broken Sometimes the weather drove the blockading squadron out to sea, or a thick fog came on and forced it to keep well clear of the enemy's ports. Currents had to be guarded against, as well as sudden changes of wind, which might at any moment bring a vessel under the fire of a hostile battery. With steam these dangers are greatly modified, if they have not altogether disap peared. Blockades will for the future be much more strictly observed, and the fleet will be able to lie just out of the range of the exterior forts. But the new vessels, if they do not require the same delicate handling and constant anxiety in regard to the weather, are not so independent as the old sailing ships. They are slaves to a substance which they are continually devouring, and which must therefore be continually renewed. No matter how cleverly managed, the hour must arrive when a steam vessel will find herself out of coal. For steam vessels to keep up a blockade it will be necessary either to have constant relays of war ships, or to depend upon transports whose arrival could never be depended upon with anything like certainty." GENERAL PRIM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SPAN-

General Prim, Count de Reuss, is one of the most distinguished officers of the Spanish army now living. His fame as a gallant soldier and able commander was fully established during the late Spanish campaign against the Moors in Africa. He left Spain for Morocco in command of the reserve division of the army, consisting of eight pattalions. The term "reserve" seems in this instance to have been rather inappropriate, for on numerous occasions, before the army left the lines round Cueta, and subsequently at Castillejos, on the 1st of January, and at the passage of the Cape Negro Cordillera, on the 14th of December, Prim and his battalions were in advance and bore the brunt of the fighting. It would hardly suit an officer of Prim's character and impetuous courage to be stationed in the rear as a support, instead of being sent forward to clear the way. No general holding a command in the Spanish expedition to Morocco possessed in a higher degree than the Count de Reuss the confidence and esteem of his comrades. In the unhappy civil contests of his country he won himself a reputation which the African war augmented. Calm, cool and cheerful in the midst of great peril, his mere aspect inspires with fresh courage the battalions, in front of which he often throws himself, sword in hand, to lead them-himself in the post of the greatest peril-in a charge against the

In the action of Castillejos his bravery was most conspicuous. With two glittering stars upon his breast, and

his gold headed General's cane in his hand, he was for THE COMPERCIAL AND FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF THE WARD, among the balls, generally on foot, and to every ALLIES—WHAT MEXICO YIELDS TO AND CONSUMES body's wonder, remained, as hitherto in the war, without

a scratch. On one occasion, when a part of his scanty force, thinned by the Moorish ballets, and pressed upon by superior numbers, showed signs of wavering, he seized the colors of a battalion and spreng forward, with the words, "I take this flag to the Moors !" The soldiers rushed after him, and repulsed the enemy.

At the attack on the Moorish breastworks in front of Tetuan, on the 4th of February, considerable loss was occasioned to Prim's corps by a heavy fire of espingardas which met its right wing as it approached the brushwood and copse that covered the left of the position. Prim was, as usual, foremost in the fight. He had with him four or five hundred Catalan volunteers, who joined the army the day before the battle. Prim, himself a Catalan, harangued them on the day of their arrival in the dialect of their province, and those persons present who comprehended him say he made a most telling speech. As they marched forward on the 4th of February the brilliant red of their caps distinguished them from the rest of the army, and many on seeing them predicted that, although mere recruits, they would vie in daring with the oldest soldiers. On the eve of the battle Prim, talking with some friends, is said to have exclaimed, "Happy the man who to morrow first enters the breach!". That man was none other than Don Juan Prim! Sabre in hand, he dashed up the parapet, cutting down a Moor who would have barred his passage. The Catalans were not far be hind; their commandant was killed and their loss heavy. It was towards the centre of the long line of parapet that Prim entered, at the most stoutly defended position. Gen. Prim was afterwards in command of General Zabala's second corps, when the latter, compelled by sickness, had to return to Spain. As usual, the Spanish Picton took the lead with his fighting division, making reconnoissances in the direction of Tangier, far in advance of the bulk of the Spanish army, which remained in the occupation of Tetuan and its neighborhood.

ADMIRAL RUBALCABA,
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. For some time past he has been a resident of Havana, where he has been in command of the Spanish squadron in the Cuban waters. He is well acquainted with the American coast, having made several voyages of investigation along the borders of the continent, and is said to be a man admirably fitted for command. Under his immediate supervision the contingent of the fleet now in Havana, has been fitted with everything necessary for the expedition, and the Admiral himself anxiously awaits the expected reinforcements from Spain to pro-

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL IN COMMAND Is Sir Alexander Milne, C. B., who for some time pas has been the British naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station. Admiral Milne is a fine specimen of the British sailor, and is one of those men who answer all the requirements ef "regular fighting sea dogs." His experience of the North American coast is of long standing, as during the previous term of his service he thoroughly investigated all the sources of inquiry, and by practical observation became thoroughly conversant with all the variations of the coast. Admiral Milne is a strict disciplinarian. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country he was invited t New York by the Corporation of this city, but politely declined the invitation. His flagship is her Majesty's

steamship Nile, of 90 guns. THE BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDER, So far as known, is Lieutenant Colonel S. N. Lowder, the Chatham division of marines. He will command the whole force of marines, and will possibly act as British Commissioner also.

THE PARTIES WHO SIGNED THE CONVENTION On the part of England, France and Spain are Lord John

Russell, M. Flahault and Don Xavier de Isturiz. Of Lord John Russell it is needless to write any de scription. He has been so long before the political world that his career is quite familiar to the American people. As Secretary of State to the British government

he affixed his signature to the documen Count Auguste Charles Joseph Flahault de la Billarderi s a French general and Senator, and was born in the year 1785. He fought with distinction under Napoleon the First in Portugal, Germany and Russia. He was greatly attached to the house of Orleans, but after the restoration of the empire he was called to the Senate As General of Division, he belongs to the reserve. He has peen decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Hon. Kavier de Isturiz is a well known Spanish politi

cian. He is famous for his efforts in the popular cause and in the revolution of 1820 he presided at a great meeting of the malcontents of Riego. He was Pre of the Cortes in 1823, and voted for the overthrow of the King. During the regency of Espartero he labored se end. M. Jurien de La Graviere left France with the cretly for the restoration of Maria Cristina. He replaced Renommee and the Centaure. It would not be without | Narvaez in the ministry of 1846, and it was during his

THE OTHER OFFICERS. Who accompany the Mexican expedition are yet un known to fame. We will keep our eyes upon the as they gain renown will do them the high honor, not of putting their names in Vapereau, but of chronicling their

glory in the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD. THE BOMBARDMENT OF PENSACOLA

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1861. There is a despatch in town which pretends to give urther rebel reports in regard to the Fort Pickens affair Pensacola is said to be entirely evacuated and the Nav

General Bragg had sent for reinforcements. Five Union vessels were assisting Colonel Brown, all o which are said to be riddled with shot.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29, 1861. The Old Point boat has arrived. She brought up Lieut tobert Selden and William A. Abbott, of the navy, wh had been released by the rebels on their parole of honor They are en route for Washington. They have been pri soners for the last seven months. These officers knew othing of the affair at Pensacola, except a brief state nent they saw in a late Richmond paper, saying that there had been an engagement at Pensacola. No particular lars were given.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.

Major General Fremont, whose arrival in the city we chronicled yesterday, is still at the Astor House where he will remain for a period of about ter days. He was ready to receive visiters vesterday morn ing as early as ten o'cleck, at which hour a large number citizens paid their respects to the General and Mrs Fremont, among whom were Vice President Hamling and family, Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Preston King and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of the United States Senate : ex-Judge Cowles, Captain George D. Kellogg, of the United States army, and many others.

Several delegations of citizens, including the Germans waited upon General Fremont, with a view of tendering a variety of public receptions, all of which the General declined, doubtless thinking that to accept such evidences of regard, however profoundly he appreciates them as attestations of respect and sympathy for him, might display a want of delicacy, under present circumstances, towards the administration. He likewise deems them without the range of propriety, inasmuch as the service does not contemplate and recognise them.

Netwithstanding this determination, faithfully ad hered to by the General all along the route of the recent journey immense gatherings of the people turned out to see him, and at Cincinnati the crovd was estimated at fully twenty-five thousand persons. A large escort of the people accompanied hin across the river from St. Louis to Alton, where h took the cars, and once or twice during the trip he barely boved to the throngs upon the most urgent solicitation. The enthusiasm also ran high at Camp Denniston, i Ohb. Captain Tracy is the only member of General Fremont's staff now remaining with him, though he was accompanied to the city by Captain Howard and Lieuten ants Hallowell and Raymond, of his late staff.

The health of the General is exceedingly good, though min his arrival he was greatly fatigued from the length and uninterruptedness of his journey. To the numerous visiters his conversation is subdued, and marked by an air of pensiveness that bespeaks the coming vindication when the full time shall have arrived. He positively delines popular demonstrations of every character, and re spectfully, though earnestly, hopes he may be permitted remain quiet during his stay in the city. In this view the serenade intended for last evening, as a mark of re pect to the General, was reluctantly postponed. Gen. Fremont yesterday received a despatch from Col. agonyi, stating that the body guard of the late com-manding General was mustered out of the service of the United States on the 28th inst.

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 Nash-

ville 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.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS QUIET, Ac. &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. She was boarded by the news yacht of the press, and the usual despatches obtained. The rebel steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton

on the 21st inst. On the 19th inst. she fell in with and boarded the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast. The rebels took off Captain Nelson and his crew, then set fire to the ship and burned her to the water's edge.

The Nashville landed Captain Nelson and the crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the rebel flag flying.

Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram, of the Nashville, denies being a privateer, and yet he says that he has a commission as a war steamer. It is reported that a large steamer had left London with

a full cargo of munitions of war for the rebel States. It is reported that several steamers have been insured

in London for a run from England to New Orleans and back at twenty guineas. Thirty guineas had been demanded for insurance on

the North Briton. The supposed privateer which had been seen in the

Mediterranean proves to have been a lawful New York merchantman, and had arrived at Constantinople. Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London

Times, asserts that the President and Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and were probably considering the proposition of accepting or asking for the intervention of the great European potentates. The Mexican expedition comprises fifteen vessels, three bundred and thirty guns, five thousand sailors and three

thousand troops. The French Senate would be convened on the 2d of

It was reported that a considerable reduction would be made in the military estimates and the number of troops in France. It was also asserted by the Paris Constitutionnel that Count Persigny had submitted to Napoleon a project for the disarmament of the French portion. The belief in the necessity for a French loan continued

the financial wants of the government being urgent. The Bourse was firm. Rentes advanced to seventy

The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the great exhibition next year.

The Madrid Espana says that a project was discussed of forming in America a colony of all republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it.

The address of the Cortes in response to the Queen's speech had been read. It approves of all the points of the speech.

It is asserted that the project of the Italian confederacy is by no means abandoned. A modification of the Italian ministry is rumored, but

nothing had been accomplished. Austria had quietly got together quite a powerfu quadron in the Adriatic-fifty vessels in all.

The administration of the Archbishopric of Warsav was arrested by an order from St. Petersburg.

The Calcutta and China mail had reached Alexandria and would be due in London on the 27th. The steamship Arabia from Boston via Halifax, arrived

at Liverpool on the 18th. The steamship Teutonia from New York arrived a Cowes on the 18th, and sailed again for Hamburg.

THE LATEST NEWS.

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

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1861. The Nashville, flying the rebel flag, has arrived at Southampton. She landed Captain Nelson and crew, twenty-nine in number, of the American ship Harvey

Captain Nelson, reports that he left Havre on the 17th instant, bound for New York in ballast, on the 19th was brought to by the Nashville, Commander Pegram, late of the United States Navy. The Harvey Birch was boarded immediately by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Captain Pegram then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and laid alongside till she burned to the water's edge.

Captain Nelson immediately placed himself in com munication with Captain Bristow, United States Consu at Southampton.

The Nashville is still lying in the river flying the rebel flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram states that he has no commission from the Southern government as a war steamer, yet declares it is not a privateer. No Southern Commissioners arrived by the Nashville.

The whole crew of the Harvey Brick, except the Cap tain, were placed in irons till the arrival at Southampton. Exhortations were made to induce the Captain and crew to take the oath to the rebel government.

Captain Pegram communicated with Mr. Yancey. The Nashville will refit at Southampton.

In the Italian Parliament Ricasoli announced that he had elaborated upon a plan of reconciliation of the State and Church, which requested Napoleon to become memeditation was without result. The project contained other church on this continent.

even articles guaranteeing independence, inviolability certain revenue and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's cardinals.

The Independance Belge says Miramon had left Madrid for Mexico.

Financial and Commercial News. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 941% a 941/4 for

AMERICAN STOCKS. The latest sales were:-Illinois Central shares, 40 a 39

scount; Erie, 271/2 a 281/2. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The sales of cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 13,000 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 firm, with small sales. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co., report:-Flour firm and quiet at 28s. a 31s. 6d. Wheat quiet, but firm; red Western and outhern, 10s. a 12s. 8d.; white, 12s. a 13s. 6d. Corn steady; mixed, 32s. a 32s. 6d.; white, 34s. a 36s. 6d. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report:—Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon firm. Lard downward, with light transactions. Tallow steady; quoted at 50s. a 51s. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet: pots, 35s.; pearls, 33s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Rosin nominal; common is quoted at 14s. 3d. Spirits turpentine dull at 73s. Linseed oil firm at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

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

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21, 1861. Cotton—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales. ncluding 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations. The breadstuffs market remains steady. The provision

The breadstuns market is quiet, but steady.

London, Nov. 21, 1861. Consols 941/8 for money. AMERICAN STOCKS .- Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39% discount; Erie, 27% a 28%.

Shipping Intelligence. rom New York, Calm, Dover; Panter, Havre; Arrived from New York, Calm, Bover; Panter, Havre; Queen of the Seas, Liverpool.

Arrived from New York 15th, Argean, Dunkirk; Lucie Ring, Rochabite; St. Louis and St. Nazziz, Marseilles; F. H. Russell, Bordeaux; Marshfield, Havre; 16th, E. F. Gaban and Dermaian, Bremen; Jason, Portsmouth; S. A. Nichols, Warren Point; Percy, Cork; 18th, Rhine, Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia 16th, J. Crandall, Youghall.

Arrived from Baltimore 13th, Elina, Bremen; 16th, E. Everett, Texel.

The Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New York, put back on the 19th inst.

#### BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Completion of the Canvass and Declaration of the Result-Advertising of the Canvass Given Exclusively to the

The Board of County Canvassers, who entered upon their work of canvassing the last election returns over two weeks ago, finished their labors yesterday. The meeting convened at twelve M. in the Supervisors' chamber, Supervisor Connor presiding.

The CHAIRMAN announced that all the footings had been made, and the official declaration prepared by the clerk, and that all that remained to be done was to have the same read and duly passed upon. The CLERK proceeded to read the declaration, giving in

order the names of the various candidates for the different offices, and the number of votes they respectively polled. Mr. BLUNT moved that the declarations just read be declared the official canvass of the State and county election for 1861, which motion was put and carried. Mr. Blunt moved that the canvass, as prepared and

announced, be published in the New York Herald and Mr. STEWART moved to amend by making it in the NEW

YORK HERALD only. Mr. BLUNT accepted the amendment. This was the course he would have taken last year. The HERALD was the paper of the largest circulation published in the city and the publication in its columns of the canvass gave it the widest possible circulation, more so than if published in all the nineteen other papers to which it was given last year. It was time this giving Corporation advortising to papers of small circulation and smaller influence was stopped. During the year they had paid out twelve thousand dollars for advertising, and there are still nine thousand dollars to be paid-altogether a large sum, and

the most of it absolutely thrown away The motion to advertise the canvass exclusively in the HERALD was put and carried, and thereupon the Board immediately adjourned sine die.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Union Officers by the Rebels. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 28, 1861. A band of rebels under the notorious Sy. Gordon, cap tured Captain Robb, Captain White and Lieutenant Moonlight, three United States officers, from the railroad train

at Weston to-day. The rebel Stein, with fifty of his followers, is reported to be near Weston.

Personal Intelligence. Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and family arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning. Major General Fre mont received a visit from the Vice President during the afternoon. Mr. Hamlin left for Washington by the six o'clock train last evening, in company with the following gentlemen:—Hon. L. M. Morrill, of Maine; Hon. A. T. Gait, of Quebec; Hon. G. B. Upton, of Boston; Hon. Preston King, of New York, and Hon. John D. Howe, of Wis-

Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire, arrived in the city last night, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will leave to-day for Washington. Mrs. William H. Seward and daughter are also stopping at the Astor. Senator King, Hon. Burt Van Horn, and Senator Foster and family, of Connecticut, leave the city this morning

J. Howard King, of Albany: W. C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and W. R. Shoffield, of Newport, are stopping at the New York Hotel. H. F. Barrows, of Massachusetts; G. Benjaman, of Eng-and; G. M. Hunter, of Ohio; E. Baron, of Paris, and W. George and wife, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the

Clarence King, of New Hayen; H. Stillwayer, of Philadelphis; J. T. Thompson, of Jamaica; James E. Brenlon, G. Boston, and W. Boyd, of Staten Island, are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel. Captain R. B. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy

the Grameroy Park Hotel.

Senator Harris and family of Albany; Hon. W. G. Steele, of New Jersey; Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Hon. R. Franchett, of Schenectady; Hon. T. T. Andrews and wife of Syracuse; Judge Allen and wife, of Oswego, H. Meschert and wife, of Philadelphia; Samuel Downer, of Boston; Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, and Walter loy, of Buffalo, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Joy, of Bullato, at a stopping at the transfer, of the United States Army; G. Blake, of Boston; W. Glasgow and family, and G. F. Felly and wife, of St. Louis; A. J. Wool, of Philadelphia, L. D. Ingoldsby, of California, and James Martin and J. McArdle, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Medical Conference of the Conference of

Hon. B. Van Horn and family, and Judge Balcomb and Hon. B. Van Horn and samily, and Judge Bascomb and daughter, of New York; Captain Tracey and Lieutenant Hallowell, of the United States Army; Mrs. Gage and daughter, of Washington; S. O. and R. S. Barnum, of Chicago; Mr. Abell, of Mount Morris; E. J. Mather, of Bridgeport; A. M. S. Watson, E. Osborne and Captain R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia; Jacob Stanwood and E. R. Mudge, of Boston, and H. J. Hastings, of Albany, are stopping at the Astor House.

stopping at the Astor House.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. James of Ogdensburg; Mrs. Tallman and daughters, of Rochester; H. Baidwin, of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, of Troy; C. B. Elsworth, of Port Royal; F. Stephenson, of Saccarapp; Captain Jas. Kennedy, of the steamship Etna, and Mrs. Kennedy, were among the arrivals at

George D. Kellogg, formerly a lawyer of this city, but nore recently of Chicago, has been commissioned by the President of the United States an Assistant Adjutant President of the United States an Assistant Adjutant General in the army, with the rank of captain, and ordered to report to Brigadier General Stanley, at St. Louis, Mo. Captain Kellogg graduated at the University of Vermont, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Pease, and has already seen service during the recent campaign in Missouri, which ended for the winter by General Hunter marching his army back from Springfield to St. Louis.

CHURCH MUSIC .- To-morrow (Sunday) morning, at St. Xavier's church, Sixteenth street, a new mass, by Salvi, of Milan (brother of Salvi, the tenor), will be sung for the first time in this country. In the afternoon, at vespers, the music will be mostly of the composition of Mr. Berge, the accomplished organist of the church. The vocal and instrumental excellence of the music at St. diator; but owing to little conciliatory disposition the Xavier's is scarcely excelled, if equalled, by that in any NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.-TRIPLE SHEET.

#### THE MAILS OF THE CANADA

Our Paris and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Napoleon's Letters on the Finances of he French Empire.

M. Fould's Programme for a New Budget, and the Safety of the Treasury.

British Opinion of the Measure, and the Emperor's Tenure of the Crown.

The American War and Abolitionism Abroad.

Progress of the Revolution in Russia.

Letters from Florence Nightingale and Prince Napoleon, &c.,

The mails of the Canada reached this city from Bostor yesterday morning. The papers contain very interesting details of the news-to the 16th of November-telegraph ed from Halifax and published in the HERALD on Thurs

Mile. Patti is laid up at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester

with a severe throat affection. The mail from Australia brings important news. The Interior of the island has been explored, and found to be fertile, and rich, it is presumed, in gold. The desert, which was supposed to monopolise the whole of the inte. rior, has been found much circumscribed, and not interering with the capacity of the soil to support an immense copulation. The gold diggings and gold crushing continue prosperous; but a report of gold in New Zealand had carried away ten thousand diggers. Everything that could "rush;" but, according to the Melbourne papers, the anticipations of the emigrants may not be realized.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in Londonderry, is likely to be the subject of much discussion. The Dublin News of 14th inst., referring to

He has invoked remembrances and raised issues the result or which be upon his own devoted head. The Mail describing his speech to the Orangemen of Derry, says:

The Right Hon. Baronet has fallen upon the Apostoli The Right Hon. Baronet has fallen upon the Apostolic Delegate with his accustomed impetuosity, sword drawn and scabbard thrown away. The issue is not as between individuals; it is an issue between antagonistic principles. It is one as between Celt and Saxon, quite as much as between Catholicity and infidelity. The Nouvelliste, of Rouen, of the 14th of November

In our last agricultural review we prognosticated the

moment when England, pressed by want, would again ask from France the corn she had sent her. This singular sending and fetching begins to operate, if we may believe a letter from Nantes, which states that several English vessels which had entered that port with cargoes of corn had received orders by telegraph to bring them back intact to England. It is probable that this kind of cross speculation will cost our English neighbors dear. The China (London) Telegraph of the 14th inst. says:-The young Emperor of China, who is only seven year

old, was proclaimed Sovereign, with all the usual cere monies, on the 25th of August, at Zehol, where his father died. Although the late Emperor's brother, Prince Kung died. Although the late Emperor's brother, Prince Kung, is not a member of the new regency, he has been requested by them to remain at the head of the Foreign Department. This is considered an act of great importance for the future good understanding between the Court of Pekin and the representatives of the European

The return from the Bank of England for the week end ing November 13 gives the following results when com pared with the previous week:-

Opon the other side of the account:-

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,729,450, being a decrease of £43,865; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,362,495, showing an increase of £151,721 when compared with the preceding return. The Paris Temps of the 13th instant says:-

We are sawred from a good source that the strange assertion on the subject of a congress of the Catholic Powers, with a view to re-establish and maintain the Pope in his States, which Marshal O'Donnell placed in the mouth of the Queen of Spain, has produced at the Ministry of Foreira Affairs at Paris the greatest astonishment. The Spanish Ministry has therefore taken its desire for a reality.

Mr. Oliphant, Secretary of Legation, has reached England, bearing considerable traces of the severe injury he received during the late murderous assault in Japan. He has the scar of a deep wound across the left arm which has so affected the hand that the fingers are quite powerless. Mr. Oliphant received another wound over the clavicle, which went within an inch of the jugular vein, and thus very narrowly escaped with his life.

Great exertions continue to be made in Saint Petersburg for the completion of the electric telegraph to the Amoor. A further purchase of wire has been ordered at Berlin, of the value of 45,000 silver roubles, making the total sum thus expended amount to 105,000 silver roubles, which will suffice for 2,200 wersts (about 1,500 miles) of land telegraphs. By means of this wire telegraphic communication will be effected between St. Olga, Wladiwostock, De Castries Bay, the port of Novogorod and Nico lavevsk. For the greater facility of putting up the lines along the banks of the Amoor, three more iron river ers of fifteen horse power each, and a larger one of thirty-five horse power, have been ordered at the establishment of Messrs. J. C. Godeffray and Sons, at Ham burg. The three former will be completed in December and the latter in February next.

#### Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Nov. 15, 1861 Imperial Council on the Finances of the Empire-M. Fould Warning to Napoleon-Dangers and Difficulties of th Emperor-A Serious Agitation Looming Up-Necessity of a Foreign Diversion-Hopes of the Termination of the Civil War in America—Court Gossip, &c.

There was held on the 12th of this month a council of Ministers at the Tuileries, presided over by the Emperor, from which sprang events that will form an epoch in the reign of Louis Napoleon. Monsieur Achille Fould, in that council, read to his Majesty and assembled councillors a document that went far to prove to them that ruin, inevitable ruin, was impending over the Imperial government, unless some speedy measures were adopted to stop the enormous drain upon the financial resources of France. The result has been the nomination of M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance, and the public abdication by the Emperor of his preroga tive of creating at pleasure extraordinary credits and of

spending as he pleased the people's money. Henceforth, as recommended by M. Fould, the Corps Legislatif and Senate will regulate the expenses of the empire, always excepting such cases as may require immediate action and where a due report would be afterwards made to the bodies of the State. "The other nations of Europe will then be without fear, as they well know that immediate use of money cannot be obtained to make war, and that votes and resolutions must take place ere immense warlike preparations be suddenly made." This amounts to a confession that

will throw sops to the many headed serpent, but he will never (au grand jamais) loosen it, for he knows that it is

e French people are as incapable of governing them

eas he might be the lirst victim of the rash letting loose of the monster.

The French people are as incapable of governing themselves as are schoolboys. Thoy make opposition from excitement and not reason. Years must roll by ere they can calmly regulate their own destines. They look upon a revolution as a supreme panacea for all ills, and now that the people are on short commons, both for bread and work, they long for a reviving, refreshing revolution. This the knowledge of this desire that prompts the government to acts of seeming liberality, but at the same time repressive measures will not be neglected. Louis Napoleon will never run away from his throne. The people of France feel that, and hence a struggle is less likely.

In my past letters I have reverted to this condition of the country, and I can assure you that I but state the fact when I tell you that France is agitated, uneasy and discontented. It turns out that the people are more religiously inclined than was supposed, and that the clergy are more powerful as a consequence. The late action of M. de Persigny, as regards the charitable and religious institutions, is a failture, and it is now rumored about that the Emperor will abandon the anti-clerical campaign, sacrifice Persigny and go in resolutely for the maintainance of the Pope at Rome. It is hoped that thus a reconciliation might be effected. The large government can that was to be made is thought unwise by M. Fould. He advocates the immediate retrenchment of all unceessary expenditure in the administration, and, above all, the total cessation of those secret service moneys so havishly disposed of by the Police Prefet and the Minister of the interior. Here millions will be sayed at once.

All fluse intestine troubles will render the government mode than usually anxious to nucle to diversion by some strong policy abroad. What a pityles the North can't gain some real positive advantage. It would dispel a desire to meddle that is certainly extant here. I see you the remarks are to form a basis to

made by the Emperor flattering to the North. Do these correspondents suppose that these remarks are to form a basis for future action? They seem but fittle to understand the course of political events here, or at least to come to conclusions singularly forced. France is suffering from the effects of the American war. Naturally she wishes that war to cease, and naturally, not knowing the power and resolution of the people of the North, she imagines that a recognition of the rebels would end the struggle. Hence she urges England to join her in recognizing the Davis government; but England, more au fait to American character, hesitates. This is the real state of the case, pretty speeches, flattering remarks, &c., to the contrary, and it is but natural it should be so.

marks, &c., to the contrary, and it is but natural it should be so.

Italy is likely to wage war against Austria in the spring. The advice came from Napoleon III., and will most likely be taken. Hungary is in open antagonism to the Vienna Cabinet, and Francis Joseph has unwisely given up conciliatory measures and 'taken to the sword. He has ordered taxes: gathered by the military authorities, and has placed the country under martial law. In Russia great troubles are eaidently brooding, so throughout Europe uneasiness as regards the future prevails. The sudden death of the young King of Portugal has put an end to the gay doings at Complegne, as France is extremely desirous of winning the good will of Portugal. The new King was at Complegne but a few days since, and was most heartily and cordially received, so much so as to have been deeply impressed, as I hear from good authority. Now that he is King, his kindly feelings towards France may result in a close alliance.

The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial will leave Compiegne the first week in December, and will then reside at the Tuileries. The Emperor is still far from well

Paris, Nov. 15, 1861. News of the Battle of Leesburg-Feeling on the America War-M. Fould's Re-entry to the Cabinet-His Grand Plan for a Budget-Portuguese Diplomacy of Napoleon-Queen Isabella and the Pope &c.

You may be sure the Leesburg disaster is in every one's nouth, for it is quite impossible to overrate the intense anxiety with which each turn of your great civil strife is watched in France.

The old cry I once before noted is again getting up, that

the sword of the North is edgeless for lack of a decent hilt. With such superior combative materials, with such news of war, with such unqualified patriotism, what can be the reason, it is asked, that the federal army, or any portion of it, should come to grief? If there is no military talent for strategy, the services of those who have devoted their lives to its study should be accepted But if there is treachery, ambitious mediocrity, obstinate foolhardiness, or what not, then let it be remem bered that civil strife is not to be measured by the ordi ary rules of warfare. Of this the great struggle of the rival Roses in England, and that of the Parliament with Charles, is a proof. So with the revolutionary wars here and the great succession strife in Spain. All precedents of international warfare were found inapplicable, and unless victory with you is to be so long protracted as to be shorn of half its advantages you must adopt some means of renering this much sought for command as perilous in its failure as glorious in triumph. It cannot be doubted that the difficulties of the executive in a State where freedom has been so large as in America are almost overwhelming in disposing of claims urged by tumid mediocrities, the only remedy for which would be the exction of such a forfeiture as would make men reflect before they wasted their time in measuring their abilities

A great domestic event has happened. M. Fould is duly installed Minister of Finance, and his re-entry to office is the occasion of an organic change in the national disbursement. Those who have carefully observed the Imperial course, as it approached the conclusion of that decennial period which was demanded at the famous coup d'etat in December 1851, anticipated that Napoleon would not suffer the anniversary to pass without making some initiation of a liberal character. It will be remembered that in the Presidential programme of 1851 a promise was distinctly made that the extra powers demanded should be abrogated after ten years. Subsequent events reviving the empire might be supposed to have obliterated all such engagements; but still a belief prevailed that after the freedom of dis ussion on the Imperial speech which was granted this time last year, other concessions must speedily follow,

and the result shows that this was not erroneous. It may be recollected that in the great financial disbussion which occurred in the Chamber in 1860-61, two amendments were presented: the first signed by M.M. Darinon, T. Favor, Picard Henon and Ollivier: the second by M.M. Denik, Ancil, Drouot, Ouword, Gouin and Veron, the general purport of which was that supplemen tary and extraordinary credits should not be sanctioned

tary and extraordinary credits should not be sanctioned to trouble the harmony of the budget. So, therefore, it is to the patriotic efforts of this small minority that this concession is to be attributed.

The Emperor, of course, is fully aware that the best chance of perpetuating his dynasty is to leave behind him a self-acting governmental machine. Now that the ten years have elapsed which he asked for as a dictatorship to put the State in order, it is necessary, with the hope of that dynasty not yet six years old, to think about the future. Certes, a future age will speak of his doings for the present with something like wonderment and amaze. Never in the history of mankind was so much "reconstruction" effected in a like period. The last ten years have seen the capital razed from its foundations to be "rehabilitated" with a chain of streets, parks, squares and boulevards, that, under ordinary circumstances, would have been more than sufficient for a couple of centuries. Will London do half as much in such a period of time? But the whole country has been traversed with gigantic railways, canals and leading byroals. Its provincial towns have been the reflex of the capital—everywhere demolitions, everywhere reconstructions, of stupendous character. This could not go on. We should think not, indeed. It is easy to foresee, as M. Fould himself says, "that without a change we shall soon find ourselves beset with serious embarrassments."

It is evident that the Emperor has known this, as

It is evident that the Emperor has known this, as It is evident that the Emperor has known this, as everybody else has, long ago. But a man in his situation must "go on." He cannot afford to wait. He has no ancestry, and is very uncertain about his posterity. As his progenitor did something for the fame of France in Europe, so must be do something in France in its own eyes. He has chosen the less striking but more enduring part; and it may be fairly doubted whether in history he will not carry away the palm from his namesake—"ethle Great."

part; and it may be fairly doubted whether in history he will not carry away the palm from his namesake—"The Great."

In plain language, however, this concession to the Chambers, which is to be made on the tenth anniversary of the day in which his Majesty broke a most solemn oath "for the exigencies of the occasion," reads very like the bandit's peccuri: "I have robbed, massacred when necessary, carried both fire and flame, but all to equalize the order of things—to take from those that hath and give to those that hath not. I am now getting old and weary of life; my son is to succeed me; perhaps he may not be able to do all these things with similar impunity—'siberari ani-dam'—take back your own, enjoy the fruits of my misdoings, if so you think them, and let my son reign over you, a quiet, honest man. I do this the more willingly as perceiving that I have carried on the game as long as I can."

must take place ere immense warlike preparations be suddenly made." This amounts to a confession that heretofore the other nations were right in having such fears, and that their consequent arming was not so ridiculous as the official press of this country has always en deavored to prove. The Constitutionnel, Patrie and Pays must feel singularly foolish at such admissions. But will all Europe? believe in this sudden movement, seeming ly so liberal? Will not the experience of the past few months go to dispel any confidence that might arise?

Last year a great flourish was made about liberality of government, free press and free representation, and what has it amounted to? A solemn farce, a pitiful juggle, for who does not know that lives in France, that never were the members of the press more restrained, the elections more unfair and the coersion of the administration more irksome? The measure adopted now by the head of the government is one that steff hecessity has compelled; but who does not nuderstand that the Corns Legislatif and Senate can be set aside when the occasion presents itse if Napoleon III. Is a powerful politician; he understands, to a supreme degree, the art of governing the Freach peope; he will always, as long as he reigns, keep absolute control over the empire; he The death of the King of Portugal is an insignificant

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6, 1861.

Disturbances in St. Petersburg and Moscow—General Agite tion-The Russian Emigration in France and England-Mikhailoff and Hutzen-Social and Democratic Republic in Russia-A Hundred Thousand Heads Wanted, on a Moderate Computation-Prince Dolgoronky-The People-Their Animosity Against the Higher Classes, &c., &c.

I stated in my last despatch that things were going or badly here, and regret to say they have not much im proved since then. We were in hopes that the reopenin of the University would put an end to the disturbances among the students; that the misguided young men who had been arrested and lodged in the citadel would be set at liberty on the return of the Emperor, and that the whole affair would be speedily forgotten, but, unfortunately, matters have taken quite a different turn, and the reopening of the University has called forth more serious difficulties than its disuse. Of the 1,500 students who formerly attended the lectures applications in the name of over 800 had been made for permission to resume their studies; when, however, the gates of Alma Mater were again inbarred, only some 200 or 300 made their appearance, the names of the rest having, it seems, been sent in by their parents or friends without the knowledge of the young gentlemen themselves. The first day passed over quietly, but the next several hundred of the ex. cluded students, as well as those whose names had been entered against their will, assembled at the portal and commenced jeering and insulting the "sneaks"-i. e, those who had made their submission, and whom they pursued into the court and hall of the University. A small body of police were soon put to flight, and a detachment of gendarmes, who attempted to arrest the ringleaders, would probably have fared no better if a battalion of the Finland regiment of guards had not hastened to the spot. It is asserted that resistence was even then offered; that pistols were fired and soldiers and policemen wounded; but this does not appear to be the fact, and it is positive that of nearly two hundred students who were seized and assigned to durance only one-a young man by the name or Lebidriff—has been hurt report says very seriously-by a blow with the butt You may imagine the sensation these events created

n our capital, but you cannot possibly imagine the thousand and one rumors they gave rise to. St. Petersburg has always deserved the reputation of being one of the most gossipping, lying, tittle-tattling places in Christendom, and never did she come out in greater were spread, and received with avidity, and few pea ple doubted that a regular battle had been fought portion of the military, who refused to act against them version of the affair which derived some plausibility rom the fact that four officers of artillery, who attended from the fact that four officers of artillery, who attended the lectures at the University, and had taken part in the demonstration, were arrested by order of the Grand Master of the Ordnance (Grand Duke Michael), and are to be tried by court martial. The excitement was heightened by the gradual arrival of alarming tidings from the other Russian universities, especially from Moscow, where the number of students amount to no less than two thousand. It was confidently reported that a petition or manifesto had been signed there by the entire university, professors, students and all, demanding a constitution on the most liberal scale, that the presentation of this document to the Governor General to be forwarded to the Emperor had brought on a bloody collision between the people and the military, that Moscow had been declared in astate of siege, the University shut up, &c., &c. The official accounts reduce this "bloody collision" to an emoute, in which two gendarmes and two students were rather severely wounced, and thirty-nine persons, including twenty-two students, arrested; but it shows at any rate, in conjunction with similar news from Kazan and Kharkoff, that the agitation extends to all the high schools of learning throughout the empire, and is not confined to those of St. Petersburg, and that it did not originate, therefore, in the new rules and regulations prescribed for the latter, which merely served as a pretext for carrying out plans which had been hatching in other quarters, and in which the students themselves are mostly passive instruments.

There can be no doubt, in a word, that the Russian or Russo-Polish emigration in England and France have a finger in the pie, and that they think the moment arrived for that great revolutionary outbreak—that tremendous uphenving of the Slavonic world which has been their favorite dream for so many years. A few weeks ago St. Petersburg was suddenly inundated with pamphlets, some of them being quite startling titles, such as "Down with the Romanous," &c., and preac the lectures at the University, and had taken part in the

efforts of the police to unearth him. At length he wiscovered in the person of a Mr. Mikhailoff, an author sor repute and contributor to several of oprincipal reviews, who was immediately pounced up by the myrmidons of General Patkeel and thro-into a casemate of the fortress, where he was subject to a rigorous examination. At first he denied everythin on a treasonable correspondence with Hutzen, the editor of the famous *Kolokol* in London—which we now find has all along been secretly reprinted at Moscow, Mr. Hutzen's receipt for the regeneration of the Russian empire is its conversion into a grand social and democratic republic, of which equal rights for all men, the abolition of all hereditary or other privileges, and community of goods on the three cardinal princip His enemies affirm that community of goods is to incl a community of wives, but this is an odious calumny. Hutzen is of opinion that the desirable result he pro might be obtained at a sacrifice of not above one hundre thousand heads, which would be quite cheap compare to the benefits that must accrue from it—the victims t be chiefly selected from the ranks of the great lander proprietors, the bureaucratic and the Germans, or native of the Baltic provinces, who, for the last century and a half, have played so influential a part in Russia. and whose naturally and presumed attachment to the imperial family render them the objects of peculiar ill will to the revolutionary faction. It should be noticed that Hutzen, though himself of erman extraction, is an out-and-out Panslavist Here is another instance in the Russian emigration, re-presented by Prince Dolgorouky, author of "La Vinte rue la Russia," who has no connection with the socialist la Russia? who has no connection with the socialist party, except in the common desire to bring on a revolution. Indeed, Von Altesse le Prince Pierre Vladimicovitch Dolgorouky, descendant of St. Michael, of Chemigoff, and sovereign lord of Obolinsk and Taroussa, is a very different person from the plebian, Mr. Hutzen. His ideal is an aristocratic monarchy on the model of that of Poland in the seventeenth century, where the king had very little to say, the people nothing at all, and the whole power was in the hands of the nobility. Of course, a centleman and men of position like Prince Dolgorouky. power was in the hadds of the holder. Or ourse, gentleman and men of position like Prince Polgorouky would desire to avoid all vulgar extremities; he does no slamor for blood and would prefer a revolution a l-cau d-r-case, he would even spare the reigning d-d-masty and ship them off quietly for Germany, America, or the world's end provided they would consent to waive their claims to the throne in favor of the house of Rurik, who have been unjustly dispossessed by the Romanoffs, and of whom Prince Doigorouky is the lineal descendant and legitimate heir. I am afraid, however, that all these enlightened patriots have made their reckoning without their host that is to say, without the people. Our morjiks remain wandering spectators of the effervescence that has seized upon the educated classes, and connecting it in their rude minds with the one great subject to which their own thoughts are exclusively directed they have hundred upon the conclusion that subject to which their own thoughts are exclusively directed, they have blundered upon the conclusion that the dissatisfaction evinced by the "gentlefolks" is owing to the emancipation, and that the real aim of the noblesse is to force the Czar to cancel the act and restore the system of villenage. I am told that when the students were being conveyed to the fortress, they attempted to harangue some laborers who were at work on the quay, but were very ill received. "You battchiki (lordships) and the men of thews and sinews, you want to prevent our Batuska Tearfrom giving us our full vola (freedom), but we will teach you!" That Alexander II. still enjoys undiminished popularity among the masses, could be seen the other day when the Imperial banner, waving from the summit of the winter palace, amounced the return of the Emperor to his capital. A murmur went through the crowd:—Gossudar veroolsa (the Emperor is come back)—Gossudar verost the Emperor is here); the stolid features of the peasmts and artisans were lit up with a feeling of intense peasure, and at that moment any one who had ventured toutter a seditious speech would have been roughly handled. The upper classes in Russia have been long industriously employed in crecting a barrier between themselves and the lower orders of society, and now reap the reward of their rains: their opposition argainst roverment is waralyzed lirected, they have blundered upon the conclusion that wer orders of society, and now reap the reward of their ins; their opposition against government is paralyzed the indifference or hostility of the people, and if they

#### THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

should attempt an outbreak it might easily lead to scenes to which the mass upon in Gallicia would be merechild's

Complaint from an Amateur Diplomat of England—The Abolitionists Abroad—A British Legislator on the Negro's Fourth of July, &c. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, M. P., AND THE NEW YORK

HERALD.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 16.]

It will be remembered that a paragraph appeared in the New York Herald to the effect that Sir James Fergisson, the member for Ayrshire, had acted the part of a spy, and had conveyed messages from this country to the President of the Confederate States. Sir James, who his just returned home after a tour through Canada and the States, thus rebuts the accusation in a letter addressed to the Ayr Observer:—

the Ayr Observer:—
Had I not the honor to hold an office in connection the Ayr Observer:—
Had I not the honor to hold an office in connection with this county, which entitles the public within it to an interest in my good name, I should not have thought it necessary to notice publicly such idle tales, nor shall I do so elsewhere. But, although I feel confident that to all who know me here no contradiction is requisite, lest any may think it due, I beg to state explicitly that, in the whole course of my interesting and instructive tour, I meddled in no way in the affairs of the Northern or Southern States. Travelling solely with a view to inform myself upon the momentous questions at issue, I committed no act which did not become a foreigner and a private individual. I complied with every regulation, however exceptional, and did not attempt to cross the frontier into the Southern States ill. I had called upon the federal general in command of the department and obtained his free and willing sanction to my doing so. It is not my fault that a New York journalist-was incapable of understanding that a gentleman could enjoy the confidence of the military commanders on

both sides without abusing that of either. I would, how-ever, add that the libel of the New York Herald was the only exception to the uniform and remarkable courtesy which I had the pleasure of receiving from every person, of whatever rank, with whom I came in contact, whether in the United or Confederate States.

MR. H. BERKELEY, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR MR. H. BERKELEY, M. P., ON THE ABBRICAN WAS AND ABOLITION.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated at Bristol on the 13th of November. Mr. H. Berkeley, M. P., dined with the Anchor Society. Alluding to the American

I consider that our government has adopted the wises Toolstor that or government has adopted the wisest course, that of entirely leaving the American people to the settlement of their own affairs. And yet we are sorely taxed to do that. In the first place—by that which I consider a great imprudence on the part of the various governments which have hitherto existed—we are governments which have hitherto existed—we are allowed to depend upon America for the produce of that cotton which gives bread to so many millions of our countrymen. (Cheers.) It is assad thing that it should be so, and I am only astonished, seeing that temper which the American people have shown towards this country, that some means were not proviously taken to produce cotton in some other countries. The insulting tone displayed by the American government and the American press towards are recognized to the countries. our government and our press surely should have fore warned our people of the rupture that was likely to tak place. As regards the press of America, with some ho norable exceptions, every one appears to have studied the first address of Othello to the Venetian Senate—"Rude and the press of the location of the press of the location of the venetian Senate—"Rude and the press of the location of the venetian Senate—"Rude and the press of the location of the venetian Senate—"Rude and the press of the location of the venetian Senate—"Rude and the press of the location of the venetian Senate — "Rude and the press of the location of the venetian Senate" (Rude and Lucktor). "They are a few the press of the location of norable exceptions, every one appears to have studied the first address of Othello to the Venetian Senate—"Rude am I in speech." (Hear, and laughter.) They say of us everything which is bad—that we deserve, and much that we don't deserve. They speak of a set of despicable tyrants in this country hunging upon an overweening aristocracy. We don't deserve that. Let no one believe that the object is to get rid of American slavery. (Hear, hear.) The Northern people are endeavoring to raise an anti-slavery cry. Why, these men hire been the early means themselves of forsering slavery by refusing us permission to put-id done. How the contest may end it is impossible to say, but I do say that the North can hever subjugate the South so as to compet them to be their vassals. The only faint streak of daylight that I see in that miserable civil war is, that I think a fatal blow has been given to slavery. (Cheers.) And yet do not suppose that this is an anti-slavery war—it is no such thing. The fact is, that America is an immense country, having two very different climates, and what suits one end of the country does not suit the other. The tariff that would bring prosperity to one end would bring ruin to the other; and they disagree upon matters of pounds, shillings and pence. True, there is an earnest body of men—the Society of Friends—who consider slavery sinful, and would put it down by every means in their power. True it is that, in the United States, they are a very small, minority even in the Northern States. I have been in the States of America, and I say I would sooner be a slaye in the South, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under a kind master, than a free black in the North, under the persecution which the latter character suffers there. It is all very well to talk about tree States and free blacks but what are the negroes treated as in the North. with the white man? In that sacred place where all men should humble themselves the pride of distinction is kept up. If you go into the Northern States you will find that the black man is not permitted to worship God by the side of the white man. Can he go into the theatre? Yes; he may go there, for the almighty dollar is all-powerful in America—(hear)—but he is compelled to go into a part allotted to him, and is parted off from the white man because of his species. To such an extent is this distinction carried out, that when, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence is celebrated, the black man is not allowed to celebrate it on the same day as the white man—(shame)—and therefore the whites celebrate their great national festival on the fourth, and the blacks on the fifth. (Shame.)

ADDRESS OF A NEGRO CLERGYMAN ON SLAVERY AND WAR.

WAR.

[From the London Advertiser, Nov. 15.]

Last night a meeting was held in John street chapel, John street, Bedford row, to hear an address on "The American War and Slavery," by the Rev. Sella Martin formorly a slave, but now paster of a colored church, at Bester Managhers at the best of a colored church, at

oston, Massachusetts, United States.
The chair was taken by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist oel, minister of the chapel, who, after opening the proceedings with devotional services, proceeded at some might broadvocate the cause of the North against the both in the present struggle, on imperial, territorial, potical compressed proceedings. horities cited by Mr. Motley in his pamphlet, Mr. Noel held that the struggle involved nothing less than national existence, and so far from being of the opinion, which he requently saw stated in the journals of this country, that lelay would enable the South to conquer, he believed the leay would enable the South to conquer, he believed the lery contrary. The Northern States had a population of 26,000,000—the Southern only 6,000,000. Ireland, with 5,000,000 in rebellion, had no chance against Great Sritain with 20,000,000. Could a different result take lolace in America? The people of the North were religious, moral, wealthy and enterprising, and fully aware of the mighty game at stake now and for the future. The southerners were poor; their cotton crop was worth two

mph in a bad cause.

The Rev. Sella Martin then came forward to address The Rev. Sella Marin then came forward to address the audience, evidently suffering from severe indisposition. He said he had just left his bed, to which he had been confined since seven o'clock the previous evening, to address that meeting, but he feared he should be unable to go over the ground he had tracedout for himself with great care and thoughtfulness. He had been grieved and pained by the criticisms which the moral and religious portion of the British people had passed upon what they called a fratricidal and futile war since his arrival in this country. Now, he deprecated bloodshed as much as any Christian man could, but it should be remembered that there were worse things than war, and above all that slavery was itself a chronic war, in which thousands of slaves were murdered outright yearly, while in the cotton and sugar grewing States the average duration of life was only nine years. Slavery also corrrupted and weakened the free States themselves.

lates themselves.
The reverend geatleman here became so ill that he was impelled to resume his seat. After expressing a hope hat he should have another opportunity of stating his ews at length,
The Hon, and Rev. Chairman intimated that such an

The Hon. and Rev. Chairman intimated that such an opportunity would be given.

Mr. Craft, an escaped slave, who has been ten years in this country, expressed his belief that two great benefits would arise from the present war, First, That Great Britain would be supplied with cotton from India and her West India colonies, and thus be liberated from all dependence on the blood stained cotton of the Southern States of America; and Second, That the North would be driven ultimately in self defence to decree the abolition of Cameroin, America. tricen ultimately in self defence to decrie the abolition of lawery in America.

Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Martin, and the proceedings were brought to a premature close in conse-quence of his indisposition.

gentleman expressed an earnest hope that the government would do nothing to interfere with a blockade which a great maritime nation will soon render effectual, nor take any hasty step towards the recognition of a confederacy for which treason pased the way, and which exists on the basis of slawery. He blamed the valinglory and braggadocio of the North, and especially of northern newspapers; but, nevertheless, the money, the ability, and the right principle were there, and if we were led away by any chivalrous sympathy for the "gentlemen planters" of the South, we may find we had permitted our feelings to overcome our judgment. He pointed to India and the West Indies, and spoke of the necessity of offering inducements to British capitalists to embark in agricultural pursuits in India, by the giving facilities for the acquirement of land in fee simple, for the enforcement of contracts, and for the opening up of the country; for he believed that the resources of India would never be developed, nor need we look for a constant supply of cotton, or any other raw material in quantity, until Englishmen were settled there in much greater number to supply capital and take superintendence. (Load applaüse.)

THE QUESTION OF ARMING THE SLAVES AT THE

settled there in much greater number to supply capital and take superintendence. (Lord applause.)

THE QUESTION OF ARMING THE SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.

[From the London Post (government organ), Nov. 16.]

There is one circumstance connected with the sailing of this (the naval) expedition which in the present attitude of the contending parties seems to us to be especially deserving of attention. In the general instructions issued by the Secretary of War to the commander of the expedition—and these have been published in the New York papers—we find for the first time in this unhappy war a distinct reference on the part of the federal government not only to the "domestic institution" of the South, but to the policy to be pursued respecting it. Hitherto the language of President Lincoln has been singularly reserved upon this interesting point. Both he and his colleagues appear to have carefully refrained both from saying and doing anything which might exasperate the South upon this most delicate and perplexing question. The prompt disavowal of General Fremont's proclamation in Missouri was in strict accordance with the general policy of the federal government, which has evidently been based on the notion that a Faconciliation between the slave and the free States was still practicable. The instructions now issued by the Secretary of War to the commander of the nava expedition seem to indicate a departure from the policy of forbearance hitherto pursued.

As to their immediate object there can be no doubt whatever. "Fugitives from labor" can only mean runaway slaves; and all such who contrive to escape from their masters and join the federal expedition will be hencefor the employed and paid by the federal commander. When copies of these instructions find their way into the Southern States, which they probably stready have done, a direct and strong inducement will be held out to the slave population to join the rost for his methods. But it is clear from the terms of the instructions that it will depend entirely on the dis

As it is, we cannot but regard this attempt on the part of the Northern States to invite the co-operation of the slaves (for this is the real effect of the instructions we have quoted) as a most important incident in this great war. It is true that the federal government still disclaims any intention of fomenting a srevile war. There is to be "nogeneral arming for military services." But there are, should opportunities offer, to be partial armings of runaway slaves, and they are to be organized in some kind of military fashion to aid in bringing back the seceding States to the Union. How are we to interpret this attempt on the part of the federal government, and what must be the result if it even proves partially successful? These are grave questions, which time alone can solve. We must confess meanwhile that we are by no means surprised at the policy now announced by the Northern States. They could not attempt the invasion of the South

cipated.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FLEET.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]

The Himalaya, screw troopship, Captain John Secombe, sailed from Spithead yesterday, at five o'clock A.

M. for Halifax and the West Indies, calling in at Queens-

Napoleon's Letters on the French Budget. APPROVAL OF M. FOULD'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the text of the letter of the Emper
Napoleon, a summary of which was received by te

PALACE OF COMPEIGNE, Nov. 12, 1861. MONSIBUR LE MINISTRE—The opinion expressed this morning on our financial situation by M. Fould, in the string of the Privy Council and of the Council of Ministers as my full approbation. To some time past, as you are aware, my great desire has been to confine the budget within stated limits, and often, when presiding over the Council of State, I have expressed my desire to that effect.

often, when presiding over the Council of State, I have expressed my desire to that effect."

Unfortunately enforces circumstances and over increasing necessities have prevented me from securing that result. The only effectual means of attaining the end in view is resolutely to abandon the faculty which belongs to me of opening new credits in the absence of the Chambers. That system will work without prejudice to the State if, after an attentive examination of possible economies, a candid explanation of the real requirements of the administration persuades the legislative body of the necessity of properly providing for the different services.

Those therefore inform you of my intention to convoke the Senate on the 2d of December, to inform it of my determination of relinquishing the power of opening, in the interval between these sessions, supplementary or extraordinary credits. That resolution will form part of a Senatus Consultum, which, according to my promise, will regulate by great sections the vote of the budget of the different ministries.

In renouncing the right which was also even that of the constitutional sovereigns who preceded me, I think I am

on renouncing the right which was also oven that of the constitutional sovereigns who preceded me, I think I am resolving on a course useful to the good management of our finances. Futilful to my origin, I cannot regard the prerogative of the crown either as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, or as an inheritance from my fathers which must be transmitted intact to my son. As the elect of the people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret any prerogative useless to the public welfare, in the same way as I shall preserve unshakeable in my hands all power indispensable to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

On this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

LETTER TO M. FOULD, MINISTER OF FINANCE.
The Emperor's letter to M. Achille Fould is as fol

PALACE OF COMPIRGNE, Nov. 4, 1861. MY DEAR MONSIEUR FOULD—You pointed out with so much lucidity before the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers a danger to my government, and you supported your opinion by arguments of so convincing a nature that I am decided on completely adopting your ideas, and on causing your memoire to be inserted in the Moniteur. that I am decided on completely adopting your ideas, and on causing your memoire to be inserted in the Moniteur.

Taccept your system the more willingly from the fact that for a long time I have sought, as you know, the means of solidly establishing the credit of the Slate, by confining the ministers within the regulated budget. But the new system will not work with advantage unless the man who has been able to study profoundly all the difficulties of it will resolve to devote himself to its execution. I therefore charge you with the portfolio of finance, and I thank you for undertaking the task, the results of which will be favorable to the general interests. I am persuaded that in this new position you will not cease to give me, as heretofore, proofs of devotedness and patriotism. Receive, my dear Monsieur Fould, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

sincere friendship. NAFOLEON.

THE EFFECT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. [From the London Times (City Article), Nov. 15.]

The English funds opened at an improvement of an eighth this morning, and a relapse which subsequently occurred proved merely temporary. Considerable attention was excited by the despatch conveying the views addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to M. Fould on the resumption by that personage of the post of Finance Minister, and curiosity is felt as to the extent to which then by the Emperor of his prerogative of managing the finances at the exact moment when its continued exercise has become impracticable. The fact that the deficit has at length reached 240,000,000 setrling exceeds even the most unfavorable anticipations, and it is not easy to see the consolation intended to be offered by M. Fould in his assurance that the transfer from the Emperor to the people of the difficult task of raising funds will calm the uneasiness of Europe, and remove all pretext for hostile measures, which is accretic his Moister.

difficult task of raising funds will calm the uneasiness of Europe, and remove all pretext for hostile measures, when it is certain his Majesty can resume the prerogative at any moment he may think fit.

The financial letters from Paris state that at the Council of Ministers, the day before yesterday, there was considerable discussion as to the conditions demanded by M. Fould before accepting the functions of Minister of Finance. He required that each minister, and particularly the Ministers of War and Marine, should not be allowed to spend without limit, and merely come to him to find the means when the expenditure is made. He also asked for a certain control of the Moniteur, a reduction of the army, &c. M. Billault opposed all this, and wished to for a certain control of the Moniteur, a reduction of the army, &c. M. Billault opposed all this, and wished to maintain things as they are. It was understood that the revenue of the year will barely reach the sum it was estimated at, and that the tremendous deficit to be announced is attributable almost entirely to the excess of expenditure in the army and navy and public works. The number of men voted was 395,000. The actual number under arms has been nearer 508,000. The cash of the Bank of France remains stationary. It is rather less than when the last statement was published, but has not diminished lately. In the open discount market money is offered at 4%. The firm in the metal trade which has lately failed for more than £100,000 haspnot resumed, as was alleged. Its deficiency is about 30 percent. There have been some other small failures in the same branch. The mercantile business with England in imports is very small. The duties are still too heavy, and the complaints in Paris are general, and justified, of non-delivery as to time, bad packing, and inexactitude.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF THE IMPERIAL EFFORT

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF THE IMPERIAL EFFORT AT RELIEF-THE EMPEROR AS A "POLITICAL AN-

TIQUARY" AND FINANCIER. TIQUARY! AND FINANCIER.

[From the London Pest (government organ), Nov. 16.]

The imperial manifesto published in yesterday's Moniteur marks an important epoch in the financial and political history of modern France. The negotiations respecting the terms on which alone M. Fould would con specting the terms on winch alone M. Found would con-sent to re-enter office, with a fair prospect of steering the government through its present difficulties, have been brought to a successful issue—to one equally creditable to the plain spoken statesman who has addressed to his sovereign those counsels which powerful monarchs are seidom inclined to hear, and to the French Emperor, who has so frankly and so promptly accepted his cou

seidom inclined to hear, and to the French Emperor, who has so frankly and so promptly accepted his counsellor's advice.

The Emperor of the French, in announcing to his subjects, by means of the letter which he has addressed to the Minister of State, his intention of voluntarily surrendering the prerogative enabling him to open fresh credits in the absence of the Chamber, virtually acknowledges that the power of the the purse shall again be vested in the representatives of the French people. The Emperor tells the French people that the Senatus Consultum to be submitted to the Senate on the 2d of next December will embody the surmender of the right hitherto possessed by him of opening extraordinary credits. The power of the purse will return, absolutely and exclusively, to the constitutional guardians of the national purse. In making this announcement the Emperor gives utterance to the hope that, by so doing, he may secure the right administration of the finances. Napoleon III. then informs the French prople, and his words were doubtless intended to inform other European peoples besides the French, what principles have guided him in the course which he has now taken. The theory of divine right had just been enounced at Konigsberg. In the Emperor's letter to the Minister of State the theory of popular sovereimy is proclaimed afresh at Paris. There are rulers who profess to draw their origin from certain mythic gods or demigods. Their heaven-sprung attributes must never be scrutinized by unhallowed gaze, or touched by profame and worldly hands. Enshrouding with an awful mystry their celestial powers, they are doubtless only faithful to their origin.

Napoleon III. claims also to be faithful to his origin.

be scrutinized by unhallowed gaze, or touched by proface and worldly hands. Enshrouding with an awful mystery their celestial powers, they are doubtless only faithful to their origin.

Napoleon III. claims also to be faithful to his origin. About that origin there is no mistake. He is the nephew of the Corsican lieutenant who, atterwards, at the height of his power, declared, "General, Consul, Emperor, I owe all to the people." "I hold no prerogatives (the Emperor says) as a sagged deposit which must ever remain untouched, or as heirlooms in my family, which were held by my great grandfathers, and which must be again held unimpaired and undiminished by my great grandchildren. I was chosen by the people. I am here only to represent their interests; that is my sole raison d'etre as a sovereign. Whatever prerogatives I possess that shall be found useless for the public good I am prepared at once, without a moment's thought, to scatter to the winds, just as I am prepared to hold firmly in my greaty whatever power shall be required to maintain the peace and prosperity of France." This is genuine 1789 doctrine. It bears a wonderful family likeness to the old doctrine of 1688. It is true that, though the theories are pretty much the same, a vast chasm separates the practice of the two revolutions. There is the more reason to deplore the folly, we may almost say the mononania, of the political antiquaries, feudal or royal, who, by their irrational attempts to galvanize into a fictious life the seventeenth century thereies of Divine right, have almost tempted their contemporaries to overlook and to forgive the excesses of popular revolutions.

The Imperial manifesto has, kowever, a practical side, far more important than its mere theoretical aspect. Its practical side, as regards internstional relations, is faithfully reflected in the language of M. Fould's programme, that the unrestrained command of the resources of France oreates distrust in foreign Powers; that the distrust has called into existence vast armaments; t

The Revolutionary Agitation in Russia Bullier's lithographic sheets contain the following let from St. Petersburg of the 7th inst., which gives a v alarming description of the position of the Russian

Although I have no fresh disturbances to any

Grand Duchess Mary, the Emperor considered the position of affairs to be so serious that he determined to assemble a family council without delay, to adopt measures to save the reigning dynasty. The Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Mary of Luchtenberg have been summoned by telegraph to hasten their return to St. Petersburg. In fact, the question at present is not the simple grant of a constitution demanded by numerous petitions, signed by thousands of the population. Any constitution granted by the descendants of Peter I, Paul I. or Nicholas I. would be regarded as deficient in every serious guarantee. The force of events appears to have given rise to the opinion, which is every day more believed, that if the reigning dynasty will not abdicate it must be compelled to submit to the sanction of universal suffrage, the sole mode of giving new life to the Romanoffs.

It is said that a vast number of persons are to be exciled to Siberia and to the distant provinces of the empire. Among those individuals is mentioned one of our celebrities in the political press, M. Albertini, who directed the political review in the journal The Memoirs of the Country. The director of that paper is, moreover, the editor of the semi-official Petersburg Gazette.

Florence Nightingale as an Invalid.

[From the London Times, Nov. 15.]
The friends of this inestimable lady will regret to earn that her health continues extremely precaricus, and it will be seen, from the following original letter, landed to us by a gentleman resident in Bath, that Miss Vightingale herself appears to entertain but little hope of her ultimate recovery:— HAMPSTEAD, N. W., Oct. 22, 1861.

her ultimate recovery:—

HAMPSTEAD, N. W., Oct. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—I very well remember the kindness of your I,800 men when they addressed me some years ago from Newcastle. It is the remembrance of that kindness which makes me feel now that I must answer your note with my own hand, although ill health and overwhelming business seldom allow me to do so, eyen to my nearest friends. I have ventured to send you by post six eopies of my little book on nursing, which you may find, ussful, among your people. Also two books on the Crimean army, published some years ago, and which I think I may have sent you before. If so, do not trouble yourself to return them. In answer to your kind inquiry, I have passed the last four years between four walls, only varied to other four walls once a year; and I believe there is no prospect but of my health becoming ever worse and worse till the hour of my release. But I have never ceased, during one wiking hour since my return to England, five years ago, laboring for the welfare of the army at home, as I did abroad. And no hour have I given to friendship or amusement during that time, but all to work. To that work the death of my dear chief, Sidney Herbert, has been a fatal blow. I assure you, it is always a support-giving strength to me to find a national sympathy with the army and our efforts for it—such a sympathy as you express.

Believe me, deer Sir, sincerely yours.

Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE

More Prisoners for Fort Lafavette.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. Nov. 29 .- Marshal Murray had an interview with one of the crew of the slaver Augusta, recently captured off Fire Island. The commander of Fort Lafayette (Colonel Burke) sent for the prisoner, and the Marshal had a private interview with him at Fort Hamilton. It appears that several refractory members of the crew of the Augusta had threatened the penitential slaver with death, in the shape of cutting out his heart, unless he kept quiet and did not reveal anything he knew about the proposed voyage. The sailor also told the Marshal that he was shipped at a regular office for a whaling yoyage, to sail from Greenport, Long Island, for which place he and the others of the crew started by the Long Island Railroad. Before the train reached Greenport they were desired to get out of the cars; they and their baggage were then transferred to stages and light wagons, and escorted by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith and his brother to Fire Island, where they were placed on beard a sloop. The Marshal's informant says he protested against going, as he had shipped for a whaling voyage; but Mr. Appleton Oaksmith (at present in Fort Lafayette) told him that they were going to the coast of Africa for a cargo of negroes, to which he (the sailor) replied that he would have nothing to do with it; they were hurried on board. It blew a gale, and the vessel got ashore near the lighthouse at Fire Island, and was well nigh foundering. There was a Spaniard on board who was said to be the supercargo, and all the crew were told that they would make from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each by the voyage. Upon further information received by the Marshal, the following arrests were made:—

J. W. Pinckney, shipping master.

Jacob Appleby, merchant, Broad street, owner of the Augusta.

Both of these gentlemen were sent to Fort Lafayette. voyage, to sail from Greenport, Long Island,

Coroners' Office.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET STABBING CASE—ANTEMORTEM EXAMINATION.

The ante-mortem examination in the case of James McKearnan, of 177 East Thirty-fifth street-who was stabbed in the abdomen by Edward Mulverhill, a licutenant in the Irish brigade, on Thanksgiving morning, while endeavoring to defend the honor of his wife—was while endeavoring to defend the honor of his wife—was held yesterday by Coroner Jackman. The injured man, who remains very low, gave his testimony as follows:—James McKearnan, being duly sworn, says:—I believe I am in a dying condition; the prisoner here before me came to my house last night; talked a while; he then gave me a segar and we both smoked, I advised the prisoner to lie down on the bed; I believe he fell asleep on the sofa; my wife called to me to "put that fellow out," and said that he (the prisoner) was "a blackguard and a rough rascal;" I got up to do so, when the prisoner stabbed me, with what I cannot tell; that is all I have to say; I identify the

Upon the strength of the above affidavit Coroner Jack-nan committed Mulverhill to the Tombs to await the re-sult of McKearnan's injuries, which will probably prove

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FIGHT .-- A drunken fight occurred in a shanty near the corner of 119th street and Fourth avenue on Thanksgiving night, between a number of the members of the Eighty-eighth regiment, Irish brigade, in which a man named Thomas Curran was brigade, in which a man named Thomas Curran was severely beaten with a club. The police conveyed the injured man to his residence, hard by, and a doctor was sent for, but, unfortunately, without any good result following. Curran ded in the course of the night from the effects of his injuries, and an inquest was to have been held on the body yesterday by Coroner Jackman, but up to the closing of the office last evening no return of the papers had been made. The police of the twelfth ward made several arrests, and it is hoped that the perpetrator of the homicide is among those incarcerated at the station house.

ohn Gantley and Dennis Regan, members of the Thir Irish regiment, died on board the Camden and Amboy boat on Thursday afternoon, from the effects of intem-perance. The bodies were sent back to this city by or-der of Colonel Enright, and deposited on the pier at the foot of Battery place, where Coroner Jackman held an FATAL ACCIDENT-VERDICT OF CENSURE .- Coroner Schir-

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE-TWO VOLUNTEERS GONE .-

mer held an inquest at No. 66 Bayard street yesterday upon the body of John J. McAvoy, a lad about six years old, who was accidentally killed by the falling of a beer barrel upon his head. The jury, in rendering a verdict. took occasion to censure the proprietor of the barrels for allowing them to be piled up so carelessly, and obstructing the sidewalk SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ACTOR. -Alexander Talot, an artist

onnected with the French theatre, dropped dead yesterday while crossing West Broadway. The body was conveyed to the late residence of deceased, No. 11 White street, where an inquest was subsequently held by Co. oner Schirmer. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from disease of the heart." Deceased was a native of France, and was about forty-eight years of age.

Interesting to Land Owners. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Henry H. Morange vs. Major G. Mix.—The plaintiff, in

the year 1857, being about to purchase a large tract of land in Brooklyn for the sum of \$22,000, made the usual requisition upon the defendant, who is a searcher of titles in that city, to search for assessments, &c., existing against the property as liens. The defendant assumed the duty, and returned the search with his certificate of the liens, receiving of the plaintiff his fees therefor. The plaintiff, acting upon the information thus furnished, purchased the property and still continues to own it. In the month of October, 1860, during the pendency of some negotiations connected with the land, it became necessary to examine the title again, when it was ascertained that an assessment for opening Putnam avenue, inid previous to the time plaintiff purchased, amounting, with costs, interest, &c., to the sum of \$657, which had never been paid, had been omitted from the search returned by the defendant to the plaintiff, and which the plaintiff was obliged to pay. The plaintiff brought the action to recover the amount so paid and interest of the defendant, as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant's negligence in not returning this assessment as a lien. The Court sustained the plaintiff's views of the law of the case, and the jury, under the charge of the Court, gave the plaintiff a judgment for \$702 45, the full amount claimed. Mr. Henry H. Morange (plaintiff in person) and Mr. N. F. Waring, for plaintiff, Mr. D. P. Barnard for the against the property as liens. The defendant assumed Mr. N. F. Waring, for plaintiff; Mr. D. P. Barnard for the

Steamers Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 29, 1861. The newsboat of the press boarded the steamship Nova Scotian, for Liverpool, off Cape Race, at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and the steamship Edinburg, for Liverpool, at twelve o'clock on Thursday night. All were well on both ships, and the latest news was put on board. including the bombardment of Pensacola.

ARFIVAIS and Departures.

ARRIVAIS.

LIVERFOOL—Steamer Canada, at Boston—Miss Winsor, Mrs Morse, Mrs Howes and son, Miss Robinson, Miss Fraser, Mrs Emmons and son, Mr and Mrs Philbrick, Mrs Duggan, Wrs John Lloyd, Rev Duteitch, Hon Wm Suurt and servant, Wiss Chaddock, Miss Pritchard, Messrs W B Storer, J W Irawford, E H Davies, Kehoe, I Currier, H G Gilmore, C I Walker, D C Green, Wm Joei, John Joel, G F Coulson, Hus Duan, P Shaw, Jenner, Lawton, Gronelly, J Rubery, as Chaddock, D M Munroe, G C Hunter, L Convers. From Lalifax—Miss Weir, Miss Holmes, Miss Cooper, Messrs Whittan, P Crerar, Jas E Baiss, Z Hull, Wm Farr, R Cooper, S remaine—total 48.

#### THE BEMIS HEIGHTS BATTALION.

Arrival and Departure of the Bemis Heights Battalion or Seventy-seventh Regiment of New York State Volunteers, Col. James Bedell McKean, Commanding-Formation of the Regiment, Sketches of the Officers, Historical Inci-

dents, &c., &c.
The Bemis Heights battalion, Seventy-seventh regiment of New York State Volunteers, Col. James Bedell McKean, member of Congress from the Fitteenth (Saratoga) district, commanding, arrived at the foot of Fourteenth street, from Albany, early yesterday morning. The formation of this regiment was initiated on the 21st of August last by the publication of the following stirring and patriotic circular, signed by Col. McKean:-

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DIS-Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our constitution Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our constitution and to seize our capital. Let us go and help to defend them. Who will despond because we lost the battle at Ball run? Our fathers lost the battle at Bunker Hill, but it taught them how to gain the victory at Bemis Heights. Let us learn wisdom from disaster, and send overwhelming numbers into the field. Let farmers, mechanics, merchants, and all classes, for the liberties of all are at stake, aid in organizing companies. I will cheerfully assist in procuring the necessary papers. Do not misunderstand me. I am not asking for an office at your hands. If you who have most at stake will go, I will willingly go with you as a private soldier. I have assurances from several officers who have seen service on ances from several officers who have seen service on fields of battle that they will gladly join us. Let us or-ganize a Bernis Heights Battalion, and vie with each other in serving our country, thus showing that we are inspired by the holy memories of the Revolutionary battle fields upon and near which we are living.

This appeal was not without its immediate effect, and the progress of the regiment towards completion was rapid and gratifying. Of the ten companies composing the battalion seven entire companies were recruited from Earatoga county, which has sent to the war altogether upwards of 1,200 men; the remaining three, with few exceptions, being from Essex and Fulton counties—two from the former and one from the latter. The men are taken from various pursuits, but mostly from agricultural, mechanical and professional callings, a large propor-

from the former and one from the latter. The men are taken from various pursuits, but mostly from agricultural, mechanical and professional callings, a large proportion of them being farmers' sons—a few have left college classes, and not a few are lawyers, doctors, ministers and school teachers. The regiment is a very strong one, in both an intellectual and physical point of view, and appears in New York eight hundred strong. It is named in commemorative honor of Bemis Heights, a revolutionary point of interest, situated about twelve miles east of Saratoga village, where the trace of battles known as those of Bernis Heights were fought on September 17 and October 7, 1777. Both of these memorable contests, which are now popularly referred to under the different names of the battle of Saratoga, Stillwater and Bemis Heights, is recorded among "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," deciding as it did the fate of the Revolution by preventing the junction of Burgoyne and Clinton. This same struggle also determined the course France pursued in the Seven Years' war.

SKETCH OF GOLONEL M'REAN.

Colonel James Bedell McKean, commanding the regiment, was born of Scotch descent in Angust, 1821, on the actual scene of what is known as the Battle of Bennington, which, as the boundaries now lie, was in Hoosac, Resselaer county, this State, instead of in Vermont. Colonel McKean is a self-cultured man, alternately going to school for a short time, farming and teaching. At the age of twenty-four years, having previously served through all the militial gradations, he was elected and subsequently commissioned by the late Silas Wright Colonel of the 144th regiment New York State Militia, which body of citizen soidlery he continued to command for several years. At the proper age the Colonel commenced the reading of law at Waterford, in this State, under Judge Bullard, and was duly admitted to the bar. In the year 1854 he was elected County Judge of Saratoga county, the duties of which office he discharged for one full term, imm

MAJOR HETVEL.

Major Selden Hetzel is a nephew of ex-Lieutenant
Governor Selden; was raised in Mooroe county; has had
the advantage of a partial training though sound training
at West Point, and is competent to the position he fills,
being regarded as a superior officer. He joined the regi-SKETCH OF BENJ. F. JUDSON, SENIOR CAPTAIN OF

Captain Judson—senior line officer of the regiment, ranking next to Major—was born in Warsaw, Rensselaer county, in 1827, and after a little early schooling was bred a printer, serving his time in the office of the Troy Daily Whig, and is at present one of the proprietors of the Saratogian, a spirited inland paper. Captain Judson is alive in military matters, and his courage will be heard from in the courtest.

INTERESTING PLAG PRESENTATION AT SARATOGA. Just previous to the departure of the regiment from Saratoga, on Wednesday, a national flag was presented to the regiment by the young ladies of Dr. Beecher's seminary, which was marked by appropriate ceremonics and speeches. &c. The flagstaff is surmounted by a blade or exponlon found on the field of the second battle of Bermis Heights, and which belonged to a British flagstaff attempted to be planted on the American intrenchments on the Heights, which effort was gallantly foiled by American prowess.

on the Heights, which effort was gallantly foiled by American prowess.

The regiment was received and entertained in New York by "The Sons of Saratoga," resident in the metropolis, who yesterday presented them with a splendid regimental flag, bearing devices emblematic of the name of the regiment. On one side there is seen a representation of the old colonial flag in use at the time the battles of Saratoga were fought, consisting of thirteen stripes, alternate white and real, the field being the same as that of the British standard. The reverse side bears a representation of the surrender of Burgoyne, with the thirteen stripes and the thirteen stars in the field, the occasion of that surrender being the first one on which the present national symbol was used, the Stars and Stripes being then unfuried; the law relative to the ensign of the republic having been passed by Congress in the June preceding.

LIST OF THE FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Noble P. Hammond; Second Lieutenant, Stephen S. Hor

on. Immediately upon arriving in the city the regiment Immediately upon arriving in the city the regiment was quartered at the Park Barracks where the men were breakfasted, the officers breaking fast in a separate apartment, where a welcome speech to the command was delivered by a son of Saratoga, to which the commanding colonel replied. After breakfast the regiment was supplied with Enneld rifles, and forming in hollow square in the Park, the presentation of the regimental standard already referred to, was made in a speech by Hon. Hiram Ketchum, forcible, earnest, and marked by Revolutionary references. Colonel McKear responded in a most feeling and appropriate manner, concluding by giving the ensign to a Sergeant named Bemis, a relative of the proprietor of the land upon which the battles of Saratoga were fought. The regiment left at five o'cleck by boat for Amboy, and thence took the cars to Washington.

#### HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE.

We were yesterday shown one of Henry's repeating rifles, a new and destructive weapon that, is being intro duced into our army. It is a fifteen shooter, and it is so arranged that sixty balls can be discharged in three minutes, the rifle to be loaded but four times in that ce. Another advantage is that the barrel will not beae heated by the rapidity of the discharges,
he weight of it is but ten pounds, and it will throw a rder. A thousand men described and ordinary fighteess the strength of fully ten thousand ordinary fightenen. As there will be greater concentration of fire less exposure of persons, Colonel Berdan, of sharp-ter fame, has endorsed this arm as one of the best

#### GENERAL HALLECK'S DIVISION.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. ST. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24, 1861. erms of General Price's Treaty with Fremont—Advanta Gained by the Rebels-The Exchange of Prisoners-North erners Recruited for the Southern Army-Movements of General Frost, of the Rebel Army-Advance of McCulloch

on Lebanon-The Exclusion of Fugilives from the Union Lines. &c., &c., &c. By the terms of General Price's treaty with General remont the parole of the prisoners taken by General Lyon at Camp Jackson, in May last, was to be exchanged

or that of an equal number of Colonel Mulligan's men, captured at Lexington at the time the latter officer surrendered to an overwhelming force of rebels. Colonel John A. Gurley, of Cincinnati, has been for several days in negotiation with the rebel Commissioner, D. R. Barclay, of St. Louis, with reference to the exchange, and has allowed the latter to circumvent him. For every safeguard and pass through our fines given to one of the Camp Jackson prisoners a similar document, or a release of parole, should be granted for one of Mulligan's men. In the exchange of these precious bits of paper Mr. Barclay managed to secure eighty-five more than he gave to Gurley, and obtained other minor advantages. Yesterday Lieutenant L. J. Barnes, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, was detailed by General Curtis to meet Mr. Barclay and complete the negotiation. Lieutenant Barnes provided himself with a full list of the Camp Jackson prisoners, and the twain met and proceeded to business. Mr. Barclay presented several names that were not upon the Camp Jackson list, for whom he desired safeguards, and also objected to many upon the list as included in the exchange. It apthe rebel plotters still in the city, and ascertained

who of those captured on the memorable 10th of May were willing to enter the rebei army. He wished to obtain release from parole for these only, and hence his objection to certain ones who did not wish to fight.

It appeared, too, that Mr. Barciay had been making St. Louis a recruiting rendezvous for the Southern army, and that he presented as prisoners of war several rebei recruits who were never in Camp Jackson, or with any other rebel force. Lieutenant Barnes, during the pending of the negotiations, sent a gentleman to visit Mr. Barclay's office, and learned that a small band of newly enlisted rebels were making it their headquarters and completing their preparations for departure. Mr. Barclay refusing to be guided in his exchange by the original Camp Jackson list, Lieutenaut Barnes declined further proceedings in the matter, and thus the interview terminated.

General D. M. Frost, of the rebel army, whose parole

Camp Jackson list, Lieutenaut Barnes declined further proceedings in the matter, and thus the interview terminated.

General D. M. Frost, of the rebel army, whose parole was given up in exchange for Colonel Mulligan, arrived in this city from Memphis three days since, and is now stopping at the Planters'. His business here is to take through our lines, in the direction of Columbus, the released Camp Jacksonites and the recruits for the Confederate States army. He has been delayed by the interruption of negotiations, and may be obliged from that cause to remain several days longer. He boards at a prominent hotel and has the largest liberty of the city, through virtue of the flag of truce under which he came. Though General Frost has, from the beginning of the rebellion, shown himself a gentleman, and during the whole time his parole lasted never made any attempt to violate it, still, it hardly seems proper to have a rebel officer for days within our lines with the privilege of learning all he pleases. Should one of our officers enter the confines of rebeldom under ever so large a flag of truce, he would be closely watched and circumscribed in his movements.

A rebel prisoner who was lately furnished with a release and safeguard visited a village a few miles from St. Louis, and at once commenced the most violent treasonable harangues, and ended his entertainment by knocking down a peaceable Union man who was endeavoring to persuade him to be quiet. As a safeguard gives a person full protection, and proclaims death for any one who shall force it, nobody dared to interfere with the bellicose rebel, and application was made to General Curtis for instructions. That officer at once said the safeguard only placed the prisoner on the footing of a private citizen, and that if he committed any outrage, or indulged in offensive public remarks, he would be liable to arrest.

citizen, and that if he committed any outrage, or induspred in offensive public remarks, he would be liable to arrest.

Reports of an authentic nature come from Rolla to the effect that McCulloch is advancing in the direction of Lebanon, and threatening an attack upon our forces at the railroad terminus. It is probable that his advance is merely for the purpose of encouraging among his men the helief that our troops retreated from Springheld through fear of the rebels at Cassville, and that he is in full pursuit. It is not at all likely that he will approach nearer than within thirty or forty miles.

Most of the gunboats have been launched and sent to Cairo to receive their armament. There are now but five feet of water in the channel from St. Louis to Cairo, and if the present weather continues there will soon be sufficient for to close navigation. The Mississippi is exceedingly irregular in its time of closing. In some seasons it is frozen over as early as December 1, and remains so until late in February, while in others it continues navigable the entire year. The Missouri and the upper Mississippi are now quite low and rapidly falling, and even if fee does not close the river our heaviest boats will find great difficulty from low water. The gunboats, without their guns on board, draw four and a half or five feet, and, with the guns and their complement of shot and shell, cannot require less than six feet of water to move with certainty and celerity. The transports can go wherever the gunboats can.

General Halleck's order concerning the exclusion of fugitive slaves from our lines is causing much discussion in St. Louis. The advocates of Jim Lane's policy, and that adopted by General Fremont, argue that, as the war was commenced in the interest of slavery, it can only be ended by striking at the cause itself, and thus making the

that adopted by General Fremont, argue that, as the war was commenced in the interest of slavery, it can only be ended by striking at the cause itself, and thus making the slaves free. Their opponents contend that we are not in the field for the purpose of exterminating slavery, but that our business is to put down the rebellion. From these two bases spring numerous arguments pro and con., which one hears from "rosy morn till dewy eve." every—the streamfort the city. The satisfactory solution of nich one hears from "rosy morn till dewy eve," everylere throughout the city. The satisfactory solution of
e negre question for Missouri and for the Union army
thin her borders is the most difficult task yet set bere our generals. The man who succeeds in ridding the
partmen of the Missouri of further trouble with the
juittous nigger will be more deserving of public gratithan he who invents a dozen new pleasures.

#### THE RE-ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Nov 26, 1861. The Advance a Fixed Fact-Capture of Union Pickets by the Rebels-The Texans at Lebanon-Price's Movemen Rebel Troops being Raised in St. Louis-A Suspicious Advertisement—General Halleck a Strict Disciplinarian— The Inspector General at His Duties-General Fremont's Supporters in St. Louis Falling Off Rapidly-He Leaves St. Louis without Orders so to do, &c.

The advance of the rebels, which was expected after our evacuation of Springfield and the Southwest, appears be a fixed fact. Our telegraphic advices of this afternoon inform us that a body of Texan Rangers holds Lebanon, fifty miles this side of Springfield, and that several f Colonel Boyd's pickets have been taken prisoners by the advanced videttes of the enemy. Boyd is encamped ten miles from Rolla, on the road to Lebanon, and has his pickets thrown out for a long dis tance from that post, to give early notice of any advance

It is not considered at all probable that McCulloch will venture to attack Rolla, or that he will come much further east than Lebanon. His movement in that direction is undoubtedly in conjunction with Price's advance upon the Osage, where he will doubtless make a stand at some point whence he can threaten our army at Sedalia. He will hardly dare to cross that stream, but will keep on the southerly side, where his lines of retreat are open and sure. His utmost attempt, in case he crosses the river; will be to reoccupy Lexington, and make use of the foundry there, which, by some oversight on the part of our commanders, has not yet been destroyed. That he may attempt to take possession of Lexington as soon as the Missouri river ceases to be navigable is within the range of possibilities.

The rebel commissioner, whose business with Lieut.

arnes, as stated in my last, was brought to such a suder close, has again resumed and completed negotiations e has furnished papers for the release of upwards of the release son officers and privates, the rule being to give two privates for every second lieutenant, and two officers of a lower grade for one of the next higher. Before any exchanges were made Lieutenant Barnes required that Mr. Barclay should give certificates for eighty-five men in return for the eighty-five the latter had received from Colonel Gurley, and for which no transfer had been made. General Frost still remains in St. Louis, but appears anxious to leave soon for Dixie and take with him as many men as possible for the ranks of the rebel army. The following appeared in the Republican of this morning:—

CAMP JACKSON MEN.

peared in the Republican of this morning:—
CAMP JACKSON MEX.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made for transportation, the parties who are entitled to certificates of release and safe conduct, and who desire to accompany General Frost to the headquarters of General Price, will please call at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, and enrol their names, on or before Phyrsday next.

and Fifth streets, and enrol their names, on or before Thursday next.

General Halleck is instituting the strictest discipline in the administration of affairs in this department. He is particularly stringent upon keeping officers with their commands, and only allows them to leave on important and pressing business. He orders the strictest economy in the expenses of the army, and particularly urges that there be no unnecessary travel by rail or steamboat that shall subject the government to outlay. What General Halleck will do when the actual difficulties of the campaign come upon him it remains for time to prove, but it is certain that he "opens well."

Major Totten (late Captain), Inspector General of this department, commenced this morning a tour of inspection. He begins with a close and critical survey of the

tment, commenced this morning a tour of inspect.

He begins with a close and critical survey of the outs fortifications, their capabilities and condition the strength and efficiency of the garrisons. This condition is the strength and efficiency of the garrisons. has public teening changed, and so hady of his adverted have fallen off, that through fear of failure it was not

deemed safe to make the attempt. Some of them are jubilant at the General's prospect of arrest, as he left contrary to his orders from Washington. Nothing would delight them more than to have an opportunity to say to the country that General Fremont has been made a martyr. It is said that he has his defence fully prepared, and will proceed at once to "extinguish" his enemies.

#### GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27, 1861.
The New Senators for Kentucky—The Convening of the Legi lature—The United States Confiscation Act—The Question of Vexed One for Kentucky—The Union Troops Concentrating and Advancing-The Number and Condition of General Buckner's Rebel Forces—Bowling Green Fortified Equal to Manassas, &c.

The Kentucky Legislature—at least the Union mem pers-convene in regular session to-day. The matters of most interest likely to come before the houses are the election of Senators and the United States Confiscation

For the places of Breckinridge and Powell, late Senators, and Burnett, late representative, the most prominent candidates before the Legislature and the people are Nathaniel Wolfe, Esq., Hon. James Guthrie, James Speed, Hon. Joshua Bell and Lucien Anderson, of the First district. The merits of these gentlemen have been discussed by the papers-indeed, they are newspaper nominations, except in the latter case; and it is not improbable that Mr. Crittenden will appear prominently before the Legislature. It is thought that John J. Crittenden, vice Breckinridge, and James Guthrie, vice Powell, will be the successful ticket before the Legislature. In the First district—the dtsaffected district of Burnett-Lucien J. Anderson, Esq., has announced himself a candidate for Congress, and wil doubtless be elected without opposition. He is an ultra Unionist. The consideration of the Confiscation act of Congress is

about to produce considerable commotion among the Union men in this State. I know not, though I fear, the effect of its discussion by Congress on the general country; but it is very likely indeed that in Kentucky it will produce the very dissensions which the rebels have hoped for and depended on. The working of the act, the putting it into effect here, will present the "contraband" subject in another light. The law has not been enforced here yet, because it is not deemed politic to moot the question until the Legislature can consider it. The only form in which the Legislature can put the question "Shall slaves be confiscated?" is, "Shall Kentucky acknowledge slaves not to be property, or shall the United States, by confiscation, become possessed of slaves and be a slave holder?" Neither problem is soluble. Kentucky cannot acknowledge that slavery is illegal and slaves not property. It is as morally impossible for the government to become a slaveholder. The question will produce nice distinctions and broad differences. If the government should decide the question, and put it that slaves were not property, Kentucky would go to the confederacy

South. The forces of the Union army are advancing, the wings contracting and narrowing, and the lines becoming more distinct. The left wing, under General Thomas, has been materially advanced, while the right wing, under General Crittenden, has neared the column of the force under the Crittenden, has neared the column of the force under the late Senator, John C. Breckinridge. General Thomas, under instructions from the commanding General, advanced on the 23d his entire force from Danville to Columbia, in Adair county, where he has assumed command of the forces formerly stationed there, together with his own brigade. A portion of this force remained at Somerset, and another at Monticello, further south, but within easy march of Columbia.

General Crittenden, still at Morgantown, was threatened by a force under Breckinrige, but it is not of a serious character. The demonstration is merely a forward movement of a force to guard the approach by the Morgantown and Russellville turnpike to the latter place, on the Louis-ville and Memphis Railroad.

Late information from Buckner's headquarters states that the whole force at Bowling Green, consisting of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, amounted to 30,000 men. The troops were filly prepared for winter, and, though arms of various descriptions were arriving almost daily from the South, a want of weapons was felt. Much sickness prevailed in the rebel camp (as in ours), measles and typhoid fever preponderating to an alarming extent.

Bowling Green has been strongly fortified, and the

extent.

Bowling Green has been strongly fortified, and the rebels doubtless mean to tempt us to that point, which they look upon as another Manassas stronghold. It is not improbable that is the intention. That they will move forward, as has been suggested, towards Glasgow and Columbia is by no means probable.

#### THE ANTI-COCHRANE MEETING IN KEN-TUCKY.

A meeting of Union men was held at Frankfort, Ky. on the 23d inst., to express sentiments in opposition to the recommendation of John Cochrane and Simon Cameron, in relation to arming the slaves of the South. The fol-

In relation to aiming the saves of the control of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the States, nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such process of law, nor the power to appropriate such pro-

to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a palpable violation of the express provisions of the constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the government, and by every citizen thereof.

That the proposition recently amounced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of the rules of civilized warfare; is abhorrent to every principle of humanity and christianity, and in its results would add to the calamities of the present civil war the additional horrors of servile insurrection, murder, rapine and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

Union.

That as friends to the constitution and government of the United States—as patriots, as philanthropists, and as Christians, we do hereby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such a proposition, and do most carnestly implore and entreat every department of our government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

the same.

That we hereby tender our thanks to the editors of the ouisville Journal and Louisville Democrat, for the ability with which they have resisted this threatened violation of the constitution, and the firmness with which they have denounced this inhuman proposition and its fanatianal control of the constitution.

cal authors.

That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and that the Hon. John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States and our representative.

GEN. BUTLER AND A SECESSIONIST. [From the Boston Transcript.]
As the sleeping car on the Snore Line was leaving Nev ork last Sunday evening, bearing numerous passengers cluding General Butler and his Aid, a young gentlema vidently been taking a little too much wine society upon the General, not knowing wit was conversing. The General's Aid was fo orced his solvery and whom he was conversing. The General's Aid was for expelling the saucy individual, but General Butler decided to let him have his talk. In the course of the conversation, General Butler's political course was discussed, and the individual vowed that "as for Butler, he had been a little of everything;" that at the Charleston Convention "he voted for Douglas," and he couldn't understand "how it was he was run as a Breckinridge candidate for Governor in Massachusetts."

The General replied that, according to his memory, Butler voted fifty seven times for Jeff. Davis at the Charleston Convention, and had never been a Douglas man. The individual proceeded further to remark that he thought Butler was a mighty smart lawyer, and had beard him often in Boston and Lowell, but that he never

hought Butler was a linky sinds aways, and dhim often in Boston and Lowell, but that he new he was anything of a military man until the rebroke out. The General replied that the statem all true, and asked the stranger what he thought outrageous war, and whether Virginia had according to the stranger what he caroline to the stranger what he was a stranger what he thought outrageous war, and whether Virginia had according to the stranger whether the stranger was a stranger whether the stranger was stranger whether the stranger was stranger whether was stranger when we was stranger whether was stranger whether whether was stranger whether was stranger whether was stranger whether was stranger whether whether was stranger whether whether was stranger whether whether whether was stranger whether whether whether was stranger whether was stranger whether wh isely in having made herself the tail to South Carolina The individual replied that, consulting her individual

The individual replied that, consulting her individual interests, Virginia had acted rashly, but upon general principles she had done right, and that the South had tone right, ending by avowing genuine secesh sentiments. General Butler repeated his question, and received the same reply, then drawing himself back, incomed the impertinent individual, in a very calm maner, that his name was "Butler, General B. F. Butler, and as the head of the Department of New England, he utrested him as a traitor and secessionist, and that he should be sent to Fort Warren in the morning."

The surprise and fright of the half boozy individual san very well be imagined, and it was some moments before he could realize his situation. The General continued very sternly, "that, as a United States officer, he should not allow any one to talk treasonable sentiments in his presence, but that as he saw he was under the influence of wine, he would order him to his berth, and, if in the morning he did not beg his pardon and avow Union sentiments, he should proceed to Fort Warawow Union sentiments, he mande repetition and the sentiments he was under the proceed to Fort Waraw do, if in the morning he did not beg his pardon a row Union sentiments, he should proceed to Fort Wear. The astounded individual crawled up into Ink, but before morning dawned, the fear of aga esting the General, and the idea of "putting up?" ort Warren instead of the Revere House was so terrile, that he skulked away, and probably got off the tree-

TRIAL OF NEW ORDNANCE AT PORTLAND,

TRIAL OF NEW ORDNANCE AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

From the Portland Argus, Nov. 25.]

On Thanksgiving afternoon a trial of a new piece of ordnance, made by the Portland Company, was had at the Victoria wharves. The target was piaced on a ledge about a mile down the bay. The experiments made show that our own mechanics can furnish the government with cannon equal to any now in service or that can be imported from abroad.

amont equations of the control of the control from abroad.

The gun used on this occasion was a rified eight pounding, of cast iron, with wrought iron breech, resembling tomewhat the famous Parrot guns. Two kinds of shot were used—one the invention of Mr. J. B. Johnson, and were used—Tithe Sagray the Superintendent of the

tween Messrs. Johnson and Sparrow to test the relative tween Messrs. Johnson and Sparrow to test the relative merits of their inventions. The committee awarded to Mr. Johnson the prize for the best average shots, although Mr. Sparrow's string showed the best line shots, considered by artillerists as the best evidence of accuracy and skill. With the same elevation the Sparrow shot ranged some six feet higher than the Johnson shot, thereby showing greater power and excellence.

After the trial shots of Johnson and Sparrow several amateurs tried their skill; but the best shot was made by the Rev. Mr. Solles, who struck the target close to the bull's eye. For the target shooting an elevation of five degrees was used, while at an elevation of twelve degrees a ball was thrown three and a half miles.

GENERAL CASS' VIEWS OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL SEIZURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS. The London Times is notorious for its disingenuousness ishonesty indeed, upon all questions affecting this cou ry. Its reputation in this respect is so well established that we are not surprised at an atrocious example of this kind, referred to in the National Intelligencer of the 19th

Not long since it seems the following paragraph was

oublished in that London journal:—
English cruisers on the coast of Africa for the purpos Engisen cruisers on the coast of Africa for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade were paralyzed by the claim put forward by the United States to resist, not only a right of search, but also a right of visit in the case of a vessel which chose to hoist the American flag. This resistance of the Americans caused a principle favorable to piracy to become part of the maritime law of the world. By that law the American marine must now be ruled. The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederate States have only to hoist an. English or a the Confederate States have only to hoist an English or the Confederate states have only to hoist an English of a French flag, and the great war steamers of the United States Navy must, in obedience to the law their own government has in other cases enforced, allow them to pass. Their holds may be full of warlike materials, they may be crammed with the Armstrong guns now being bought up at Liverpool; but, if the tricolor is flying at the mizen, the Minnesota cannot fire a shot to bring one of those vessels to at sea without peril of a war with France.

Now all, this is sheer myscropresentation, without, a vessels to at sea without peril of a war with France.

Now all this is sheer misropresentation, without is shadow of foundation in truth. A brief retrospect will make this clear. The British government claimed the right in time of peace to search our vessels upon the ocean, and made the slave trade a pretext for the asset

snawow of tolenation in truth. A brief retrospect will make this clear. The British government claimed the right in time of peace to search our vessels upon the ocean, and male the slave trade a pretext for the assertion of this pretension. Our readers will recollect with what high handed proceedings this claim was enforced and the great number of vessels which were boarded in the Gulf of Mexico in the spring of 1857. They will recollect, also, the excitement which prevailed through the country on that occasion. The national honor, as well as the national feeling, demanded the interposition of the government, and a firm remonstrance was addressed to the government of Great Britain, distinctly declaring that no nation, in time of peace, had the right to search or visit upon the ocean the vessels of any other Power, and that this country would submit to the exercise of no such right. Orders were at the same time given to our armed cruisers to protect our vessels from any such attempt. General Cass, then Secretary of State, in his letter upon this subject to Lord Napier, dated April 10, 1858, thus lays down the dsctrine contended for by our government. The letter is to be found among the Congressional documents:—

"The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other Power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force in time of peace. No such right is recognized by the law of nations. Lord Stowell, said, 'I can find no authority which gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States upon the high seas, except that which the right of war gives to belligerents against neutrals. No nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim."

Lord Stowell, whose authority is here referred to, better known under the name of Sir William Scott, was the Judge of the British High Court of Admiralty, and the received expounder for the British government and people of all international questions affe

sels in time of peace has been preferred by the British government.

As we have shown, this international law, thus claimed by us, and thus admitted by Great Britain, maintained the immunity of the vessels of all nations upon the ocean in time of peace, and the right of the armed cruisers of a belligerent Fower to board and search the vessels of neutrals wherever met with. This right of belligerent search has never been denied. Among other authorities in its support it has the opinion of Judge Marshall—and there is no higher one—who said "belligerents have a full and perfect right to capture enemy's goods, contraband of war. To the exercise of that right the right of search is essential."

The bearding of the Trent by Captain Wilkes to asser-

war. To the exercise of that right the right of search is essential."
The boarding of the Trent by Captain Wilkes to ascertain her true character and what she had on board in violation of the laws of nations, was then undeniably a lawful act. The authorities, derived from the most approved writers upon the laws of nations, and which have been published in the journals of the day, maintain the legality of the capture of the rebel ambassadors and their despatches; and the example of England in various cases involving the same principle, and which have been similarly quoted, proves her acquiescence in the doctrine and her practical adhesion to it.

#### Police Intelligence.

A CUNNING FOX EARTHED.—Jacob Halsey, alias Dutch Jake, an expert passer of counterfeit money, who has managed to elude the vigilance of the police for five years, was taken into custody yesterday by detective Slowey. The prisoner was in the habit of using wome Slowey. The prisoner was in the habit of using women in his peculiar line of business, and always kept aloof from danger himself. His female catspaws were frequently arrested and one or two of them punished, but they invariably refused to "peach" upon Jacob and he escaped scot free. A few days ago, however, one of his women betrayed him to the police, and stated to the officer that she had been sent into New Jersey by the prisoner to pass counterfeit "tens" on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. Halsey was committed to prison to await a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey.

Careless Use of Firearms—Shooting His Wife.—Peter

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS—SHOOTING HIS WIFE.—Peter Munford, a pastry cook, residing at No. 44 West Thirteenth street, was taken into custody on Thanksgiving night, on charge of shooting his wife with a pistol. prisoner, it appears, was cleaning the weapon, when it identally went off, and the ball entered his wife's shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. Dr. Alexander was called in to attend the wounded woman, and gave it as his opinion that she would not survive. Munford was taken before Justice Quackenbush, at the Second District Police Court, yesterday, and committed to await the re-

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29-6 P. M. The money market continues extremely dull six being the standard rate for call loans, and 51/2 a 61/2 for first class short paper, which is very scarce. The Sub-Treasurer reimbursed the banks \$428,000 this morning, and made no call upon them. The private letters from Europe read more encouagingly, and justify the belief that the receipt of the news of the Port Royal affair will work a change in foreign sentiment. The proposed reduction of the armaments of Great Britain and France is regarded as an indication that under no circumstance will those Powers take part in our struggle.

Foreign exchange is very inactive at a decline. The leading bankers who asked 1091/2 on Monday would gladly sell at 109, but cannot get it. The market rates for first class bills are about 1081/28 4, and the market has a downward tendency. Some of the contrivers of the recent flurry in bills are understood to have burned their fingers rather severely. The stock market was all stronger to-day, and

closed firm after a smart advance. The bears are buying in their stocks at the usual difference from the price at which they sold them. As usual, Pacific Mail led the market; it rose 21/4 per cent, closing 8834 bid. The railway stocks all improved considerably. Central rose 3/4, Erie old 11/6, Erie preferred 2, Michigan Central 34, Michigan Southern 1/4, guaranteed 11/4, Panama 3/4, Illinois Central 34, Galena 34, Toledo 1, Rock Island 7/8, Burlington 3/4. State stocks were irregu-Missouris rose 1/4, Tennessees and Virginias declined as much. Governments were generally steady; the bid for the fives of 1874 is ½ igher than it was on Wednesday. The following were the last quotations of the day:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 92% a 93; do. 6's, coupon 1881, 933 a 931/2; do. 5's, 1874, 83 a 831/6; Indiana 5's, \_ a 79; Virginia 6's, 463/4 a 48; Tennessee 6's, 42 a 421/2; North Carolina 6's, 591/2 a -- ; Missouri 6's, 411/4 a 411/2; Pacific Mail, 883/4 a 89; New York Central, 791/4 a 703/8; Erie, 323/8 a 321/2; do. prethe other of John Sparrow, the Superintendent of the Portland Company. The Johnson shot is of conical shape, having at the base of the cone a composition band, which, by expansion, fits itself to the grooves when fired.

The Albany Argus of Monday furnishes the following canalitems:

Harlem, 12½ a 12½; do. preferred, 31½ a 32; The Albany Argus of Monday furnishes the following canalitems:

Reading, 34½ a 35; Michigan Central, 50½ a 50½; Michigan Contral, 50½ a 50½; The Albany Argus of Monday furnishes the following canalitems:

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 18¾ a 18½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 18½; do. guaranteed, 38½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 11½; do. preferred, 31½ a 50½; The Albany Argus of Monday furnishes the following canalitems:

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 18¾ a 18½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 18½; do. guaranteed, 38½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 11½; do. preferred, 31½ a 32; The Albany Argus of Monday furnishes the following canalitems:

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 18¾ a 18½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 18½; do. guaranteed, 38½ a 39; Panama, 112¾ a 116; Illinois Central, 61½ a 61½; Galena and Chillinois Central, 61½ a 61½; Galena and Chi

cago, 711/2 a 72; Cleveland and Toledo, 343/4 a 347/8; Chicago and Rock Island, 541/2 a 543/4; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 593/4 a 60; Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 65 a -; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 20 a 211/2; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 87 a 88; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 84 a 85; Pennsylvania Coal, 78 a --

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of

the Treasury will be read with unusual interest.

It is understood that on the subject of the

tariff the Secretary, after laying down the gene-

ral principles which ought to govern our financial policy in time of peace, will show that, in time of war, the necessity of husbanding the specie strength of the country compels a departure from those principles, and will recommend not only that the high duties of the Morrill tariff be retained—except in cases where they were evidently established with a view to protection, and not revenue-but that the duties now levied on articles of luxury, manufactured abroad, be increased so as to reduce still further, if not wholly to prohibit their importation. The country does not need the silks, laces, dress goods, costly carpets jewelry, fine wines, &c., which we are in the habit of importing from Europe, and during the war we cannot afford to pay for them. A pro hibition duty levied on such articles, as a war measure, will furthermore have the advantage o teaching the manufacturing nations of Europe tha their interest, like our own, is inseparable from the success of the United States government; for until that success is complete, they will find n market here for their goods. The war ended, Mr Chase will probably intimate that sound police would require the enactment of a strictly revenue tariff-that is to say, a tariff imposing on foreig goods duties so light as to encourage importations and levying duties upon objects of general con- 1870 sumption rather than upon objects which can be made here. The necessities of the case during the war secure to our manufacturers all the protection they are entitled to ask. With regard to the currency and the public debt, Mr. Chase will probably enter into a review of our financial history, with a view to show that the provision of the constitution conferring upon Congress the control of the commerce of the country has been unwisely allowed to fall into neglect. He will probably recommend an inquiry into the actual powers conferred on Congress by that clause, with a view to discover what remedies exist for the case of Northern creditors who have been defrauded of their just claims by Southern debtors, acting under pretended acts of spurious bodies called conventions and congresses. He will discuss the subject of United States notes, payable on demand at the various sub-treasuries throughout the country, and will probably show that it would be a great advantage to the fair trader if the internal commerce of the country were carried on with the aid of such a currency, instead of the depreciated and always uncertain paper money issued by the country banks. We are inclined to think that he will ask for authority to issue \$100,000,000 of demand notes, and may, perhaps, suggest a moderate tax on the circulating notes of banks entering into competition with them. He may perhaps deem it needless to say anything by way of proving the soundness of a federal currency, though it would not be out of place to remark that there must be at the present time about \$100,000,000 more specie in the country than there was a year ago, and that, as the present circulating medium of the North owes its value to the government stocks which are deposited as security for its redemption, a currency which is in effect a government stock itself must be at least as good as the best bank notes afloat. With regard to the public debt, Mr. Chase will in all probability confine himself to very careful estimates, as much depends on the duration of the war. It is evident that our war expenditures must decrease, as the country is getting a pretty complete supply of material of war and military equipments. If the government assumes that the contest may be protracted beyond the winter, a vote of \$250,000,000 may be asked for; if the military plans justify the belief that the rebellion will be either crushed out or closed up so as to die out of atrophy before spring, an appropriation of

\$150,000,000 would probably suffice. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:-

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this

morning were \$24,353,243 48, and the balances \$1,741,636 43. The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time

of 1860, as follows:-N. York, Nov. 23, \$158,469,376 133,359,354 41,699,063 6,695,890,890 Boston, Nov. 25, 63,108,108 23,853,354 7,589,230 6,392,839 Phila, Nov. 25, 30,498,431 22,260,001 7,487,108 2,234,59 Total. \$252,066,915 179,472,707 56,676,402 17,233,32 Last week 227,891,491 154,660,795 55,708,643 17,294,79 Last year 211,814,333 106,700,153 25,993,989 18,956,047

The Receiver of the Eric Railroad Company has applied to the court for an order to pay the accrued interest on the fifth mortgages Monday next. This done, the road will have no back in terest on its mortgage bonds. The company is

now paying all the back coupons on the fourth The Buffalo Courier says:-

The Buffalo Courier says:

We learn that one day last week an important contract was signed between the New York and Erie Railroad and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, by which the former has the use of the latter road (from here to Corning) from the lat of December for one year. The New York and Erie is to run all its passenger, and, we presume, a large share of its freight trains after the 1st prox., into this city instead of into Dunkirk. The passenger trains will run so as to make exactly the same time as the New York Central, so that some lively competition may be expected.

The Chicago Tribune of Monday thus notices the The chicago Iriument stotaly statished exchange market of that city:—

The scarcity of Eastern exchange continues, and the market is firm at 1½ per cent premium. As the banke however, were paying 3½ per cent freely themselves, all they could get, they sold very sparingly, and only their depositors. Outsiders had to go on the street, at in some instances, pay 3½ per cent. Gold is firm at per cent premium, buying, and 3½ per cent selling.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday thus notices money and exchange matters in that city:-The heavy banks continue to sell exchange at 13 per the premium to customers. Some of them report is ather closer, while others hold directly the opposit pinion. It is thought even by those who report it closes that the pork trade, by the large demand it will creat or currency, would soon force a return to the present atteing a fraction should be added to the figure not building. Most of them athere firmly to the present rate unit and some of them. ring. Most of them adhere firmly to the present rate. The brokers are charging % per cent, and some of them % per cent. For the season, bankers report a liberal amount making and a large supply on hand. The fact is, the West has purchased sparingly and exported largely for many months past, and hence exchange has ruled at lower figures and for a much longer period than ever before in the history of the city. There is comparatively little doing in paper outside the banks. The rates are nominal at 10 a 15 per cent per annum for first quality to fair, and higher according to risk, &c. There is not much demand for gold. We quote the range at ½ a 1 per cent, the lower figure the larger banks to customers.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Saturday says:—

The feverish demand for specie and exchange which ex-

The Milwaukee Sentine of Statings says:—
The feverish demand for specie and exchange which exted for some time previous to the recentraction of the lankers! Association has in a great measure subsided, and the banks are also in a better condition to meet the gettimate wants of their customers, from the maturing for produce bills discounted thirty and sixty days since. We, however, still quote exchange firm at I per centified the second of the still produce the second of the him, and sales at that figure are limited to mercantil istomers. The incessant drain of specie has also dimin hed to a considerable extent, and some of the banks yes day took over the counters fully as much as they paid, buying at 1½ and selling at 2 per cent premium.

The Chicago Tribune has the following:-Not withstanding the belligerent tone of the Canadian press, there are orders in this city from Canada for 7.3-10 per cent Treasury notes. To-day Solomon Sturges & Son sold several thousand dollars worth

but little is doing, and shipments to tide water are about

The Utica Telegraph of Saturday afternoon

Says:—
From seven o'clock yesterday morning until seven o'clock this morning 115 boats, loaded with grain and flour, passed the Collector's office, carrying 700,000 bushels. Last night the boat L. J. Waters, of Little Falls (or J. W. Waters), a bull head boat, of Rochester build, had ner stern stove in by another boat, and sunk just below the starch factory, about two miles east of this city. She was loaded with 6,300 bushels corn, and passed here at twenty minutes past nine. Her sinking caused a temporary jam, which was, however, ended this morning.

The seminors of the Chicago and Rock Island

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad the third week of November are quite favorable. The figures are:-

Third	week,	1860				-00. 20,4	603
Inci	rease	ngs of	the Mi	chigan	Central	\$7,55 Railros	35 ad
the the	he thir	d week	of No	vembe	r were:-	\$52,593	85

2	Third week, 1860	**************	29 40
0	Increase	\$4.00	34 36
,		B PULLVERS CHARLES	
F		change.	
ole.	THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF	FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 18	61.
2	\$6200 U S 6's, 1867 91	50 shs Erie RR pref.	55
e	6000 do 92	- 150 do	54
e	9000 US6's, '81, cou 931/2	100 dob30	541/
1 0	6000 US5's, '74, cou 83	100 do	543/
1-	3000 Ohio 6's, 1860 901/2	20 do	541
r	2000 Ohio 6's, 1886. 92	121 Chi,Bur&Qu'yRR	60
f	1000 Virginia 6's 4734	50 dos30	38
(A)   15	1000 do 48	65 Hudson River RR. 100 dos30	38
t	2000 Erie RR 4th mb 74	50 do	381
n	22000 Hud River 3mb 75 1000 Harlem 2d m b 92%	50 do\$30	383
r	1000 MC Spe 1m sf cb 91%		381
	1000 North Ind 1m. 83%	250 dos30	383
0	1000 T H & Alton 2m 80	150 do	383
D.	25 shs Bk Commerce 81	200 Harlem RR	121
	100 Pacific M SS Co 881/4	150 Mich Cen RR	50
У	250 do 891/2	150 do	493
le	50 dos30 89		49
n	100 N Y Cen RR 7834		497
	212 do 78%		38 613
s,	150 do s10 78%	550 Ill Cen RR scrip	01

5 do... 62 650 Cleve & Tol. RR. 34 ½ 200 do... b60 3434 100 Chi & Rk I RR. 54 ½ 300 do... 54 ½ 50 do...b10 54 ½ 50000 Hud Riv c bs. 69 50 do....... 5 shs Pac M SS Co. 88½ 400 do.....b3 15 do..... 89 350 Harlem RR..... 
 5 shs Pac M SS Co.
 88 ½
 400
 do.
 33 39

 45 do.
 89
 350 Harlem RR.
 12½

 400 do.
 88 ½
 40 do.
 12½

 32 Dol & Hud Ca Co.
 84½
 20 Harlem RR pref.
 31½

 150 do.
 78 ½
 25 do.
 31½

 150 do.
 31 ½
 500 dlev & Toledo RR
 50

 50 do.
 31 ½
 500 Clev & Toledo RR
 34 ½

 150 do.
 31 ½
 500 Clev & Toledo RR
 54 ½

 150 do.
 32
 50 do.
 54 ½

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for

the week and since January 1:—
For the Week. 1859. 1860. 1861.
Entered at the port... \$811,988 941,718 912,709
Thrown on market... 684,620 648,751 1.009,171
Since January 11. £102,727,245 95,015,348 41,167,448
Thrown on market... 102,139,037 94,469,891 42,025,071
The entries of dry goods at this port the past week, for the first time in months, have nearly equalled those for the same time in 1860, and excelled those of 1859, while the amount thrown upon the market was also decidedly arger than for the same time in the two previous syears. The entries since the 1st of January last, as well as the amount then thrown upon the market, are only half of those for the same fune in 1860, and less than half of those for the same time in 1859. Of the goods entered last week for consumption, woollens amounted to \$517,656; cottons to \$48,200; sitk, \$94,761; flax, \$121,628; and miscellaneous, \$36,784. Total, \$818,925. It was supposed that the importations, and especially of woollens, included articles such as blue cloths and blankets for the government. The export trade through the week has been light. The advent of Thanksgiving Day, with inclement weather, has tended to check business between obbers and country dealers.

The market was firm for most descriptions of cotton goods, and heavy cloths were quite firm, with tendency to higher prices. years. The entries since the 1st of January last, as well

goods, and heavy cloths were quite lift, what tendency to higher prices.

Army cloths and blankets were also firm, and prices sustained. Forcign dry goods were without change of moment, and the business doing was moderate. Some few small anction sales have been held during the week, one of which embraced a line of ribbons, among which some lots of velvets and other desirable styles brought fair prices. A small sale of assorted goods was held, which went off without spirit. The season for large sales, special or otherwise, may be considered as having passed.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—6 P. M. Ashes.—The market was steady and prices unchanged: while sales embraced some 30 a 40 bbls. pots and pearls. BREADSTUFFS .- Flour-The market was without animation, and common grades at the close were rather easier, while the higher and extra grades were irregular, though unchanged in prices. The sales footed up about 15,000 bbls., closing within the following quotations:-

perfine Western. 5 27½ a 5 40 ommon to choice extra Western . . . . . 5 55 a 6 75 -Canadian flour was heavy and dull, and closed at easier prices. The sales embraced about 900 bbls., within the

range of the above prices. Southern flour was heavy, with a tendency towards lower prices, with sales of 1,200 bbls. closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was in fair demand at our quotations, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was in fair demand at the above of 200 bbls. Corn meal was in fair demand at the above prices, with sales of 175 bbls. Wheat opened with steadiness at previous prices, but closed heavy and rather easier for some grades. The sales embraced about 150,000 bushels at \$1 28 a \$1 30 for Canadian club, \$1 31 for mixed Canadian, \$1 50 for prime white Michigan, \$1 35 a \$1 42 for white Ohlo and Indiana, \$1 37 a \$1 38 for amber Michigan, \$1 32 a \$1 36 for winter red spring, \$1 26 for very red spring, \$1 26 a \$1 27 for Northwestern club, \$1 26 a \$1 28 for Milwaukee club, and \$1 20 for mixer club, \$1 26 a \$1 28 for Milwaukee club, and \$1 28 fo western clab. \$1.26 a \$1.28 for Milwaukee clab, and \$1.21 a \$1.26 for Chicago spring. Corn was heavy and rathereasier, and the market was less active and buoyant. The sales footed up about 110,000 bushels at 63c. a 63½c. for shipping lots of Western mixed. Tarley was heavy, with sales of 4,500 bushels at 77c. for State, 1,200 bushels Canada Fast at 75c. Barley malt was quiet at 80c. a 90c. Oats were heavy and less active, with sales of Canadian at 47c. a 48c., State 48c. a 48½c., and 50½c. for good do. in store.

47c. a 48c., State 48c. a 48½c., and 50½c. for good do. in store.

Coffee.—The market was firm, with sales of 1,000 mats Ceylon at 19c., 500 bags Rio at p. t., and 100 bags Laguayra at 19c., to go to Philadelphia.

Corron.—The market was again excited and higher; the sales embraced about 1,500 a 1,800 bales, chiefly to spinners, closing at 27c. for middling uplands, which was an advance of 1c. per pound.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were heavy and rather easier for English ports. To Liverpool about 50,000 a 60,000 bushels of grain were engaged, including corn at 8½d. a 8½d. in bulk and bags, and wheat in bags at 9d.; 2.000 a 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d. and 100 tierces beef at 5s. 6d. To London 12,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 9½d., and 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 8d a 2s. 9d. To Hayre 18,000 bnsels wheat were engaged at 9½d., and 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 8d a 2s. 9d.

bbls. flour at 23.40, a 25. 50, and 100 teries obethes

55. 66. To London 12,080 bushels of wheat were engaged at 93.61, and 3,000 bbls. flour at 28.8d a 28.9d

70 Hayre 18,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 18c.

To Antwerp 6,000 bushels of rye were engaged at 18c.

To Antwerp 6,000 bushels of rye were engaged at 103.61.

HAY.—The market was quiet at 70c. for shipment and at 80c. a 85c. for city use.

MOLASES.—Sales of 1,000 hlds. Cuba muscovado molasses were made at 26c. a 27c.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of 1,500 bbls. common rosin were made at \$5.50 a \$7.50; do. do. at \$5.5644, and 105 bbls. spirits turpentine at \$1.44 a \$1.55.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was unchanged, while sales were moderate, which embraced about 600 bbls, including mess at \$12.50 a \$13, uninspected do. at \$13.25, and \$8.50 a \$9 for prime and at \$14 a \$15 for city prime mess. Beef was held with firmness, while sales of 100 bbls. were made at \$11.50 a \$12 for repacked mess, and at \$13.50 for extra. Beef hams were steady. Sales of 100 bbls. were made at \$15.50. Bacon was in fair demand. Sales of \$50 bbls. were made, deliverable in December, at 6%c. a 7%c. for Cumberland, clear, short, ribbed cut. Dressed hogs were selling at 4%c. a 9%c., and 500 do. soid, deliverable in December, at 6 for were selling at 4%c. at 4%c. Lard was steady, with a good inquiry for future delivery, with sales of 900 bbls. at 8%c. a 9%c., and 500 do. soid, deliverable in December, at p. t. Butter and choese were steady and prices unchanged.

Serozs.—Sales of 7,000 mats cassia were made at 26c. a. 27c., 500 a 600 bags pepper at p. t. and 11%c.; now held at 12%c.

Sucaas.—The market was firm, and the advance of 3cc.

at 12½°C.

Sugare,—The market was firm, and the advance of ½°C.

a ½°C. per pound sustained. The sales embraced about.

800 hids., included in which were 378 molasses sugars, and were sold for refining at 7½°C. Fair refining goods ranged from 7½°C. a 7½°C. Cuba grocery sugars ranged from 8°C. a 8½°C., and Porto Ricos at 9°C. a 9½°C.

WITSKEY was heavy, with sales of 600 bbls. at 20°C. a 20½°C. 2014c: Wool.—The market was steady, and holders tolerably

Woot.—The market was steady, and holders tolerably firm, the demand keeps up to a fair extent for lining goods. Fine wools continue dull, very little selling, in medium quality is more wanted, and brings a higher price than fine wool. Sales since our last about 70,000 pounds at prices from 47c. to 51c. for fleece; pulled super in good demand at 46c.; 50,000 pounds. California sold on terms not spoken of. The sales of foreign are mostly by samples, and consequently kept quiet.

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

#### 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 at the isk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.
THE DAILY HERALD two centspercaps. \$7 per annum.
THE DAILY HERALD two centspercaps. \$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturaay, at six cents per
cepty, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition very Wednesday,
at six cents percaps. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain,
or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent both to include postage; the
California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six
crate per cony, or \$2 50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HEKALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per
copy, or \$2 to per annum. copi, or \$2 wer anim.

VOLUNTAEX CORRESPONDENCE, containing important verse, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be tiberally paid for. 29 OUR FOREION CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACK-

PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO COMMAND AGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not eturn rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - ALL HALLOW EVE-MAGIC JORE-FARY CIRCLE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- Magic Mar-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. -- Seven Sons. NEW BOWERY, Bowery.-WILLIAM TELL-JONATHAN BRADFORD-BRIAN BOROTHME.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. STICKNEY'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway. Day and Evening Harvest Home-Hippopotamus, Whale, and BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. -Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. -- Esmeralda. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.-Songs,

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARGES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, Bal-CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 Bowery.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.— Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.—Burles-

MELODEON, Brooklyn.-Songs, Dances, Pantomimes,

#### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 30, 1861.

THE SITUATION. The Navy Department received official informa-

tion 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. He states that this point entirely controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which is only within five hundred yards of the fort, and the possession of it closes the harbor of Savannah and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our forces the moment the latter desire to take it. Also that reliable accounts informed him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people as fast as possible, fearing, probably, that Commander Rogers would attempt to take possession of it. He further states that Commodore Tatnall, of the rebel fleet, had given it as his opinion that the entire rebel defences of the Southern coast must be abandoned, as they could not stand the arma ment of our fleet.

This event has been welcomed with great joy at the national capital, and both the government and the people there are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the flag of the Union has now been re-established in all the rebel States except two-Alabama and Arkansas. It waves in Texas, opposite El Paso; on Ship Island, in Mississippi at Pensacola and Key West, in Florida; at the mouth of the river below New Orleans, in Louisiana; on the island of Tybee, in Georgia; at Port Royal and St. Helena, in South Carolina; at Elizabethtown and Bristol, in Tennessee; over half of Virginia; over two-thirds of Missouri and Kentucky, and over all of Maryland and Delaware. When we consider the events of the past six months, surely this is something to be proud of.

The rumors which for a couple of days have been prevalent here of the attack on Pensacola from Fort Pickens, were again revived yesterday by a statement in a Philadelphia paper that the Navy Yard at Pensacola had been destroyed and was evacuated by the rebels, and so forth; but the probability is that this story is only an exaggerated account of the original reports, and that there is really no more reliable information on the subject than we have already published. That there has been a battle resulting in a victory for the Union arms there can be no doubt, and the statement of the evacuation of Pensacola may be true, but in the absence of authentic information we have to rely entirely upon the news from rebel sources which have reached us from Norfolk by way of Fortress Monroe.

We give in our telegraphic news to-day some interesting accounts of the movements of the robel steamer Geo. Page on the Lower Potomac, but she does not seem to have accomplished much in her In this connection we are gratified to learn predatory expeditions.

A reconnoitering party of the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Captain Boyd, advanced to within a thousand yards of Fairfax Court Hou e on Wednesday, where they had a sharp skirmish with a portion of the rebel scouts, cavalry and infantry. No one was killed on our side, but one of the enemy was brought down from his saddle. Captain Boyd says that a small force of infantry, supported by a battery and a company of cavalry, could easily take and hold Fairfax Court House at the present time.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry tried a pretty hot fire of shells on the quarters of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment vesterday, causing some excitement among the men. Major Tyndall returned the fire with Enfield rifles, but the distance was too great to do any damage. None of the Pennsylvania men were hurt.

We give much of our space to-day to the vital subject of the tripartite treaty of England, France and Spain, with reference to Mexico, believing it to occupy a very important position in the current history of the country at this crisis. A full account of the entire question will be found in our

By the arrival, from Liverpool, of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race, at half past five yesterday afternoon, we have intelligence that a large able manifestations of the imbecility of Mr. steamer, laden with a full cargo of munitions of Buchanan's administration was the conflict of which the standard of her Catholic Majesty's have been sufficient to call forth the reprobatare selected.

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. After landing the captain and crew at Southampton, the Nashville remained there with the rebel flag flying at her peak.

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 would require some more reliable authority than Mr. Russell, however, to verify this

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

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 news is highly important, as will be seen on reference to our telegraphic summary, given in the third page of to-day's paper.

The mails of the Canada arrived from Boston esterday evening. Our European files are dated to the 16th instant, and contain some very interesting details of the news-telegraphed from Halifax-published in the HERALD on Thursday morning. Our correspondents in Paris and St. Petersburg furnish very important reports of the condition of the continent of Europe-executive and financial-at the latest moment. The revolutionary feeling was progressing very seriously in Russia. The steamboat Francis Skiddy came in collision with a schooner on the North river on Thursday night. The steamboat was considerably damaged n her machinery, and three persons were killed and six seriously injured by escaping steam.

A despatch from Louisville, published in vester day's HERALD, announced that a secession ordi nance had been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. This is decidedly an error. Both branches of the Legislature of Kentucky are strongly for the Union, and that body was not in session at the time that ordinance was passed. The declaration of independence and the ordinance of secession referred to were adopted by a few soldiers of the rebel army, who were called together at Russellville, Ky., by John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall and H. C. Burnett, a cabal with no more constitutional power than the same number of Washington Market huckster women would have to perform a similar work.

Colonel Croghan, who was killed in the rebel army during Floyd's retreat from Kanawha, was a son of General Croghan, who defended Fort Stephenson, and was once the owner of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. It is said that before he died he regretted having joined the rebels.

A company of Union cavalry visited the farm of the rebel General Buckner, which is situated on Green river, near Munfardsville, Ky., on the 24th inst, and confiscated all his stock, wheat, corn, &c. The Union soldiers of Cheat Mountain, Virginia, have built a little mountain city for their winter quarters. It is composed of log huts, properly roofed and chinks well filled with mud. The State of Maine has 9,729 men in the field.

2,050 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 Piketon, Ky.

Captain Gordon, convicted of serving on board the slaver Erie, will be brought into the United States Circuit Court this day (Saturday), at eleven o'clock, when a decision will be rendered on the motion for a new trial. Should the decision be final the United States District Attorney will move the Court for judgment.

As will be seen by report elsewhere the Roard 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 yes. terday. The sales embraced from 1,500 to 1,800 ba chiefly to spinners, closing on the basis of 27c. for midlling uplands, which was an advance of about 1c. per lb. The flour market opened with steadiness, but closed heav and rather easier for common and medium grades while extra brands were without change of momen Wheat was steady at the opening, but closed easier while sales were some less active. Corn was less buoyant and active, while it closed with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. Western mixed, for shipment, sold while sales of mess were made at \$12 50 a \$13, and prin at \$8 50 a \$9. Sugars remained firm, and the advance of %c. a 14c. per lb. on the week's sales was sustained The sales embraced about 800 hhds., at prices given in another column. Coffee was firm, with sales of Ceylon and Laguayra at 19c., and 500 bags Rio at p. t. Freights were without change of moment, though rather easier or English ports, while engagements were moderate.

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. from Washington that this policy of legislation will be adopted, and that the two houses will set aside, for a "more convenient season," all extraneous matters calculated to interfere with the accomplishment of that grand object and ultimatum of President Lincoln, "the integrity of the Union." All parties, therefore, interested in the prosecution of those peculiar claims, jobs and contracts connected with the lobby of our late peace establishment will do well to take their soundings before investing very largely in the lobby operations of this war

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 ression of July last. We expect him to adhere to that conservative line of action on the slavery question indicated in his instructions to General Fremont in reference to the emancipation of the slaves of rebel masters. In a word, we expect from Mr. Lincoln a firm adhesion to that wise and eminently popular platform, the "integrity of the Union," including the landmarks of the constitution on the subject of lavery. Upon this strong and impregnable platform we also anticipate the cordial co-operation of his Cabinet. One of the most lament-

official views, arguments and recommendations which he permitted between 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. He will stand fast to those conservative and practical ideas, and to that practical unity and industrious cooperation of his Cabinet, which have already achieved so much in developing the power o the government and the warlike resources of the loyal States as to assure every intelligent mind of the speedy suppression of this Southern rebellion. Let Congress, therefore, steer faithfully by the charts of the administration, and we shall have an eminently practical, successful and satisfactory system of legislative measures in behalf of the great cause of the government and our loyal States.

To this end the administration possesses an extraordinary advantage in reference to our political parties and platforms. Where are they? Where are the parties and party principles and measures, even of our last Presidential election? They have been swept away as by a consuming fire. The miserable clap-trap of the Baltimore democratic factions, and the peculiar resolutions of the Chicago Convention, are as dead and obsolete as Anti-Masonry and the dark lantern mummeries of Know Nothingism. This Southern rebellion marks a new era in our political history; for our only political landmarks remaining are those of our federal constitution. The demoralizing issues upon which the democratic party was destroyed, and the dogmas of the slavery agitation upon which the republican party was founded, have all gone down before this overwhelming issue of a war of life or death to the government. Upon this grand issue the mousing politician has become intolerable, and mere party principles have become a public nuisance.

President Lincoln, rising to the grandeur and momentous exigencies of the crisis, recognizes no party but that whose platform is "the integrity of the Union." He has thus liberated his administration from the manacles of scheming politicians. He fully realizes the fact that our vagabond politicians, North and South, with their reckless schemes, and plots, and measures of discord and dissolution, of the last thirty years, have brought this terrible war upon the country. He knows that the salvation of the country depends upon a different class of menupon those honest, practical, working patriots to whose industry, under the reign of peace, the country had attained a degree of prosperity and happiness unparalleled in the history of nations. Of this class McClellan, called from his peaceful vocation as a railway engineer to the head of our armies, is a notable example. And just such honest, practical men, from the walks of peace, are the men now demanded in every department of the public service to aid in the vigorous prosecution of this war.

Practical men, and practical ideas and measures, let us hope, will control this approaching session of Congress. And yet it is to be feared that there is a sufficient remnant of radical abolitionism remaining in both houses to encourage the politicians of that disorganizing faction to attempt the experiment of embarrassing the government, or of pushing it into a crusade for the extermination of Southern slavery. This faction, however, may be readily controlled by a firm front on the part of the President. We are confident, too, that he will amply satisfy the expectations of our conservative people, and we accordingly anticipate the active co-operation of Congress in the prosecution of this war, not for the extirpation of slavery by fire and sword, but for "the integrity of the Union."

The Condition of Mexico and the Triple Alliance of European Powers.

In the midst of our domestic troubles our foreign policy remains unchanged. It is manifest that no internal difficulty can or should alter the fixed principles which the government has laid down for itself in its intercourse with foreign nations; and hence the demonstration now being made against Mexico by the alliance of France, England and Spain-a demonstration which has assumed all the features of a forcible interference with the affairs of the American continent—cannot be viewed without intense interest, nor tolerated without an earnest, and, if need be, a hostile remonstrance.

We lay before our readers to-day a very full history of all the complications in recent Mexican history which have led to the European alliance, together with a description of the fleets and armies which are now on their way to rendezvous at Havana, and a succinct account of the complaints against the Mexican government upon which are based the reasons of the three European nations for entering into a treaty to overshadow Mexico with a foreign protectorate. Our description is accompanied by a fine map of the Gulf portion of the Mexican republic.

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. The treaty under which this foreign tripartite alliance has been created is in itself offensive and insulting to the United States government, not only inviting us, as it does, to ignore the most cherished principles of our policy with regard to the American continent, and ally ourselves with those nations in the act of violating them, but providing for carrying out the scheme in any event, whether our

government consents to it or not. The ostensible object of the naval expedition to Mexico is to restore that country to peace, to protest foreign commerce, and to enforce the payment of certain debts due to foreign creditors. But, in carrying out these purposes, each of the three nations has its own peculiar end to serve, which underlies the surface presented

to the public view. Spain, while securing the payment of her debt, looks forward to the reconquest of her old colonies in America. The difficulty of the United States, said Marshal O'Donnell, is the opportunity for Spain, as O'Connell used to poast that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. The speech of Queen Isabella to the Cortes the other day points, with a precision not to be mistaken to the reconstruction of Spanish dominion in all the countries over

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. France, too, has another object. It is said that a secret treaty has been made between Napoleon and the Spanish government whereby Spain cedes the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, to France, in return for her assistance

in this Mexican business. 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.

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 councils, 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, to use them upon our Southern ports as opportunity or emergency may de-

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; and if the governments of Europe are going to take a mean advantage of our troubles here at home to interfere with our settled policy upon that or any other question, they had better reflect that we will not always be divided by internal strife, that this rebellion will not last forever, and that a day of retribution will yet come to the thirty millions of freemen whom they are plotting to injure in the hour of domestic afflic-

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. Our Minister, Mr. Corwin, has just made a treaty with Mexico, guaranteeing us a free transit for our troops through that territory, insuring us several commercial advantages, providing for the settlement of the claims of our citizens, amounting to over three millions of dollars, and otherwise evidencing a fraternal spirit towards the government of the United States. Mexico does not sympathize with this unnatural rebellion. She is anxious to draw nearer the bonds of neighborhood which unite the two countries; and, in order to make the connection closer, the Mexican government has consented to prolong the time for the fulfilment of a contract for a line of steamships from some Southern port until the expiration of the war. What the Senate at Washington should do, then is to ratify the treaty of Mr. Corwin immediately upon its presentation, and give all the moral strength in the power of our government to Mexico. As for the conduct of the European nations, that may be left for time to settle; but settled it assuredly will be, and that before

The Mayoralty Election-The Metropolis a Conservative City.

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, in whatever shape it may present itself, and either to suffer defeat, or elect their candidate, on the wild, mischievous programme of Garrison, Greelev and Fremont The prominent part taken by Mr. George Opdyke at the meeting of the New York Young Men's Republican Union, on Tuesday evening, where, side by side with Cheever, the incendiary ecclesiastical malcontent of the Puritan church, and Goodell and Johnson, radical amalgamationist newspaper editors, he assisted in the adoption of a resolution denunciatory of the policy of President Lincoln, and upholding the doctrine of general negro emancipation and the arming of slaves against their masters is amply significant of his political proclivities and of his determination to identify himself with the diabolical schemes of the disunionists of the North. The most desperate effort is in fact, being made to deliver over this city, body and soul, to the tender mercies of the nigger worshipping faction, and make the approaching struggle at the polls an entering wedge to disorganize and break down our federal administration, and the constitution and government of the United States. The outcries of the Tribune and Post; the recent demonstration of Mr. Opdyke, and the factitious excitement that has been created, on account of the removal of General Fremont from command in the Department of the West, are all parts of a vast conspiracy to compel the government to cease to carry on the war with the South, for the exclusive object of restoring the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws, and to enlist our armies in a vast John Brown crusade, for the sole end of raising blacks to a level with the white race.

From time immemorial the city of New York has been distinguished for the eminently conservative character of its population. The pride of its merchants, mechanics, laborers and manufacturers has been to maintain a comprehensive and impartial fairness towards all sections of the republic alike. Its commercial policy has ever led it to eschew every element that could impair its position as the great depot of trade for the American continent. It is from this high attitude that the abolition conspirators in our midst would cause our metropolis to fall. They are straining every nerve, and employing every appliance of misrepresentation and fraud to make it an accomplice with a project which would reduce the nation to barbarism, and destroy every hope of the re-establishment of the constitution as a bond to unite once more the dissevered members of the republic. Every one knows with what avidity the anti-slavery party have seized upon all possible occasions to villify malign and calumniate the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the country, and dampen the energies of those who are engaged in the loyal work of suppressing rebellion. This alone would

dynasty once waved. St. Domingo, she claims | 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 sub jected, 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. To elect Mr. Opdyke to the Mayoralty would be equivalent to the consecration of the principle that the constitution of the United States is "a league with hell and a covenant with death," and it is to attain the sanction of this abominable doctrine that the abolitionists are striving.

It is the duty of every individual who would

not witness a triumph of the anti-slavery dis 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 up rising against the government, the overthrow of the administration by violence, and the tramp ling 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. Mr. Fernando Wood, in spite of the calumny and vituperation with which he is continually assailed by his ene mies, stands forth before the community as an eminently conservative, national man, who was one of the first to equip a regiment for service against the South; who, by over twenty vetoes has endeavored to stay the progress of municipal corruption; and who three times has received the tribute of confidence of the majority of our people of being elevated to the office he now fills. His re-election, at the present time, is a matter of more than life and death to the city of New York, for upon it depends the preservation of that conservative good name which it has maintained unsullied for over two generations. To lose it now would be not only a disgrace; it would be an irreparable calamity. It would take away from us our noblest municipal endowment; lower us in the eyes of the world; offer an undeserved and ineffaceable insult to our patriotic President: discourage the brave troops who are fighting the battles of their country, and prevent this city from being a point of union to the South after peace shall have been restored.

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, 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, it 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 OFFICES .- Our citi zens 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 | ful in the war unless the national sin of slavery 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 I the present day. In the same way, it is not

Thanksgiving and the War-The Clergy on the Stump.

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. A most remarkable negative feature, common to the whole batch, is the total absence of one lucid idea, one grain of statesmanship-in short, anything of a redeeming nature to compensate for the mischief they are calculated to produce. Among those who have signalized themselves in aiding and abetting the abolition conspiracy to defeat the objects of the war, to prevent the restoration of the Union, and to supersede the President by revolutionary violence, unless he will accede to measures for the emancipation of the negroes throughout the Southern States, are Beecher, Cheever, Thompson, Tyng, Bartlett, Burchard and Sloane.

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 Beechersays:-"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 legislator could not do the sword of the warrior would do;" and "these two antagonists, liberty and God, slavery and the devil, were to fight out the matter between themselves." Cheever sings halleluiah because of "the great opportunity mercifully granted of God, not merely of reunion 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 disunion, crime and evil being cast out." Another-Rev. Mr. Thompsonthanks 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 rebellion, 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 millenium 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 be come 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 burthen of all the sermons of the abolition clergy, of al 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 legation. 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 successis 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 seven years war as that slavery is the cause of the present war. It was not tea that caused the war, but the unjust attempt of the mother country to tax it; and tea continues to be used to negro slavery that is the cause of the present national troubles, but the Satanic attempt to meddle with a benevolent institution, which is equally for the benefit of blacks and whites on this continent, and for the interest of the whole civilized world. If the clergy will persist in turning the pulpit into a political stump, for preaching disunion, the sooner their conventicles are shut up the better for the United States and the rest of mankind.

The Financial Condition of the Governments of Europe.

Apart from the political complications of the hour, the governments of Europe have to consend with financial difficulties of no ordinary character. The apprehensions of war have inflicted upon each of the great Powers the nepessity of maintaining unusually large military and naval forces, and these are more likely to increase than diminish for some considerable time to come. France stands at the head of nations both in her political and financial embarrassments. Her immense annual expenditure, already far exceeding her revenue, is chiefly attributable to the cost of supporting an army of half a million of men and building new ships-of-war, circumstances that of themselves tend to create considerable uneasiness among the other Powers. She has had recourse to credit under all its forms, and it is now ascertained that she labors under a financial deficit of a thousand millions of francs, or about two hundred millions of dollars.

If we look to Austria matters are even worse in proportion; for although her expenditure on military armaments is greater than ever it was at any former period of her history, her revenue is of the most precarious character, and for the most part only to be collected at the point of the sword. Her empire, composed of heterogeneous elements, is constantly in danger of disruption and ruin. A reign of terror hangs over Venice and Hungary, and open revolt is only prevented by measures of coercion. Threatened by a foreign enemy—the new Italian kingdom-how long is such an anomalous state of things likely to last? There must, sooner or later, be a war, and then a fearful crash.

If we turn to the Vatican we find the sovereign Pontiff hopelessly insolvent, and yet, with revenues narrowed to the shortest span, keeping sup the old extravagance. Loans have been negotiated and bonds issued till no one can be found to accept either, and the Papal government is at last dependent upon voluntary contributions. There must be an end to this also, and the time is not far off when the scarlet lady will be forced, by the withdrawal of the French \*roops from Rome, to accept a subsidy from Victor Emanuel, on condition of surrendering one bank of the Tiber, as the Italian capital.

Russia, at present harassed by internal dissensions, can hardly produce a more satisfactory balance sheet than France; and yet she is liable at any time to be placed under the necessity of largely increasing her national expenditure. Turkey we have long looked upon as hopeless; and, although the reforms recently instituted by the successor of Abdul-Medjid have had a very beneficial effect upon the finances of the empire the weight of debt it has to bear under will cause it at last to sink, and France and the Power of the North will come in for a division of the spoils. Even England has now almost entirely withdrawn her support of the Ottoman empire, and that is a bad sign for its future.

The partial failure of the crops in France and elsewhere on the Continent, and the prospect of a potato famine in Ireland, will operate severely upon the treasuries of the respective governments. But, greater than all, the closing of the Southern markets, and the diminished exports to the North, will sow disaster far and wide over all Europe. With such a falling off in the American demand for articles of foreign manufacture, and the entire cessation of the cotton supply, there cannot but be a formidable suspension of trade in many of the most important branches of European industry. No less than six millions of the population of England are dependent on the cotton supply alone; and when the time comes when these people are entirely deprived of the means of subsistence, the government must either support them or be prepared to face a revolution. Thus, on the whole, the aspect of the financial, as well as the political, horizon in the Old World betokens an impending storm.

City Intelligence.

Cheap Boarding.—A Clerical Gentheman Victimises THE HOTEL KREPERS .- For a considerable time past the employes in the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Fifth Ave who was in the habit of taking his meals at those place. He wore a long black beard and was dressed in a fine so of black, and altogether looked like a highly respectable elegyman, so much so that no one for some tin thought of questioning his right to board at any of the places, although he was evidently unknown to any one of the premises. Yesterday officer Devoy, at the Aste House, questioned him as he cume out from the breakfastoom, and finding that all was not right asked for heompany to the Tombs. On his arrival Judge Brenna questioned him, and was told by the prisoner that he mame was Gilbert Marshon, that he came from Philade phis three yoars ago with the intention of preaching the mame was Gibert Marshon, that he came from Philadelphia three years ago with the intention of preaching the Gospel in this city, that he had taken his meals at the stabove named hotels during the greater part of that teims. When asked why he did not enlist instead of leading a dishonest life, he replied that he did not believe wigod would give him power to take up arms against the South, as he had a brother in the rebel army. The prisoner then feigned insanity, but finding that dodge of no use to defeat the ends of justice, he fell on his knees, and with tears in his eyes besought the Judge to let him go Judge Brennan, thinking a little confinement would be Judge Brennan, thinking a little confinement would be beneficial, sent him up to Blackwell's Island as a rogue

and vagrant. FIRE IN EIFPY-FIRST STREET .-- About five o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out in the mosketo netting manufactory of James Blake, in Fifty-first street, near manufactory of James Blake, in Fifty-first street, near
Tenth avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and before the
fire was extinguished the entire centents of the building
were destroyed, and the building itself damaged to the
extent of \$3.000. The loss on stock is said to be about
\$4,000, and fully covered by insurance. Edward Furgerson had about \$600 worth of furniture stored in the
building. It was all destroyed no insurance. A number of
the workmen owned the looms which were destroyed, and
they are consequently left without work or the means of
performing it. How the fire originated is not known at
present. The same premises were destroyed by fire a
syear ago last October.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1561.

Stocks firm. Penusylvania State 5'8, 78: Reading Railroad, 17%; Morris Canal, 35; Penusylvania Railroad, 137%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

Aliany, Nov. 29, 1861.

Fleur in moderate demand. Whent—No sales. Corn dull: sales 6,000 bushels Western mixed at 61c. Oats Rower and more active: car loads at 43c. aftest, 433c. opinid for State: sales 20,000 bushels at 44c. for Chicago in store, 43 ½c. for State affeat. Barley—Market better and more doing: sales 4,706 bushels Canada Westas 80c., 7,400 bushels Teonato at 33c., 6,000 do. Cayuga at 66c., 7,600 do. Jellerson county, in store, at 68c., and 4,700 Canada Rast at 75c. in New York. Received by Central Railroad Wines, 523 tubs butter, 5,738 boxes cheese, 133 bbls. high wheat, 521 tubs butter, 5,738 boxes cheese, 133 bbls. high whost, 521 tubs butter, 5,738 boxes cheese, 133 bbls. high whost, 523 to box York, 286 do. beef, for Beston and the Eastler of the State of the State of State of

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1861.

Flour 5c, a 10c, lower: 71c, for No1; 613c. a 65c, for No, 2 in store. Corn dull and 3cc, lower: 253c. for mixed in store. Cass firm. Receipts—10,000 bbts. flour, 62,000 bushels wheat, 21,000 bushels cirn. Shipments—300 bbts. flour, 54,000 bushels wheat, 70,000 bushels corn. Exchange on New York unchanged.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of the News of the Recent Naval Operations on the Southern Coast.

The Flag of the Union Waves in All the Rebel States but Two.

Reconnoissance and Skirmish Near Fairfax Court House.

Probable Capture of Two Schooners by the Rebel Steamer George Page.

Visit of the French Admiral to the Navy Yard, de.,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1861. DESPATCHES FROM PORT ROYAL—REPORT OF THE SUC-CESSFUL EXPEDITIONS TO TYBEE AND ST. HELENA ISLANDS—THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH CLOSED AND FORT PULASKI AT THE MERCY OF THE UNION FLRET—THE FLAG OF TEE UNION WAVING IN ALL THE REBEL STATES SAVE TWO.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a despatch from Captain Dupont, containing the report of Commander John Rogers, of the Pocahontas, dated Sunday, November 24, off Tybee Island, stating that on that morning, by order of Captain Dupont, he arrived, with a detachment of the squadron, off Savannah river, and on approaching the fortifications on Tybee Island, which consisted of a martello tower and strong intrenchments, and for the purpose of feeling the force of the enemy, he proceeded to throw a few shells into the fortifications, to which there was no reply, and thereupon sent his boats with a force to take possession, and found the place entirely evacuated. He states that this point entirely controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which s only within five hundred yards of the fort, and the possession of it, to use Commander Rogers' own exprestion, closes the harbor of Savannah "as tight as a cork," and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our forces the moment the latter desire to take it. Also that reliable accounts informed him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people as fast as possible, fearing, probably, that Commander Rogers would attempt to take possession of it. He further states that Commodore Tatnall, of the rebel fleet, had given it as his opinion that the entire rebel defences of the Seuthern coast must be abandoned, as they could not stand the armament of our fleet.

In giving an account of the capture of the British schooner Mabel, by Commander Yard, of the sloop-ofwar Dale, Captain Dupont says that she has been brought into Port Royal harbor. She purported to be from Havana and bound to New York, but at the time of her capture she was heading for St. Catharine's Sound. Her cargo consisted of 7 bales of blankets, 4 cases of cloth, 3 boxes of starch, 25 boxes of tin, 120 bags of coffee, 20 barrels of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, i box of shoes, 6 bags of arrowroot, I case of pistols (revolvers), 2 cases of cavalry swords and 2 cases of stores The Mabel was formerly named the John W. Anderson, of Baltimore, and there is a strong presumption of her inten tion to run the blockade. She will be sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

The War Department is not yet in receipt of General herman's official report of his taking possession of St. Helena. The fact of the demonstration is confirmed fficially, but in brief.

The taking of St. Helena by the army under General herman, and the island of Tybee, near Savannah, by aptain Rogers, of Commodore Dupont's naval expediion, have afforded additional reasons for rejoicing by the government, and the people generally of this city and

The flag of the Union has now been re-established in all the rebel States except two-Alabama and Arkansas. It waves in Texas, opposite El Paso; on Ship Island, in Mississippi; at Pensacola and Key West, in Florida; at the mouth of the river below New Orleans, in Louisiana; on the island of Tybee, in Georgia; at Port Royal and St Helena, in South Carolina; at Hatteras; in North Carolina at Elizabethtown and Bristol, in Tennessee; over half of Virginia; over two-thirds of Missouri and Kentucky, and over all of Maryland and Delaware. Our troops are steadily and surely advancing, so that in less than one month the Stars and Stripes will again be seen floating in Alabama and Arkansas; and in all of these States where they are not now established provisional governments will soon be organized, and the central govern ments will be again legally and formally recognized.

The rebel army is fast weakening and giving way be fore the grand advance of our armies all along the lines from the Atlantic coast to the eastern slopes of the Rocky

In the face of these great facts, and in view of the reeated boast of Jeff. Davis and the other repel leaders in the last Congress, that the rebel armies would invade the North, lay waste our villages and towns, capture and burn Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, let it be remembered that not a single rebel soldier has yet polluted an inch of territory in a single free State except

LARGE CARGOES OF COTTON SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM THE SOUTH.

The achievements of our combined naval and land orces are not barren victories. They have solved the otton queston. Within a week large cargoes of cotton will arrive at New York. These arrivals will continu vithout intermission. As our armies advance, the cot ton already stored will be sent forward to market, and the crops will be gathered and forwarded without delay.
There will be no occasion for manufacturers, foreign or domestic, to desire the breaking of the blockade of South ern ports. The Union Navy and Army have opened the way to supply all the demand for this great staple, the proceeds of the sale of which will be applied to the pay ment of the expenses. The labor of the negroes will thus be made available, and until the cotton growing commun ties in which the cotton is found return to their allegance the whole crop, as far as it may be taken possession will be appropriated by the government to the publi use. Every lodgment made by our troops upon the Southern coasts from this time forth will add to the cetton supply, and at the same time strengthen the govern ment and effectually remove every ground of complaint rom the manufacturing districts of England and France. REPORTS OF SCOUTING PARTIES FROM THE RIGHT

WING OF THE ARMY. Scouting parties sent out from all the divisions in the right wing of the army across the Potomac to-day, report that rebel parties made their appearance at several points along the line, but no skirmishing took place. A regiment of infantry was sent out yesterday, by General Wadsworth, to reconnoitre. They discovered five rebel teams securing forage, escorted by some twenty-five cavalry, but as the party had evidently been placed by the enemy in the way of our men for a special purpose our troops declined to mol est them.

REPORT OF A RECONNOISSANCE AND SKIRMISH NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. The fellowing is an interesting report of a reconnoisance

The fellowing is an interesting report of a reconnoisance made within the enemy's times on Wednesday:—

CAMP KEARNY, NARA ALEXANDEM, VA., Nov. 27, 1861.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY, A. A. G., Alexandria Division:—

Sin.—A reconnoitering party of a squadron of cavalry, consisting of my company and Capt. Bennett's, was ordered out this day, under my command. The command proceeded along the Little River furnplike to within a short distance of Annandale, where we passed the last of our pickets. Here we halted, and ordered the arms to be loaded, and sent forward an advance guard, consisting of a dozen good men, armed with Sharp's rilled carbines, under command of Lient. Stovenson, of my company. I also detached a rear guard and finak patrois, under the direction of Lientenants Woodreff and Thomas, Captain Bennett, and myself remaining with the main body. In this order we proceeded to within one mile, and a quarter of Pairiax Court House, where we learned that about a decent of the Court House, when our advance gind was saddenly fired upon by the enemy's infantry, from behind a large rile pit, running diagonally across the turnpike, covering the approach to the village. The direction of the pit was from our right to left. The advance guard immediately deployed, to the right and left, some of them sheltering themselves behind a house on the right of the pike, from which they kept up a lively fire upon the enemy's cavalry, which appeared in scattering groups at various youngs, evidently for the purpose of drawing us out. On the first shot being fired I rode forward to reconnotire, having halted the main body, and leaving them wader command of Gaptain Hennett, where they pemained concealed from the enemy's view during the whele affair, none but the advance may be alwayed the main body, and leaving them wader command of Gaptain Hennett, where they pemained concealed from the enemy's view during the whele affair, none but the advance nade within the enemy's lines on Wednesday:my's view during the whole affair, none but the advance at 0.0 cortespondence was prohibited by the government,

guard being engaged. As one of my men, who was dis-nounted behind the house, raised his carbine to his shoul-ler, he said, "I wish I had my old rifle here." With the emark he fired, and one of the rebel cavalry dropped remark he hred, and one of the rebel cavalry dropped from his horse. During all this time the enemy kept up a desultory fire from the rifle pit, and fearing they might be manœuvring to outflank us, I ordered the men to cease firing, and we started on our way home.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that during the whole affair the officers and men of my command behaved with most admirable coolness, standing where the enemy's bullets whistled all around them, and aiming their places in a clim and determined representations.

pieces in a calm and determined manner. It was with much reluctance they left the field.

On our return the enemy followed us at a respectful

distance, firing upon our rear guard. Our men returned the fire, and the pursuit was abandoned.

We returned on the Little River tunnpike as far as Hughes' house, where we took the left hand road leading to Mills' Cross Roads, and thence on the Fairfax road to Fails. Church Calls Church.

When on this road, about a mile from Mills' cross

roads, we were challenged by the advance guard of the Twentieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Pratt, who mistook us for rebol cavalry, as a lot of cavalry had been seen on the hill reconnoitering all day. The officers of the regiment showed a complete knowledge of their duty, and it would be weil for the service if all our outposts would average the cavalry had been serviced by the service of t

and it would be weil for the service if all our outposts would exercise the same vigilance. We met no further obstructions, and reached camp about five P. M., having been in the saddle since nine A. M.

There ought to be signals adopted so that outposts and patrols may be enabled to recognise each other, and thus avoid very unpleasant suspicions and frequently accidents. It is my opinion, that if a squadron of cavalry were allowed to bivouac out over night, some prisoners might be captured, as the enemy's cavalry, in squads of about a dozen, are in the habit of patrolling the road early in the morning and late in the evening.

A few companies of infantry, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry might dislodge the enemy from fairfax Court House. The roads to Fairfax Court House are in excellent condition for all arms of the service.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant;

Captain Company Lincoln Cavalry.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac—Probable Cap-

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—PROBABLE CAP-TURE OF TWO SCHOONERS BY THE REBEL STEAMER

GEORGE PAGE. There is reason to believe that the rebel steamer George Page, captured two merchant schooners off the mouth of Quantico creek last night. The schooner Dela. ware, George Paul, master, came up this afternoon, and reports as follows:-

At about half-past nine last night, as the Delaware was lying near Budd's ferry, the Page was observed to emerge from the mouth of Quantico creek. She made slow progress. Four or five revolutions of her wheel were made, and then the engines stopped. This was ione several times, the rebel vessel working thus cautiously along till she was within hailing distance of the Maryland shore, when a picket hailed, "Steamer ahov!" "Hallo!" was the answer. "What steamer is that?" "The United States steamer ——" The name was in-audible to Captain Paul. "What name?" again lemanded the picket? The reply was again inaudible 'I know no such steamer," responded the picket. "Who her commander?"

off, and proceeded down the river towards Sandy Point About fifteen or twenty minutes after she stopped when the rowing of a boat was distinctly heard from the Delaware. Shortly after this the George Page went ahead again, stopping in about five minutes' time, when ared and a brilliant white light flashed upwards from the entrance to Quantico creek, towards which the Page moved, and entered the creek. After a stay of twenty or thirty minutes she again made her appearance and keeping close in to the Virginia shore, steamed slowly up the river. After proceeding about a mile she again stood in towards the Maryland shore, and stopped when about two-thirds of the way across. A vessel was then heard to let go her anchorthe chain making a noise, upon which the Page stood downwards in the direction of the sound, and soon after a rasping noise was heard, like that of one vessel going alongside of another. Five minutes after the Page pro ceeded once more to Quantico creek, passing so close to the Delaware that an apple might have been thrown on board; but the night was now so dark that the little ves

elew off steam, and was seen no more during the night Captain Paul's theory is, that the boat heard rowing was the Page's, in search of a vessel, which having found she gave notice, and the vessel was captured, and that the choring of a second vessel betrayed her whereabouts and made her an easy prey. Each time the Page went int he creek she took in a prize, but the night was so thick and dark there could be no certainty.

Eight small vessels were in Marlow's Bay, near Sandy Point, in full view of the Page, during the afternoon. Of these the schooner Emma T. Shorten, of St. Marys, and the sloop Broom, of Georgetown, came up this afternoon The names of the rest could not be ascertained.

The Delaware is the schooner that was fired into from Cockpit Point, and set fire to by the rebels in Mattawoman creek, but rescued by soldiers of the First Massachusetts regiment a week or two ago. She is loaded with wood for the government.

The Anacostia went down the river late this evening, to report to the Commodore off Indian Head. RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AT THE NAVY YARD.

The French Admiral De la Graviere, who is to command the French expedition to Mexico, was received at the Washington Navy Yard to-day at noon with all flags were run up together upon the liberty pole, and the nusual compliment of a national salute, instead of the customary salute to an Admiral, was fired. The Admiral was, therefore, received as the direct representative of the empire of France, rather than as the mere represen tative of the French navy. Commodore Dahlgren, and the other officers of the yard, accompanied the distinguished visiter to every point of interest, and extended to him every courtesy due his position, for which the Admiral tendered to Commodore Dahlgren his sincere thanks, paying him many compliments, as he passed

through the Yard, for the fine appearance of the various branches of work now going on there. The French admiral was entertained this evening by secretary Seward. The diplomatic corps, the various deartments, and the army and navy were largely repreented at the dinner

ACCIDENTS ON THE LONG BRIDGE The inadequacy of the Long Bridge to the requirer of the army for crossing the Potomac become every day more apparent. Last night a mule and rider were crowded into the river from a portion of the bridge undergoing repairs, and were rescued with difficulty. Later in the night a man fell from the bridge and was drowned.

CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY BY THE WISCON-SIN TROOPS. The three Wisconsin regiments celebrated Thanksgiving Day in good style. Shortly before noon, these regiments the Second, Sixth and Seventh, together with the Nine teenth Indiana, marched up to Arlington House, and formed in close column of divisions in a semi-circle on the fine green slope in front of the house. Governor Randa'll of Wisconsin, accompanied by General King and his staff shortly made his appearance, received the customary salute, and then addressed the troops in a most happy and effective-speech. At the close of his remarks, cheers loud and long, at the call of Colonel Mere dith, were given by the assembled regiments for Governo Randall, the division and brigade commanders, General McClellan, and the Stars and Stripes. The regiments: which were in splendid condition, then marched back to quarters, and the Governor, attended by the General and staff, proceeded to inspect the several camps. Each of the regiments kept the rest of the day in its own way. The officers of the Second Wisconsin gave a grand dinner at which Governor Randall, Secretary Seward, Senato Wilson and the brigade staff, were present as invited guests. Several patriotic speeches were made, appropriate sentiments given, songs sung, and a good time generally nor Randall's speech is said by those who heard it to have been eminently sound, conservative, patriotic, and pertinent to the time and the occasion. The entertain ment provided by the officers of the Second Wisconsin fid credit to their liberality and taste. The Wisconsin regiments and the Nineteenth Indiana are an important part of the crack division under General McDowell. This origade owes much of its present good reputation to the ctivity and perseverance of General King.

CAPTAIN BUCHANAN, LATE OF THE UNION NAVY. Captain Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the Navy Yard at this place when the rebellion commenced, who refused to take any steps to save the yard from falling into the hands of the rebels, and resigned his commission but who, finding the government too strong for the conspirators, wrote a whining letter to the Secretary of the Navy, asking permission to withdraw his letter of resignation, which was refused, is now one of the most active full fiedged chieftains in the rebel navy. It has been denied by his Maryland friends that he wrote any such letter. Do they want to see it?

SIR JAMES PERGUSSON Sir James Fergusson having denied that he was acting as a spy when visiting this country, it is only an act of justice to him to say that he was charged by many persons in the South with letters to be delivered or distributed through the Post office in the North, and that on arriving at Washington, and being advised that such a convey-

he at once repaired to the State Department, and surrenlered all the letters to the government.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER. The following order was issued to day:-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29, 1861.

It has been reported to this Department that some Postmasters have declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Postmasters are, therefore, informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them as equivalent m all respects to coin.

sspects to coin.

By order of the Postmaster General.

H. N. SEEVLY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

THE ARMY.

The following army appointments have just been made :- Second Lieutenant Richard B. Crawford and muel Breck, Jr., to be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Captain; Captain Joseph C. Audenreid, Captain Wm. P. Sanders and Joseph C. McKibbin, be Aids-de-Camp to General Halleck, with the rank of Colonel; John Haskins to be Aidde-Camp to General Halleck, with the rank of Colonel; Charles Weston to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department; James Fuller to be Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain; Hiram B. Wetzell to be Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain; R. Morris Copeland to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to report to General Banks, with the rank of Major.

THE DELIVERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. According to present indications, the President's Mes age will not be sent hence in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it, as well as the reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, will be kept open until the latest moment, in orde to make such additions and alterations as the constantly occurring events may require.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY SUTLERS. Among the subjects to be brought to the early attention of Congress is the business carried on by sutlers The privileges allowed to many of these men is abused in various ways, and the soldiers are shamefully swindled. A man who will take advantage of his privileges as sutler to cheat a soldier in times like these would betray his government, and ought and will be deprived of his privi

THE REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. The report of General Meigs, Quartermaster General has been made, but is of comparatively slight importance nasmuch as it does not embrace his doings since the firs of June last, before the war commenced. It shows ar xpenditure of eight millions for the year ending that date, which sum is less than is now expended every

Dr. W. T. Alexander, assistant surgeon to Col. Bayard's First Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, who was wo n the skirmish at Drainesville, died to-day. It was thought yesterday he would recover. COMMODORE CRAVEN ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF THE BROOKLYN.

DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER.

Commodore Craven, Flag Officer of the Potomac flotilla has been detached from that service, and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.

A NEW REPEATING RIFLE. Spincer's new repeating breech loading rifle was tried y a board of army officers, by order of Gen. McClellan on Friday. They made a satisfactory report, and recon mend its introduction into the service. An order for supply had previously been issued by the Navy Depart THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Colonel Berdan will grant no more commissions to raise ompanies of sharpshooters for his brigade, as enough wishing to join this corps must enlist under captains olding commissions prior to the present date. DEPARTURE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War nas gone to Philadelphia.

THE ATTACKS ON GEN. BLENKER. The assaults on Gen. Blenker in the Tribune, which are xciting great indignation among the German officers in the army, and greatly retarding German enlistments everywhere, emanate from a fourth rate German politician. who is a personal enemy of Gen. Blenker. These assault are magnified by the Tribune because the author of them s a supporter of Gen. Fremont's abolition doctrines. HEAVY RAIN STORM.

A heavy rain storm prevails here to-night. It will not improve the condition of the roads in Virginia.

GENERAL WOOL'S DIVISION.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27, 1861. Promotion of Harbor Master James Millward, Jr., to be Captain of the Port-The Rebels Again Firing upon the New port News Boat-Steamboats and Troops for Port Royal-The United States Gunboat Cour de Lion Runs the Block-Her-Professor Lowe Going to Port Royal with his Bal-

Harbor Master James Miliward, Jr., formerly attached o the Union Coast Guard, a worthy citizen of New York has to-day been appointed Captain of the Port, by order

The following is the special order bearing upon the ap

STECIAL ORDERS—NO. 113.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTESS MONROS, NOV. 27, 1861.

7. First Lieutenant James Millward, Jr., Union Costuard, is hereby appointed Captain of the Port and Harbor Master at Old Point Comfort, with the ex-efficio rank of captain. He will be obeyed and respected according.

y. By command of Major General WOOL.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, ASSISTANT Adjustant General.

Captain James Millward, Jr., Harbor Master, &c.

Captain Millward left New York with the Nava Brigade as Lieutenant Colonel, but was appointed Harbon Master by Major General Butler, with the rank of lieuten Master by Major General Butier, with the rank of lieuter ant. He has discharged his duties very faithfully, an carned for himself the esteem of every naval officer of this station. During the concentration of the grand flee of the Port Royal expedition his labors have been heret lean, and to reward him for his difference General World has promoted him to the rank of Captain of the Port Captain Millward is highly deserving of the honor, as his one of the most efficient officers on the Point.

This morning the rebois amused themselves again b firing shells, and one of these missiles burst within quarter of a mile of the George Washington, the Mew port News steamboat. Whother the tiring was intentions of not has not been ascritained, but these occasiom trings are of so frequent occurrence that no notice is gs are of so frequent occurrence that no not

The United States gunboat Daylight has been relieved from guard duty on the blockade off the mouth of the harbor by the United States gunboat Cambridge.

The steamboats Delaware, Boston, Thomas Swann and two others will leave this port to-morrow or the day after for Port Royal, with troops and stores.

The gauboat Cour de Lion arrived this morning from Washington, having run the blockade, and was fired upor by the robel batteries. She left Washington on Sunday night, and out of forty-two shots fired at her only one (solid shot) hit her in the stern quarter sail, without caus ng any other damage excepting the tearing of that per-tion of her work. She returns again this morning, by the Professor J. T. W. Lowe, the celebrated balloenist,

arrived here this morning, bringing with him his balloons and machinery. He has been ordered to Port Royal, whilther he proceeds in the transport mentioned above.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Prentiss Sanger, of the First artillery, stationed at Newport News, has been promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and ordered to Fort Washington, on the Potemac. General Wool, however, is not able to spare him from this department, and has forwarded a spare him from this department, and has forwarded oost. He is a good artillerist and a very efficient officer

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28, 1861. Letters for the South to be Limited to One Page—General Wool Will Not Forward any Correspondence that is Longer or Frivolaus-Clothing for the Imprisoned Soldiers South The Occupation of Tybee Island and Fernandina-Vessels and Troops to be Sent to Port Royal-The Mounted Rifles to Remain at Fortress Monroe-Thanksgiving Day Among the Troops.—The Health of Major General Wool-News

In a previous letter I spoke about the practice of send ng letters South, the correspondence generally extending quest of Major General Wool seemed to have some effect and letters were limited to one page. But lasterly nu merous epistles have arrived at headquarters, the corres pondence in most cases being of unusual length and of a desultory character. The gentlemen who have charge of reading the Southern letters have as much as they can possibly attend to, without being able to do anythi else. There is at present a whole bushel full of Southern letters lying ready for the next flag of trace.

The General again requested me to announce to the put c and those interested in correspondence with Southern lie and those interested in correspondence with Southern people that they must limit their letters to one page, and all letters'containing no improper reading matter will be forwarded at once by flag of trace. Lotters to Richmond must be prepaid with five conts, and those going outside of Virginia demand ten cents postage.

This morning General Wool received a letter from Washington informing him that 2,000 complete suits of infantry clothing, designed for our troops imprisoned by the robels, were ordered to be sent to this department, and when received to be forwarded by flag of truce. The clothing includes overcoats, shock, blankeds, forage caps and underclothing. These tldings will be distributed to the parties assigned as soon as it is ascertained where they are located.

My despatch of last evening in relation to the occupe- by Fort Pickons and the Blockading Fleet, resulting, no

tion of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river; is substantiated, and I learn further that a movement has been made on Fernandina. The occupation of both of those places will completely hem in Savannah, and be a more decided blockade than any naval force that could be stationed there.

Quartermaster Grier Tallmadge will despatch several essels to Port Royal to-morrow, with stores and substance. Four regiments of infantry will also be sent as a reinforcement to General Sherman's division. The lothing designed for our troops on the South Carolina coast is of a light texture, indicative of a warmer climate than we enjoy north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Captain Benjamin F. Onderdonk, commanding the squad-Captain Benjamin F. Onderdonk, commanding the squadron of mounted rifles attached to General Wool's department, has returned to his post this morning from Washington, whither he had been to counteract the order for the removal of his command to Washington, in which endeavor he has been eminently successful. Captain Onderdonk leaves here this evening for New York on business connected with the squadron, and it is to be koped that his Excellency Governor Morgan will consider favorably the project to raise the squadron to a regiment. The veteraa General would not listen to the removal of the mounted rifles, inasmuch as he has become so much attached thereto that he has said often that he could not do without them.

not do without them. Thanksgiving Day has been observed among all troops at this post, except those from Massachusetts, the latter aving had their festive day a week previous. The an-tent custom of eating turkoy and other "fixins" was ly observed, and I am happy to state that the good pile North have been very thoughtful of the soldiers, sending them bountful supplies of poultry. The lal drills were omitted, and the proglamation of Goy-

ernor Morgan read on parade.

The health of Major General Wool has never been bet the reaction of agor General wool has never been better than it is at present. This is owing to the salubrious climate and his frequent exercise on borsoback.

A lady who left Charleston on Monday has just arrived aere by flag of truce. She reports that at Charleston the uror in relation to the advance of our troops on the sarred soil has been immense; also, that very formidable preastworks are being erected around Charleston. She satimates that the military force in Charleston amounts to about 30,000.

estimates that the military force in Charleston amounts to about 30,000.

The bombardment of Pensacola was telegraphed by General Bragg to Charleston, and was not received with a great deal of delight. It was generally believed that the Confederates were worsted in the affair. My informant further states that the price of everything is enormous, and that rich and poor are equally as badly off in procuring supplies and provisions. Coffee rates at sixty coats per pound; bacon at thirty cents; flour at \$10 a \$12 50 per barrel, and other provisions in proportion. Beef seems to be plentiful, and my informant supposes that the cattle come from Texas.

The capture of Slidell and Mason seems to be harped on as a precursor of a war with England.

FLOYD'S RASCALITY—A NEW CASE COME
TO LIGHT.

[From the Washington Republican, Nov. 28.]
On Monday, the 25th instant, by direction of the Secretary of War, the proper papers were sent forward, from the Engineer Bureau, in charge of General Totten, for the commencement of the new fort at the mouth of the Kennebec river in Maine. In 1857 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the commencement of this fort, the importance of which will be readily understood when it is known that the city of Augusta, the capital of the State of Maine, the important commercial port of Bath, the cities of Gardiner and Hallowell, and other important town, he above the proposed fort, on the Kennebec river.

The title to all but one-eighth of the property to be occupied for the site was secured by purchase, through the

upied for the site was secured by purchase, through the florts of the United States District Attorney for Maine t that time held by Colonel George F. Shepley, non command of the Twelfth regiment of Main cluthers. The remaining eighth was held by

Volunteers. The remaining eighth was held by a berson, who, many years ago, went to California and had correturned, and could not be found. Under these circumstances it was thought prudent to take the land, or condemn it, under the statute, and call in the county commissioners for an appraise.

Mr. Shepley thereupon advised the War Office of the matter, and requested Mr. Secretary Floyd to send to him the properly authenticated certificate, under the seal of the Var Department, of the taking of the land for the purpose named. This formal taking would vost the title in the government of the United States, and enable the entire officers to proceed with the construction of the ort.

gineer officers to proceed with the construction of the fort.

Secretary Floyd sent on an informal paper to the district attorney, authorizing the taking of the property. Mr. Shepley replied, at once, that the paper lacked the proper formality, was without a seal, and provided a paper, carefully drawn, for the purpose, requesting Secretary Floyd to sign and seal the paper, and return it to him for record. Floyd replied, in substance saying, "if my former paper is not satisfactory I shall not trouble myself further," and he threw the whole thing aside, not willing, apparently, that the money should be expended on a fort in Maine.

Thus matters stood till the arrival of Messrs. Humlin, Williams and Poor, Commissioners from Maine in reference to the coast defences. They investigated this matter fully, found the papers in the office of the engineer, brought the matter to the attention of the government, and procured the favorable action of the Secretary of War. On the return of Gen. Totten to his office the proper proceedings were taken, and on Saturday last Gen. Cameron executed the proper papers, which, after being recorded in the War Department, were sent forward by the Engineer Bureau through Capt. Kurtz, and the work of construction put in progress. It is expected the stone work will be prepared this winter and the work for the safe and the work will be prepared this winter and the work. of construction put in progress. It is expected the stone work will be prepared this winter and the work finished next year, or put forward with all the despatch requisite to its early completion.

Collision of the Steamboat Brancis Skiddy with a Schooner.

THREE PASSENGERS KILLED AND SIX SEVERELY IN-JURED BY STEAM.

ALBANY, Nov. 29, 1861. The steamer Francis Skiddy last night came in collision with a schooner. The steamer was much damaged; one of the boilers was broken and the steam escaping, calded nine passengers severely three of whom die

OUR NEW MAP EDITION.

Sixteen New War Maps-Topographical Sketches of the Seats of War. We have issued another edition of the war map

which have lately appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD. They are sixteen in number: OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS AT A GLANCK

The Coast and Land Line of the Rebellious States-The Rebel Batteries on the Mississippi-The Forts on the THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST:

Map of the Scene of Operations in Southeastern Mis souri, Illinois and Tennessee, with the Positions of the Rebel Troops and Portions of the Federal Force the Defences at Cairo and Bird's Point. THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY:-

Locations of the Rebel Forces-Strategic Importance Positions Occupied by the Opposing Armies. . THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY :-

Another Topographical Sketch.

Topographical Sketch of the City of Richmond, Vi

VERY CURIOUS REBEL SEMI-OFFICIAL PICTORIAL VIEW THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND

Map of Santa Rosa Island, Where the Reported Figh . MAP OF THE COASE FROM GEORGETOWN, S. C., TO SAVAN-NAH, GEORGIA;-

Showing Bell's Bay, Charleston, St. Helena Sound and Port Royal Entrance The Advance of Colonel Hawkins—Retreat of Colonel Brown—Shelling of the Rebels by the Monticello.

10. SEAT OF WAR AROUND PADUCAH AND COLUMBUS, KEN-11. THE SEAT OF WAR IN MISSOURI:-The Important Points of the War, Showing the Posi tions of the Rebels under Generals McCulloch and Price

and the Advance of the Union Troops under Generals Fremont, Hunter, Siegal, Sturgis, &c., &c. 2. THE SEAT OF WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA of General Rosecrans, Reynolds, Cox, Schenck, Bemhan &c., on the Union Side, and those of the Rebel General

3. THE LOWER POTOMAC:--Map of the Potomac from Washington to the Chesa peake, Showing the Rebel Batteries from Cockpit Point

to Mathias Point.

14. MAP OF BEAUFORT, S. C .:-Scene of Operations of the Great Naval and Military Expedition. 15. THE UPPER POTOMAC:-Map of the Potomac from Washington to Marper's Ferry,

Showing the Scene of Operations of Generals Banks and 16. Map of New Orleans and Surrounding Country:—
The Mouths of the Mississippi—The Locality of the Naval Engagement, Friday night, October 11, 1861. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. Whole-

sate price the same as for the WERKLY HERALD.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Agents will please send in their orders.

The Bombardment at Pensacola-Interesting Intelligence from Port Royal-Capture of Tybee Island and Braddock's Point-Southern Ports to be Barricaded-The Blessage of Jeff. Davis-Mason and Slidell at Fort Warren-Interesting from the South-The Latest News from the Union Camps-The Mar-

kets. &c., &c. The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week will be ready this morning at ten o'clock. Among other matters its columns will contain:-The Latest Intelligence received

doubt, in a complete and satisfactory Union Victory; Late and Interesting News from Port Royal, giving an account of the Movements and Position of the Union Fleet and Forces, a description of the condition of things in that portion of South Carolina, the Capture of Tybee Island and Braddock's Point, and of the Operations for Closing the Mouth of the Savannah River, illustrated with a Map of the new Scene of Operations; Southern Ports to be Barricaded by the Operations of the "Stone Fleet" Expediion; The Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress; Removal of that Body to Nashville, Tenn.; Arrival of Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Fort Warren, with a description of their present quarters and companions; Interesting Intelligence from the Southern States: The Latese News from Washington City, Eastern and Western Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and reports of all the Skirmishes, Fights and Military Movements of importance that have taken place in different parts of the ountry during the past week.

The WERKLY HERALD will also contain the Latest Foreign and Domestic News received by Mail or Telegraph; Editorials on the Prominent Topics of the Times; Reports of he Condition of the Commercial, Money and Cattle Markets; Marriages and Deaths for the week, and all matters of interest to the reading community. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

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Kentucky, Extra Class 617—November 28, 1861.

66, 52, 50, 60, 16, 20, 42, 2, 70, 35, 24, 38.

Kentucky, Class 618—November 28, 1861.

11, 41, 61, 33, 18, 52, 65, 14, 53, 42, 47, 69.

Kentucky, Extra Class 619—November 29, 1861.

9, 26, 46, 5, 70, 39, 10, 76, 54, 17, 29, 27, 78.

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7, 1, 28, 11, 58, 13, 10, 42, 20, 25, 75, 52.

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55, 67, 61, 39, 57, 18, 69, 48, 66, 27, 53, 34.
JOHN DALE,
JOHN W. WALKER, { Commissionera.

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Royal Havana Lottery -Prizes Cashed and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 A Pure Tobacco .- Yellow Bank Tobac-

wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water M. A. Root will Open His New and elegant Photographic and Daguerreotype Rooms, on Fifth twenue, on Monday morning, Dec. 2. Entrances 179 Fifth twenue and 949 Broadway. Citizens and strangers are in-rited to call.

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Ladies, the Best Place in New York to fants' Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, is at MIL-LER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

e finest firs, in over to obtain a superior quality satisfied my retail or special sales. In an outperior quality, satisfied my retail or special sales. In an outperior of the beautiful dependent of the sales of t

Better than Blankets .- Army Officers should procure one of Knox's Buffalo Robes. They will outlast a half dozen blankets, and are a hundred per cent more comfortable for camp life. Don't fail to visit KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, and procure one of these Robes before starting for the seat of war. Knox's winter style of Hats is now ready. It is a beautiful fabrie, worthy in every respect of Knox's well earned reputation.

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Ladies Beautified .- Phalon & Son's snow white Oriental Cream will impart a beautiful pearl or rose that to the complexion upon the first application. For sale by all druggists in the United States, Canadas, Europe and South America.

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Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Touees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dysrivately applied. No. 6 Astor House. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the

world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street. Gray Hair—Its Diseases, Change of Color and Embelishment. New Treatment for Baldness. Br GRANDJEAN, Astor place.

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A LL DISEASES OF THE FEET SUCCESSFULLY cured.—Corns, Bunions, Calibosites, Club and Ingrowing Nails, Diseased and Enlarged Joints, Chilbiains, Frosted Feet, &c., skilfully and successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 222 Broadway, New York.

A LL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT BALTIMORE, Washington, and all other places, should be sent by HARNDEN'S Express, 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates. Their Army Express daily at 12:30 and 4:45 P. M. A T \$4 50.—DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF BOOTS, AT JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
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PORTER AND NEW YORK BROWN STOUT. The above celebrated American Ales are browed from the chaicest barley and hops, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior atock, assured they will find the best and parest articles. We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the trade, hotels and family use, which we ofter on the most farerorable terms. SMITH & RROTHER, Brawers, 158 and 160 West Eighteenth street, New York,

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250 HUNTING SUITS, AT HALF PRICE,
At EVANS', and off Fulton street, between Gold and Chif. 500 BLACK FRENCH DOESKIN PANTS, From the stock of a broken Broadway house, WORTH \$6.

FOR \$3 75. At EVANS', and Falton street, between Gold and Cliff. 1.000 RICH BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth \$5,
Setting for \$2.50,

At EVANS: \ \ \begin{pmatrix} 66 \\ and \\ 68 \end{pmatrix} Fulton street, between Gold and Cliff. 1.000 BLACK AND FANCY SILK VESTS, From the stock of another broken clothing house, Worth \$4, Selling for \$2.

At EVANS',  $\begin{cases} 66 \\ 63 \end{cases}$  Fulton street, between Gold and CHE.

Needed Reform in the Revenue Laws. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In anticipation of the approaching session of Congress we would call the attention of our representatives to the importance and necessity of a revision of our existing

These laws-many of them enacted more than half a century ago-are so illy adapted to the wants of the mercantile marine of the present day that they call for the united action of merchants, shipowners and ship masters in advocating their revision in a manner suited to the wants and necessities of the present.

While in past years our representatives seem to have devoted their time and energies almost exhave devoted their time and energies almost ex-clusively to the pursuit of abstractions, let us now insist on their return to their allegiance to us, and that they shall devote their time to matters in which we are interested. Let us insist on their laying aside all pasty differences and feelings, meeting the momentous of the properties of the properties of the properties of merging their own in their country's interests and wel-tare, and striving by their acts to redeem the past from the utious repreach resting on it from the acts or omis-

the attous repreach resting on it from the acts the attous repreach resting on it from the acts that their predecessors.

At this time, when our commerce is crippled by a tanseless rebellion, by which a large portion of our coast-trade is cut off, and by which our merchants are tryen into the foreign trade, it becomes even more see say than before that every facility consistent with safety to the revenue should be granted them in earrying on this trade, remembering that commerce has furnished the "material aid" by which our country has reached her greatness.

eached her greatness.
With the belief that the HERALD will in this, as in most other needed reforms, be the pioneer in the advocacy of our rights, I will give a few quotations from those sections off the law which more seriously affect our commercial interests, with my own views and suggestions relative to em. The first section of the Act of February 28, 1803,

them.

The first section of the Act of February 28, 1803, Bays:—'That before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the Collector of the Customs a list containing the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons composing his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captain shall be annexed that the said list contains the names of his crew? &c. &c.

Now, it is a well known fact this law is not and cannot be complied with. In the first place one half, at least, of our seamen have different names, places of birth and residence for every vessel they sail in. The master seldom ships his crew personally, and, therefore, knows nothing of them except by the articles and papers furnished by his shipping agent; yet he must swear that the list contains the names, &c., of his crew, when it is well known that in many instances his men are not in reality shipped, and that if the vessel sails under her original articles, they must subsequently be shipped by names corresponding to those on the crew list. The consciencious shipmaster winces when he reads the oath, whispers to himself the mental reservation necessary when he affixes his signature—for there is no remedy—and leaves the office wondering at the wisdom and goodness of our republican laws.

Fairly at sea, he views his motley crew, turns to his crew list, which shows that at least two-thirds of them are Americans, and wonders again that they cannot speak the English language.

Under section 6 of the act of March 1, 1817, which says that "there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States from any foreign port or place unless the officers and at least two-thirds of the crew thereof shall be proved citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or State, fifty cents per ton;" he wonders again if on his arrival home his crew, if they remain with him, may not forget their nationality and thus subject him to the above

their nationality and thus subject him to the above penalty.

To any one at all conversant with the modus operandi of shipping crews in this city these laws appear, as they really are, farces. All know that it is almost an impossibility to obtain two-thirds American seamen to perform a foreign voyage in a ship, and many of our shipmasters will admit, notwithstanding their oath, that they do not believe that they ever performed a voyage with that complement of Americans. They will tell you that the Yankee sailor cannot be kept before the mast; that his ambition is to walk the quarter deck, and that he will do so. The foreign sailor, in order to obtain employment in our merchant service, is compelled to borrow or steal a protection, or perhaps it is kindly furnished for the occasion by the shipping agent from a stock on hand, which at once not only establishes his nationality or citizenship as a Yankee, but furnishes him with a new name, which he unhesitatingly appends to the articles, and becomes, at least for that voyage, an American seaman.

Will our legislators, when they meet, suggest a remedy for these evils?

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. C ty of New York ... Liverpool FOR EUROPE.
New York.
Portland.
New York.
New York.
New York.
New York.
Portland.
New York.
Boston. FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star. New York Dec 1. Aspinwal
Northern Light New York Dec 11. Aspinwal
Champion New York Dec 21. Aspinwal KINGSTON, JA., HAVANA, MATANZAS AND NASSAU, N. P. ward and homeward.

KARNAK—From New York for Havana via Nassau, NP, on
the arrival of every alternate Cunard steamer at New York

MATANZAS—From New York for Matanzas on the 8th day of
each month. From Matanzas on the 22d, due at New York or

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the New York Herald should be sealed.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

EUN RISES 7 04 | MOON RISES morn 5 20

BUN SETS 4 33 | HIGH WATER eve 6 54 Port of New York, November 29, 1861. CLEARED.
Steamship Etna (Br), Kennedy, Queenstown and Livercol-John G Dale.

Steamship Saxonia (Ham), Ehlers, Southampton and Ha-Kunhardt & Co. p Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool—S Thompson's Nephew. p Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool—C H Marshall & Co. p Norge (Nor), Telmundsen, Cork for orders—Funch ka k Went. p Norge (Nor), Teimundsen, Cork for orders—Funch cke & Weddt, pp M Livingstou, Sampson, Havre—Boyd & Hincken, fk Zephyr, Poyer, Queenstown—Hennings & Gosling, rk Fylla (Dan), Rothe, Leir, Hanover—Funch, Meincke

Brig Angiolina, Ermina, Cork—Master. Brig I M Denson, Chapin, Para and a market—Burdett &

eau.
Schr Advance (Br.). Curry, Windsor, NS—D R Dewolf.
Schr C Dennis, Tucker, Key West, &c—Master.
Schr A B Wetmore, Bogart, Baltimore—Van Brunt &

Siaght.
Schr M C Town, Cremer, Baltimore—McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr Fanny Dawns, Evans, Snow Hill—A C Havens.
Schr E Hamilton, Lynch, Snow Hill—Master.
Schr Becor, Lynch, Snow Hill—Master.
Schr R Secor, Lynch, Snow Hill—Master.
Schr R Secor, Lynch, Snow Hill—Master.
Schr Shakins, Aikins, Milton—Master.
Schr Hickman, Dickerson, Lewes—Master.
Schr Village Queen, Hawkins, Philadelphia—Baker & Day-on.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse, to H
B Cromwell & Co.
Ship Sailor Prince (Br, of Glasgow), McKenzie, Liverpool,
51 days, in ballast, to Edmiston Bros.
Bark Heiress (Nor), Stoppetad, Dublin, 56 days, in ballast,
toorder.

to order.

Bark Laura Russ, Geary, Havana, 16 days, in ballast, to C

E E J Peters.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos. Nov 10, with sugar, to
G S Stephenson & Co. Had N and NE winds the entire pas Brig Rocket (Br), Smith, London, 64 days, with coal, to

Brig Rocket (Br), Smith, Bollador, v. Cas, v. order.
Brig Neander (Br of Windsor, NS), Priest, Matanzas, Nov
16, in ballast, to D R Dewolf. The brig Joseph Dock sailed
for New York the day previous.
Brig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, New Haven.
Schr A W McGiellan, Johnson, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, to Leaveraft & Co.
Schr S K Hart, Kent, Fortress Monroe, 2 days.
Schr J C Wright, Pierce, Baltimore, 2 days.
Schr J C Wright, Pierce, Baltimore, 2 days.
Schr Adele, Balley, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr M A Smith, McDermott, Great Egg Harbor,
Schr Deane, Bank, Raritan River for Boston.
Schr Ossuna, Johnson, Elizabethoort, and sailed for Boston.

on.
Sehr Charm, Crowell, Elizabethport, and sailed for Boston.
Schr Lion, Furbish, Elizabethport, and sailed for Boston.
Schr Tangala, Bramhall. Elizabethport, and sailed for Boston.
on.

fon. Schr Hiawatha, Ingraham, Elizabethport, and sailed for Boston. Schr Bay State, Ferguson, Elizabethport, and sailed for Charlestown Schr Chas L Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, and sailed for Haven. Schr.Blossom, Douglas, Elizabethport, and sailed for New

Haven. Schr Dart. Johnson, Elizabethport, and sailed for Stam-James & Samuel, Davis, Elizabethport, and sailed for

hr C Grant, Besse. New Haven.
hr S M Tyler, Shaddick, Albany for Boston.
hr A Barrett, Cornish, Albany for Boston.
hr New Globe, Ely, Rondout for Boston.
hr Ann S Salter. Fish, Manhauanville for Providence.
oop Suffolk, Simonson, Elizabethport.
oop Martha Ann, Langdon, Elizabethport, and salled for

Schr Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, and sailed for Nor-

cn. Schr Chief, Champlin, Elizabethport, and sailed for Nor-

or M M Brainerd, Dibble, Elizabethport, and sailed for

Stoop starting Alli, Languou, Brizabethport, and saided Rockaway.
Steamer J R Thompson, Chance, Baltimore,
Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore,
Steamer Laura, Crosby, Baltimore,
Steamer Laura, Crosby, Baltimore,
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia,
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia,
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia,
Steamer A H Bowman, Clark, New Bedford,
Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence,
BELOW.
Brig Eliza Ann MeAdam (Br), from Matanzas,
Schr Zebra (Br, of Lunenburg, 3 masts), from Jamaica,
Also, one bark, unknown.
SAILED.

Also, one bark, unknown.

SAILED.

28th—Ships Cumberland, and La Rochelle (Ham), London; Therese, Glasgow; Villafranca, John Merrick, and Kentuckian, Havre; Junius, and Black Sea, Rotterdam; barks Arctic Hero, and St Bede, Cork; Colinda, Queenstown; Christina, Guracoa; Express, Havana; brigs Eliza, Plymouth; Zuleika, Bermuda; Brisk, St Thomas; schrs Halitia, Ciudad Bolivar; Prince of Wales, Point Petre, Guad; Hannah, Demarara.

BRIG BENJ CUSHING, Elwell, from Boston for Cardenas, put into Provincetown 27th inst, with bowsprit sprung,
A Henn Brig, name unknown, was ashore on Nine Foot Knoll, Chesapeake Bay, 25th inst. Knoll, Chesapeake Bay, 25th inst.

Schr Clinton, Kent, of and from Bangor for Quincy, before reported abandoned, was fallen in with 15th inst, off the South Shoals, in a leaky condition and short of provisions. All hands were taken off by brig Fred Wording, from Martingue, and landed at Bangor on the 25th. The Fred Wording reports on the 18th, 40 miles from Cape God, saw the wreck of a brig with lowermasts standing.

Sche Niantic, before reported, went ashore 26th inst on Brenton's Reef (not Castle Hill), and came off same night, with rudder unhung. She made but little water, but her bottom is supposed to be somewhat chafed by the rocks. She was towed to Dighton 27th.

Wreck—A portion of wreck of a large vessel, nearly new

WRECK-A portion of wreck of a large vessel, nearly new

being discharged.
CONSTANTINGLE, Nov 6—Part of the eargo of bark Gallego,
Washburn, from Taganrog for the United Kingdom with
grain, which put in here Oct 30 after being on her beam ends,
is damaged, and will be surveyed prior to its being sold by

n the matter.

One-eighth of the schr Cordelia Newkirk, of Philadelphia,
which was seized at Salem by the U S government several

Notice is hereby given that the Can and Nun Buoys on Spring Point Ledge and Stanford's Ledge, in Portland Harbor, Maine, will be removed this day and their places supplied by Spar Buoys for the winter season.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
J D SEAVEY, Clerk 1st Lighthouse dist.

Portland, Nov 23, 1861.

Whalemen. Sld from New Bedford 26th inst, bark Eben Dodge, Atlanc and Indian Oceans. Sld from Valparaiso prev to Oct 16, bark Massasoit, Perci-Sid from Valparaiso prev to Oct 16, burk Massason, Fetchval, to cruise.

Arr at Honolulu Oct 7 (by tel), ship Reindeer, Raynor, NB,
Arctic Ocean, full (average catch of the Arctic fleet is 375 b);
12th, Othello, Killmer, NB, Ochotsk Sea, 1100 bbls this season.
Loss of the Po ar Star is reported; crew saved.

At Mahe, Seyenelles, Sept 16, burk President, Wordell, NB,
all well, 250 spt. bound to the Coast.

Capt Sis-on, of bark Coral, NB, reports her in the Arctic
Ocean Sept 7, having taken 700 wh (6 whs) and 13,000 lbs of
bone this season; lost 3 whs in the ice.

Spoken—Oct 13, lat 21 37 N, lon 128 43 W, ship Champion, of
Edgartown, from the Arctic Ocean, with 130 sp—reports having taken none at the North.

Spoken, &c.

Spoken, &c.
Ship Celestial, Jones. from Liverpool June 19 for Shanghae, July 8, lat 14 37 N, lon 36 08.
Ship Amity, Stinson, from England for United States, Nov off Gibraltar.

Bark Voyager, Freeman, from Malaga for Boston, Nov 4,
Bark Lucy Frances, Jones, from Wiscourt,

Bark Lucy Frances, Jones, from Wiscourt,

J. Jat 30, 100, 70.31 , lat 49, lon 11. Bark Racehorse, Scarles, from Smyrna for Boston, Nov 4, Bark Lucy Frances, Jones, from Wiscasset for Cuba, Nov 6, 14, lat 30, lon 7031.
Brig George E Lester, hence for Port au Prince, Nov 8, in the Turks Islands Passage.

Foreign Ports.

Antwere, Nov 13—Arr St Charles, Colburn, NYork, Sid from Flushing 13th, Trumbull, Callum, NYork, ADEN, Oct 29—In port bark Guide, McMullan, from Muscat re 27th.

rr 27th. Accra, Oct 12—In port bark Manchester, Webber, from loston Aug 6, via Dix Cove, where she arrived in 48 days passage.

BRISTOL (Pilt), Nov 14—Ar Azzan, Heagan, Richibucto for Bristol (and proceeded).

Iristol (and proceeded).
Off do 15th, Neptune, for NYork.
Off do 15th, Neptune, for NYork.
Bremer, Nov 14—Arr O H Frost, Hopkins, Philadelphia.
Bremernaven, Nov 12—Arr Breunen (s), New York; 13th, 2lena, Baltimore.
Carbiff, Nov 12—Sld Cora, Hatch, Alicante; Palmetto, Ritchell, Rio Grande; Deborah Pennell, Pennell, NYork.
Cork, Nov 14—Arr Linda, Hewitt, New York; Houston, Ware do. e., Nov 10-Sld Ianthe, Ellenwood, Licata; Kodiak CERTE, MOV 10—510 Innine, Edictwood, Licata; Rodiak, Peterson, Messina. CADIZ, Nov 6—Arr Martha Post, Robinson, Marseilles. CAPE COAST, WCA, Oct 11—In port bark Tidal Wave, Gold-mith, from Salem via Elmina. CIENTURGOS, Nov 10—In port brig Corris Ann, for Fal-quuth E, 19th.

nouth, E, 19th.

DEAT, NOV 15—Arr Rhine, Moore, NYork (and sld for Lonon); Belle Creole, Amsbury, London for Cardiff and New ork (and anchored); Free Trade, Stover, London for New fork (and anchored); Jolin, Tiberias, Lecocq, do for Cienter (and anchored); Passed by 15th, James Gray, Plumer, from Mansanilla fo ee, NYork.

DUNKIRK, Nov 13—Arr George T Ward, Leerhoff, NYork.

EAST HARBOR, TI, Nov 8—In port bark R B Walker, Pressy EAST HARBOR, I.I., NOV.—In port bark B Walker 17659; or Boston 8 days.

FAYAL, NOV.3—In port ship E G Barney, Barney, from Newfort for NYoris, repg.

FALMOUTH, NOV.16—Arr John Henry, Carver, Odessa. Sld
Sih, Josephus, Pitman (from Sunderland), Genoa.

GLASGOW, NOV.14—Sld Amy, Hammond' Genoa; Diana, Tackard, Marseilles; Charles Sprague, Pike, Valencia; Forest Lity, Axworthy, NYork; 15th, John Kerr, Sweetser, Buenos vers.

2. Jay, Axworthy, NYork, 15th, John Kerr, Sweetser, Buenos Ayres.
GREENOCK, Nov 13—Sld Wabeno, Lawson, NYork.
Sld irom the Clyde 15th, Statesman, Hibbert, St John, NB.
GLOUGSTER, Nov 14—Arr Riga, Freeto, Miramichi. Sld
15th, Rose Bottcher, Schutze, NYork.
GALLE, Oct 10—Arr Samuel C Grant, Hinckley, Cardiff.
HELVOET, Nov 12—Sld A Boninger, Hashagen, NYork (and put back to the Roads).
HAVER, Nov 12—Arr Charter Oak, Carver, NYork; 13th, Grotto, Wood, and Narragansett, Brandt, do; Matida, Nich-Grotto, Wood, and Narragansett, Brandt, do; Matida, Nich-Sid Jish, Gyork, Ann E Hooper, Hooper, and Tranjuebar, Goodwin, do.
Sid 15th, Galena, Leavitt, and Andover, Kenney. NYork.
Arr at do 26th, brig Charles, Smith, NYok.
Arr at Holland, Shooting Star, Tierney, New Nork.

No. Belle of the West, Howes, Calentia; Shiridion.

ork. Old 14th, Belle of the West, Howes, Calcutta; Spiridi crdan, and Lammergier, Dunn, NYork; Henoy Buck, ols, do; 15th, Cynosure, Harris, de; Gorilla, George, Ba

th. LONDON, Nov 14—Arr Argo, Grows, Quebec; Jacob A Stam r, Young, and E H Taylor, Lord, NYork; 15th, Fawn, Reed

er, Young, and E H 143.0., 10.0., ACM, 2001.

Quebec.
Cidl4th, Daphne, Larsen, and S Blanchard, York, NYork;
Cidl4th, Daphne, Larsen, and S Blanchard, York, NYork;
Cith, Sylphide, Beck, and Wizard King, Cone, do.
Ent out 14th, W A Banks, Bartlett, for Boston; 15th, Caribbean, Winchester, Melbourne.

Arr at Gravesend 15th, W A Brown, Minatitlan.

LIMBRICK, NOV 13-SId Ligure, Bongiovanni, NYork.

LEGHON, NOV 10-Arr F W Brune, Landis, NYork.

LEGHON, NOV 10-Arr F W Brune, Landis, NYork.

LOANDO; SWCA, Oct 2-In port barks Warren White, Nelson, ann Join Glipfin, Driscoll, unc.

MILFORD, NOV 15-SId Jane Doule, Page (from Gloucester),
NYOrk; Equal Rights, Cohler (from Bristol), do.

MESSINA, NOV 4-Arr Celestia, Blount, Gibraltar; 5th, FuTy, Kent, Bangor. Alexandria, Nov 2—Arr Slephen Duncan, Tyler, Newport, E. Malta, Nov 2—Arr Slephen Duncan, Tyler, Newport, E. Madras, Oct 6—Sid Paimos, Buck, Calcutta; 12th, Amosawrence, Whitmore, Annerst.

MAULMAIN, Sept 13—Arr Mazadlan, Nichols, Madras.

NEWGASTLE, Nov 12—Ent out, Fleetwing, Jayne, for Alexandria; Caroline Kelley, Pote, for Gibraltar.

NEWPORT, Nov 14—Sid Jane M Thurston, Gilkey, Cardenas; lames Walsh, Gerard, Nyork. andria; Caroline Keney, Toe, to Communation, Newyork, Nov 14—Sid Jame M Thurston, Glikey, Cardenas; James Walsh, Gerard, NYork.

Nieu Diepre, Nov 11—In port Fosca Helena, Ryder, for New York ready.

NAPLES, Nov 2—Arr Tycoon, Lewey, Antwerp; 3d, Anna, Davis, and Thomas Holcomb, Bennett, New York; Arcadia, Goodwin, Genoa; 5th, Sherwood, Hanson, NYork.

Pontsmouth, Nov 15 (not before)—Sid Bennet Flanner, Mears (from Middiesborough), Venice.

Off the Wight 14th, Victoria, Anderson, from London for New York. ew fork. PLYMOUTH, Nov 14-Arr C W Poultney, Sprague, Phila-

delphia.

Palermo, Nov 9—Arr Omega, Morse, Girgenti. Sld 9th, Ocean Belle, James, Clyde.

QUEENSIOWN, Nov 13 (not 12)—Arr Young America, Pool, Rio Grande, leaky; 16th, City of Baltimore (s), NYork. Sld 14th, Jeddo, Melvin (from Philadelphia), Dublin; 16th, Jos Crendell Voughal.

tith, Jeddo, Melvin (from Philadelphia), Dublin; löth, Jos randall Noughal.

RANGON, Sept 3—Arr Ticonderoga, Cottrell, Calcutta.

ST NAZAIRE, Nov 3—Arr Sicilian, Lavender, Trieste; 4th, Evende, Griffin, Naples.

ST HELENA, Nov 3—Arr Sicilian, Lavender, Trieste; 4th, Evende, Griffin, Naples.

ST HELENA, Oct 19—In port barks Wyman, Lincoln, from Bosn, disg; Alice Tariton, Rowe, for do 22d; Suriname (Dutch) ucker, for do Nov5; Catharine, Herrick; bound down the mast to load for Boston; brig Nercus, Homans, from Glouster, wig. Sid 18th, Br brig Eastern Light, McCulloch, oston.

OSION.

SIERRA LEONE, Oct 21—In port schr Masonic, Perry, from Sangor arr Sept 29, for NYork Oct 24.

SATP POND, Oct 10—In port bark Ionia, Powers (Capt Philps remaining on business), unc.

SINOE, Oct 15—In port bark Justice Story, Webber, from Oston via Monrovia.

STJOHNS, NF, Nov 18—Arr schr A M Bartlett, Bartlett, Bartmore. Cid 18in, schrs M Holland, Perry, New York; 16th, Ising Dawn, Hickey, do. STJOHN, NB, Nov 22—Cld ship Charles Cooper, Short, Bris tol, E. WATERFORD, Nov 14—In port Surinam, Andrews, and Ab-byla, Young, for NYork, disg. Sld from the Passage 18th, Ocean Pearl, Cook, NYork.

42:30).

Arr Br steamship Canada, Muir, Liverpool and town via Hanfax—arr at her dock at 9:30 PM; barks of the Weston. Smyrna; Edward Everett, Harding, as; Röbert Pennell, bonne, Fayal; brigs Waltham, Purks Islands; Constitution (Br), Morrill, Salt Key.

Hall, NYork.

BANGOB, Nov 23—Cld schr D N Richards, Joy, Fortress

Onroe. 27th—Arr schr Mary E Pearson, Hodsdon, New York. Cld

NAOFR for Bosson; Methourne, Hunt, Kondout for do; Derancis, Higgins, NYork for do; A S Eeis, Harwood, do for do.

26th—Arr schrs Sarah, Holden, NYork for Rockland; Citizen, Drinkwater, Rondout for Beverly; Florence, Jameson, do for Boston; Com Kearney, Brewster, do for do; West Gleam, Tarr, NYork for Rockport. Sid schrs I C Hertz, I L Snow, and steamer C W Dexter.

FALL RIVER, Nov 26—Arr schrs Richard Borden, Arnold, and Clinton, Borden, Elizabethport.

27th—Arr schr Adele Felicia, Shaw, Elizabethport.

GLOUCESTER, Nov 24—Arr schrs Glearoy, Wakefield, Gardiner for NYork; A S Simpson, Chum, Philadelphia; 25th, Robert S Bell, Mills, Vinaliaven for New York; 26th, Amanda, Kelley, NYork for Pembroke; Orin Cowl, Smith, do for Bangor; Dragon, Sadler, do for Calais; R B Pitts, Flaa ders, do for Portland; Rover's Bride, Chick, do for Portland; HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 25—Arr schrs Annie Bell, H arriam, Marthique for-Frankfort, Me; Ajmeer (Br.), Hall, Cardenas for Portland; R G Porter, Raynor, Philadelphia for Boston; Rebecca Knight, Risley, do 1 or do; Union, Libby, Elizabethport for do; Joseph P Cake, Endicott, do for do; 25th—Arrbark Release (U S storeship), Duncan, Fortress Monroe for Boston; brig Waltham, Clark, Turks Islands for do. Sld brig Watham; schr Annie Bell.

27th, SAM—In port U S storeship, Delase, with about 50 sail, bound E.

MYSTIC, Nov 25—Arr schr, Josephtne, Davis, Nyork.

all, bound E.

WYSTIC: Nov 25—Arr schr Josephtne, Davis, NYork,
MYSTIC: Nov 25—Arr schr Josephtne, Davis, NYork,
MYSTIC: Nov 25—Arr schr schrs Thos H Seymour,
Kelley, and Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Elizabethport; 27th, E
Brooks, Snow, NYork (and sid for Harwich); James & Lucy,
Dase, Elizabethport, Cld 27th, bark (late ship), Siren Quee,
of NYork, late of Fairhaven), Austin, NYork, to load for
ydney, NSW, Sid 27th, schrs Carthagena, Kelley, Philadelblia; Granite Lodge, Cory (from Gloucester), NYork,
28th—Sid Schr Penthea, Clark, Philadelphia,
NYEWBURYPORT, Nov 26—Sid schr Life Boat, Reed, Porto
Bico.

Rico.
27th—Arr schr Kossuth, Lee, New York. Sld schr Hiawatha, Disney, Philadelphia; Grand Island, Lunt, New York.
NEW LONDON, Nov 29—Arr schrs Nightingale, Gardiner,
Providence for NYork; Almira T, Briggs, do for de; Isaac P
Hazard, Wilson, Bristol for do; Sloops Blackstone, Allen,
and Motto, Bliven, Providance for de; I H Borden, Collins,
Fall River for do; Emily Jane, Tannton for do.
NEW PORT, Nov 28—Arr brig Neuvitas, Wright, Mayaguez
for New Haven; schrs Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston for New
York; Roxana Burley, Austin, Elizabethport; Sarah Jane,
Gardner, Nyork; Ann Flower, Lovell, Rondout. Sld schr
Fanny Fern, Briggs, Havana, having repaired.
27th—Arr schr Volta, Brooks, Philadelphia, Sld schrs J V
Wellimeton, Gibson, from Wellheet for Philadelphia; Minnehaha, Young, NYork; Sarah Mills, Dayton, Fall River for
NYork; M Marcy, Davis, Delicher R & Deen, Mora, Sarah
Frances, Marc Morth, and others,
Frances, Marc Methal, Lov 28—Arr brig Calvert, Miller, Havand, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B Darline, Dayton, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B Darline, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Alberton, St John, NB; schrs Wm B DarLine, Land, Nov 25—Arr schr Kossuth, Lee, Nyork.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 25—Arr schr Kossuth, Lee, Nyork. 7th—Arr schr Kossuth, Lee, New York. Sld schr Hiawa-

Orison Adams, rork, Battmore. Sat brig Susan Johann, and others.

PORTSMUUTH, Nov 25—Arr schr Kossuth, Lee, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 27—Arr schrs CM Wilson, Smith; A Downing, Rice; W C Nelson, Smith, and R H Daly, Sherman, Philadelphia; Charger, Mahan. Elizabethnort; Niagara, Donovan, Rondout; J P Ross, Smith, Port Ewen; Christopher Columbus, Bacon, Haverstraw. Sid schrs A Middlen, Jr, Sipple, Matunzas; Sarah A Taylor, Dukes, Philadelphia; Julius Webb. Freeman, do via Mystle; Glenwood, Dickinson, Baltimore via Fall River.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 27—Arr schr Elizabeth, Brown, Philadelphia; PAWTUCKET, NOV21—Art sent Emzaceth, Blows, Thiadelphia.

ROCKLAND, Nov 20—Art ship Caroline, Amsbury, Liverpool; 21st, sehrs Wm Gregory, Bucklin, Vinalhaven for New York; F Keating, Snow, Belfast for Baltimore. Sld 22d, sehrs J Achorn. Merrill, and W Gregory, Bneklin, NYork. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 21—Sld previous ships Cyclone, Ingersoll, East Indies; 22d, George Peabody, Howes, Cork. Sld Nov 5, Br ship Nimrod, Peterkin, Sydney; Danish bark Dan, Laurenberg, Port Townsend.

SALEM, Nov 27—Sld schr L S Lovering, Corson, Philadelphia vis Wilmington, Det 28th—Art schrs John A Griffin, Foster, and Adelaide, Young, Philadelphia.

RESTAURANTS.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY, ENGLISH Mutton and Grouse on Monday. For sale, Seotch Finnon Haddocks, Oatmeal, Peameal, Lochfine Herring. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, 65 Maiden lane, corner of William street. Duinlop's Ale on draught.

OYSTERS.—THE BEST STEWS, THE FINEST ROASTS the largest Fries, and the mammoth Saddie Rocks can always be found at LIBBYS, 139 Fulton street, near the Herard office. N. B.—Oysters opened without cracking thereby avoiding the pieces of shell.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE LOW-OR WOULD EXCHANGE for Jewels or Jewelry. A cabin Yacht, of about ten tons burthen, newly rigged this fall; furniture complete. Inquire of S. S. CONKLIN, 127th street, near Third avenue, or of W. KYLE, foot of 124th street, Harlem river.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY,
Troy, the North and West, leave (Barry) Troy, the North and West, leave Chamb YEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD. For Albany, Troy, North and West. Inter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10.30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Twenty-

ixth street depot.
For all local trains see Time Table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent. POST OFFICE NOTICES.

DOST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE

nd Hamburg, per United States steam-eland, via Queenstown, per the Etna, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, Pos.master. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A PARTNER WANTED—with \$3,000 CASH, TO TAKE entire control of a light manufacturing business. The article is as much needed as bread and butter by everybody; in fact the demand cannot be supplied except by very extensive arrangements. It pays 400 per cent profit, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. N. B.—We have been offered \$20,000 for the exclusive business, but we prefer give one-balf to a go-ahead man, who will properly attend to it. Apply at 84 Broadway.

T. D. CASE & CO. PARTNER WANTED-IN A NEAT, PAYING BUSI ness, that is not affected by the hard times. Capita

JOHN SCHMULTZ, LOUIS BLEYERT. NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1861. \$\Pi 400.\$ -WANTED A MAN TO TAKE ONE HALF Cheese and Produce Store; this is a good chance, as all the goods are bought at the lowest country prices. Address C. S., box 175 Herald office.

ATLANTIC STREET FERRY—THURSDAY EVENING.—
The gentleman who inquired the way to Court street,
and mentioned the Herald, will be pleased to hear from the
party spoken to. Address Charles Evelyn, Broadway Post
office.

A NNIE E.—PLEASE MEET ME AT THE EARLIEST convenience, as I want to see you, at about 12 o'clock. J. W. J. A NY RESPECTABLE FAMILY WHO WOULD LIKE to adopt an infant may hear of a chance to adopt a fine healthy male child, one week old, by addressing Dr. H. D., station D, Bible House, New York, stating when and where an interview may be had.

CAP. CAN SEE LIZZIE AT 224, SAME STREET, ON Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. GEORGE—HAVE YOU FOUND THE MATE TO THAT sock yet? Hope so, that you may make a pair.
MULTUM IN PARVO.

G. T. H.-NOTE RECEIVED WITH PLEASURE, the hour mentioned, the same side as at the theatre. C. K. If EMMA, OF IRVING PLACE, WILL ADDRESS A old friend, M., Broadway Post office, she will hear from an old friend, who is anxious to see her. If she does so, answer through the "Personal."

through the "Personal."

JENNY D.-YOUR LETTER RECEIVED. WAITED for you yesterday. Letter for you in Brooklyn Post office.

K. B.-J. J. H\*\*\*\* MAY. COME ON NEXT WEEK. Address mislaid. Write. PHILADEPHIA. I IZZIE IRVING, WHO FORMERLY LIVED AT NO. 19
Greene street, will oblige an old friend by sending her
present address to Doctor, Union square Post office, 831
Broadway; or any one knowing her address will confer a favor by communicating it.

MISS EMMA NASH.—THERE IS A LETTER IN THE BABY. OMNIBUS, HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—IF THE LAdy who pressed the hand of a gentleman in an omnibus, on the corner of Canal street and Broadway, on Thanksgiving day, would like to make his acquaintance, she may metim on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, at one o'clock Friday, Saturday or Monday.

CIXTH AVENUE STAGE TO CORNER OF BOND Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. No one in but you and I. In return for picking up your umbrella, would be happy to make your acquaintance. Address Walter, Broadway Post office.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO RODE DOWN IN A Fourth avenue and South ferry stage yesterday morning, Thanksgiving day, from 9 to 9½ o'clock, would be pleased to make the acquaintance of the young lady who sat opposite carrying a small bundle, "from Le Boutulier Bros." in her hand, and to whom he bowed as he stepped out in Broadway, corner of Wall street. If agreeable to her, she will please address a note to Paco, general Post office.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO BOUGHT THE RESTAU-rant 826 Broadway, for \$150, with stock and fixtures, leaving \$1 deposit, is requested to pay the balance this day, November 30, before 10 A. M. After said hour it will be sold to the best bidder. THE GENTLEMAN WHO VACATED HIS SEAT IN A assisted her out of it at the corner of Eighth street and First avenue, would be pleased to make her acquaintance. A communication addressed to Emil Waldo, Union square Post office, would be thankfully received.

DANCING ACADEMIES. Smyrniote, Weston. Smyrna; Edward Everett, Harding, Matanzas; Röbert Pennell, Doane, Fayal; brigs Waltham, Clark, Turks Islands; Constitution (Br), Morrill, Salt Kry, Ti; Rolerson, Crowell, Philadelphia; sehrs Robert Falmer, Weiton, Malaga; Julia Baker, Baker, Fortress Monroe; S.A. Hammond, Paine; White Squall, Sharp; D. G. Floyd, Rack-Hammond, Paine; White Squall, Paine; Pai

A. M. B. CHAPMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

A. MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND WORKS OF ART, &C.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THIS DAY (SATURDAY),
NOVEMBER 30.

The property of a graileman leaving the city,
at the elegant private residence of Samuel Clark, Esq., 48
West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Sale
commencing at 11 o'clock.

West Sixteenth street, outween commencing at 11 o'clock.
Rosewood 7½ octave Planoforte,
Rosewood Drawing Room Suits,
Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers,
Velvet and Medallion Carpets,
Sevres and Dresden China Ornaments,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,

Brocade and Lace Curtains,

Aristic Bronze Statuary,
Oil Paintings by eminent artists,
Gak Buffet, Extension Tables,
Bookcases, Etegeres, Centre Tables,
China, Glass and Silverware,
Sheffield Table Cutlery and Table China, Glass and Silverware,
The auctioneer would call the particular attention of his
friends and assortment of Household Furniture, style Louis XIV.
The auctioneer would call the particular attention of his
friends and sasortment of Household Furniture, &c., offered
are the season of the season of the friends and seven months ago, and is of the best description.
Sale positive, without regard to the weather.
Superb Suits, carved in solid rosewood, covered with silk
brocatel; Secretary and Bookcase, Etegeres, Bronze Clock,
runs one month; Fier and Mantel Mirrors, embroidered
Lace Curtains, Mantel Ornaments, Centre Tables, King's
Patent Reclining Chair, Oil Paintings by eminent artists,
Bronze and Marble Statuary,
Magnificent seven octave rosewood Pianoforte,
Cantrbury, Stool and Cover,
Hatstand, oak Buffet, Extension Table, china Dinner and
Tea Sets, crystal Glassware, richly engraved; Table Cutlery,
solid Silverware, rosewood and mahogany Bureans, Bed
steads, Wardrobes, Tollet Tables, Commodes, Dressing
Tables, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blan
kets, Sheets, Towlet, Auction of the Stair Carpet.

A UCTION NOTICE.

A UCTION NOTICE.

BORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell sell this day, at 62 Liberty street (between Broadway and Nassau street), one bay pony built Horse, excellent under the saddle; also, a fine bay Horse, 15½ hands; both sound, kind and gentie. Also, a variety of Top Buggies, Rockaways, Phetons, Bretts, &c., new and second hand.

A UCTION SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, &C.—
A. M. CRISTALAR, anctioneer, 23 Bowery, will sell on
Monday, December 2, at410½ oʻclock, a large and general assortment of Cloth, Pilot, Petersham and Bewer Frock, Sack,
Business and Overcoats; Doeskin, Cloth, Cassimere and
Satinet Panis; Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cloth Vests; also,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Silks, Hoslery, Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSE

M. LEVY, AUCTIONEER—STORE, NO. 264 CANAL street.—C. M. LEVY will give his personal attention to sales at auction, either at his salesroom or at the residences of parties wishing to dispose of their effects. Sales cashed.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY, single Hyacinths, Gladions, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Tulips, Gladiolus, Crocus, Anemones, &c.
A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. DWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at one o'clock, at his salesrooms, 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant marble bed Billiard Table, with all the appurtenances, made by Griffith for a private gentleman; has been but little used; to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER, 109 PEARL street, will sell on Monday, December 2. at 10½ o'clock, at the Union Camp Saloon, 169 Broadway, all the Stock, Fixtures, &c., contained therein; one superior Billiard Table, Chairs, Bar, Gas Fixtures, &c. Sale positive.

Chairs, Bar, Gas Fixtures, &c. Sale positive.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—SALGON FURNITURE, Billiard Table, Carpets, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Pictures, &c. &c. This day (Saturday), November 30, at 10½ o'clcok, at 113 Fulion street, near Nassau, an assortment of new and second hand Furniture, of various kinds—12 dozen Chairs, but little used; Tables, Grepts, Oilcloth, Desks, marble top Bureaus, Mattressex, plae Mirrors, mahogany and rosewood Bedsteads, &c. Also rosewood marble bed Billiard Table, complete. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

rain or shiue.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE

of elegant Household Furniture, superb Brussels Carpet, Library and Office Furniture, this day, at 11 o'clock, at
store No. 141 Broadway. Rosewood Parior Suits in brocade,
brocatell, plush and haircloth; Parlor Secretaries, Canterburies, Etegeres, Work Tables, Centre and Fancy Tables,
Secretary and Library Bookcases, Amour-a-Glace double
door Wardroches, Library Suits of rosewood, satinwood, cak,
black wainut and mahogany; Dining Room Suits, Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Couches, &c.; Hall Tables and
Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Fancy Goods, &c., making a very
elegant and well assorted stock of first-class Furniture, which
is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, HENRY H. LEEDS HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on Monday, December 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Timothy place, Fifty-second street, near Eighth avenue—Genteel Household Purniture, the property of a family leaving the city, consisting of Brussells and Ingrain Carpets, Tollet Rugs, carved rosewood Suit, covered in green velvet, and was made to order by Hutchings; Lace Window Gurtains, Cornices, gilt frame Pier Glass, with gilt marble top pier back; gilt frame Pier Glass, with gilt marble top pier back; gilt frame Oil Paintings and Engravings, rosewood marble top Centre Tables, rosewood Work Table, ormoiu and narble Clock, elegant Pai in Figures, carved rosewood seven octave Piano, made by James Thompson, beautiful tone; Piano Cover and Stool; mahogany and black wainut Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, marble top Dressing Burcaus, Washstands, Pier Tables, Brussels Stair Carpet, Ofleloth, silver plated Stair Rods, black wainut marble top Hall Stand, mahogany Chairs, covered in haircloth, together with a variety not enumerated. Also, a large assortment of Cutlery, Cut Glass and Crockery Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY HLEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on Saureday Novel LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on Saturday, Nov 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 23 Nassau street Mortgage sale—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell or Saturday, the 30th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Co. and Co. a Saturday, the 30th day of November, at 102 vt. 14 Nassau HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., auctioneers, at No. 23 Nassau street, removed for convenience of sale, one large Iron Safe, street, removed for convenience of sale, one large Iron Safe, four Marble Mosaic Fables, twenty-four Marble Mosaic Fables, twenty-four Marble Mosaic Fictures, two large Counters one large Desk, one Wardrobe, two Chairs, one Sofa and one large Desk, one Wardrobe, two Chairs, one Sofa and one Map of the United States. W. R. MARTIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the store 194 William street, a quantity of ready made Clothing, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Furs, Muffs, Victorines, Cuffs, Dry and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Watches, Jewelry; also a lot of Groceries.

JOHN H. BURLEY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS
day at two o'clock, at 444 Canal street, mahogany, black
walnut and other Bedsteads, Sofas, Sofa Beds, mahogany
Rocking and other Chairs, Tete-actees, Pier, Manteland other
Glasses; Extension, Centre and other Tables; Wardrobes,
Hatracks, two Iron Safes, mahogany and other Bureaus;
Brussels, Three-ply and other Carpets, Oilcloths, Hair and
other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Pillows, Blankets,
Comforters, Cooking Stoves, Heaters, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
To be sold rain or shine.

SHERIFF'S SALE—GOAT SKINS, &C.—HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine street, a quantity of Goat Skins; also one Herring's Fire Proof Safe, oak Office Desk, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

THE WAR.

A TENTION, McCLELLAN RIFLES.—ALL MEMBERS of Company B (formerly C and G), Ninetieth regiment, are ordered to report at Camp Morgan by Monday evening, Dec. 2, otherwise they will be proceeded against to the utmost Dec. 2, otherwise they extent of the laws regarding deserters. WM. G. TAUKABERRY, Captain.

SUTLER'S STORES.—PRESERVED MEATS,
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GAME,
OYSTERS, FISH, SALOES, PICKLES,
JAMS, JELLIES and PRESERVES,
SOLIDIES and PRESERVES,
SOLIDIED and CONDENSED MILK,
PREPARED COFFEE, COCOA,
BRANDY FRUITS, &c.
Warranted to keep in any climate, For sale low by
A. KEMP & DAY,
116 Wall street, N. Y.

OHNGEN BLADES, FOR REGULATION LINE OFFI-errs' swoods, handsomely etched with coat of arms of United States, warranted iron proof, &c., for sale by the im-porter, LOUIS WINDMULLER, 163 Pearl street, near Wall,

HOUSES, ROOMS. &C., TO LET. A SPLENDID SUIT OF ROOMS, FOR A SMALL family, the best location in the city, consisting of an upper part, with all the modern improvements, only \$10 rent. Inquire on the premises, at 180 East Thirteenth street, or to A. J. K., 14 Dey street.

TO LET-FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE, NO and water. Also Upper Floor, 106 East Twenty-eighth street, 3 Rooms, with gas fixtures and water. Also Upper Floor, 106 East Twenty-eighth street, 5 Rooms. Both low rent. Also 3 Rooms at 146 Third avenue, \$7; at Downing street, \$4 to \$5.

J. R. WILCOX, 186 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-third st. To LET-PART OF A HOUSE, IN THE SEVENTH ward, on stage route, consisting of handsome back Parlor, with chandeller, second story back Room, with Bedroom attached; also one Room on third floor, to a small family without children, with privilege in washroom; rent to suit the times. Address S. M., Chatham square Post office. TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 192 SPRING street, consisting of six Rooms, water, wastepipe, gas, &c. Very nice and convenient Apartments, in good order. Apply as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. AT THE LAIGHT STREET CHUCH, ST. JOHN'S morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject for morning—"Reasons for Thanksgiving." Evening—"Deborah, the Female Warrior."

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, on Sunday, December I, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, "History of Slavery as a National Question." THE REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN THE Murray Hill Baptist church, Thirty-inth street, between Fitth and Sixth arenues, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The second lecture to young men will be delivered in the evening. Subject—"The Young Gambier."

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Billiard Tables, with Phelan's Combination Cushions, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby street, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.—A. BASSFORD, WITH OTIS FIELDS, preparing Tables for the next World's Fair, Loudon, with nearer true angles than any others, now exhibiting at 149 Fuiton street, through to No. 8 Ann, if purchased more of the same kind are making. Likewise Washington's Table used at his quarters after the Revolution, with twelve others for playing. Try them before buying.

\$120 WILL BUY A MARBLE TOP BILLIARD TAble, cost \$300, been in use about six months; the purchaser may pay \$50 cash, the balance in terms according to agreement. Apply at 28 Sixth avenue.

HELP WANTED-FEMALES.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED IMME-commended, and be able to sew neatly. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock. A LL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS WILL FIND the largest old established institute on the corner of Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good

AN EXCELLENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small family can be found with her present A work for a small family can be found with her pre employer's, 30 Pineapplel st., Brooklyn, and whose reason for leaving is that the family are breaking up ho

COOK WANTED,—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family of three. Wages \$6. Apply from 9 to 10 this morning at 18 East Thirtieth street, near Madison avenue.

COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN EVERY branch; no other need apply. Call, between the hours of 10 and 12, at 20 West 23d st. HASHEESH CANDY—LABELLING AND OTHER 11 light work—require a neat, active girl or two atthe pleasant rooms of the New York Medical Electrical Institute 551 Broadway, Wood's marble buildings, second floor. Apply after 10 o'clock.

TO ARTISTS.-WANTED, A LADY, IN A FIRST RATE 1 gallery, to retouch photographs in Indiank and water colors. None need apply but those who understand their business and can work at gallery. Address Artist, Herald

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL OR WOMAN, TO go out on the first days of the week, and do the washing and ironing of a family; wages \$5 per month. None but those competent, and with good references need apply at 69 West 43d st., near 6th av.; bell No 2. W ANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WHITE OR VV colored waiter. One who can bring the best city reference may apply at 371 5th av., from 9 to 11 o'clock, this (Sa turday) morning.

WANTED-A FIRSTRATE GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, for a small tamily. None need apply who YY and iron, for a small inmity. None need apply to cannot come well resommended. Call at \$4 West 31st between 9 and 12 o'clock. WANTED-A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE If liquor house, as salesman or travelling agent, by a per-son well acquainted with the business; well acquainted with the dealers in the Eastern and Western States. Address B, S., Heraid effice.

WANTED-A GIRL OF FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN vegrs of age of neat habits, amiable disposition, whose V years of age, of neat habits, amtable disposition, who rents reside in the city and can vouch for her moral cheter and capability, to take care of a child. Such a pers-calling at 89 East 36th st., can find a good situation. WANTED-A FIRST RATE WASHER AND IRONER;

VV she must be a good plain cook, willing and obliging, and come well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 260 West 19th st. WANTED-SEVERAL GIRLS TO SEW ON SHAWLS.
None but neat sewers need apply. WANTED-A VERY GOOD COOK, IN A GOOD HOME YV with every city convenience, and several cultrenes in the neighborhood, about an hour's ride from New York; she must be a stay-at-home person and have good city references wages \$8 per month. Apply on Tuesday, Dec. 3, between 11 and, 1 o'clock, at 11 East Thirtieth street, between Fifth and

WANTED—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, A GIRL, 15 OR 16 years of age, to help in the housework. Wages \$2 to \$3 per month. A German preferred. Apply at 10 West 13th st., near 5th av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. German or Irish, Must understand cooking, and be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 81 North Moore street, at the basement door. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—100 GIRLS, TO LINE FUR capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs. Work will be given either in the store or outside. First rate prices given, and paid when the work is returned. Apply to Mark J. King, 73

50 GOOD BASTERS AND TEN GOOD OPERATORS wanted to work on military coats. Good prices, and steady work all winter. Apply at 66 Lispenard st. 500 PANTALOON HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A. CLARK, 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

HELP WANTED-MALES. GENTS CAN MAKE \$5 PER DAY-MALE OR FE A GENTS CAN MAKE \$5 FER DAY—MALE OR FE male, sciling Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth \$10, price only 10 cents. Lloyd's \$100,000 steel plate Topographical Map of Virginia; five feet square. This is the only map used by General Scott; worth \$20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's \$5 Railroad Map of Missouri; worth \$3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's \$5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have ailready been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mall anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway and Louisville, ky. LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GER

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS

LLOYDS MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. 5

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:—

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher T. LLOYD, Publisher:—
SIR—Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the scretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of trginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern area, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's Amerian Railroad Map. Send your bill to Geo. E. Baker, Disburse Glerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may sue. Respectfully yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.]

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-Chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861. J. T. LLOYD, Esq:—

J. T. LLOYD, Esq:—
Sim—I am well pleased with your map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I enclose \$1\$ for three copies altoyd's great steel plate Military Map of the Southern States.

Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map of the Southern States.

Respectfully yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL SOMETHING EN

new and original—none others like them—the se Stationery and Receipt Package. We invite and defy competition. We do not seal our pack-

GENERAL VIS.

6 White Flag Envelopes, in colors.
6 White Flag Envelopes, in colors.
6 Buff Envelopes.
6 Sheets Commercial Note Paper.
6 Sheets Fine Ladies' Note Paper.
6 Sheets Ladies' Billet Paper.
1 Accommodation Penholder. I Accommodation Penholder,
2 Fine Steel Pens.
1 Fine Penell,
1 Sheet Blotting Paper,
1 Gift of Valuable Jewelry.
Retail price for the whole, twenty-five cents. Agen
yanted in every city, town and village. Call on or addresenciosing stamp, RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street

O'STERMAN WANTED.—MUST BE SOBER, HONEST and civil, willing to wait on table, &c., in an English restaurant down town; no night or Sunday work. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at 66 Maiden lane.

PORK, PORK, PORK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A number of men, who understand boning and trimming bacon, to whom the most liberal wages will be paid. Apply to M.S. Wickman & Co., 156 West and 74 Robinson sts., New York. WANTED-AT MRS. MOORE'S. 421 CANAL STREET, two more albumen printers and two smart boys, to clean glass; none but experienced hands need apply.

WANTED.—IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, a smart, active, able-bodied boy, to make himself generally useful. References required. Apply after 7 o'clock P. M. to MILLER & CARR, 47 Pearl st.

WAITERS WANTED—FOR A HOTEL IN JERSEY City; also one for a private family; colored preferred. Smart, active, recommended young men may apply at the Agency, 320 4th av., near 25th st. WANTED-DRY GOODS SALESMEN; ACQUAINTED with the city retail trade preferred; reference required. Apply to John E. Seward, 168 Grand street, Williamsburg.

WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS AN indoor salesman in a paper store; one who has some knowledge of papers preferred. Apply to F. R. Walker, 22 Spruce st. WANTED-A FEW EXPERIENCED LETTER CAR-riers. Apply Saturday, Nov. 30, at Boyd's Express, 45 William st. WANTED—A VALET TO GO TO CUBA, WAGES LIBE-porters, two colerks, two conductors, three brakemen, three porters, two boys to learn trades, four girls to travel, one entry clerk, six men for steamers. Apply at No. 7 Chatham

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS of age; must be an excellent penman, quick and correct at figures and reside with his parents; unexceptional city references required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, C. D. H., box 174 Herald office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the fruit or groces and fruit business. Address A. B., Herald office, with real name, reference to last employer and salary expected.

WANTED—CLOTHING CUTTERS, EXPERIENCED Apply to Archibald Young & Co., 73 Worth st., up stairs. \$\ \begin{align\*} \text{-AGENTS}, WITH THIS AMOUNT, CAN MAKE out, and for which there is a large demand. Apply to inventor, \$\begin{align\*} 1 \text{Park row}, in trunk store. \end{align\*}

\$100. WANTED, A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO OPEN an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. \$100 is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions \$100 per week may be made. Also, agents to go if Albany, N. Y.; Milwatkee, Wisconsin; Counecticut, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State. Call at LLOYD'S, 164 Broadway.

\$500. -WANTED AN ENTERPRISING MAN, TO GO all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States already. Also a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany and Italy.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES. RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A. situation in a private family, to do general housework. city reference. Can be seen for two days at 255 lst av., een 15th and 16th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, as first class cook; understands baking in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer if required; is willing to go to the country; would make herself general useful; good city reference. Apply at 348 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A YOUNG NEW ENGLAND WIDOW LADY OF RE-finement, wishes to meet with a single gentleman hav-ing a house, furnished or unfurnished, who would be willing to take the rent in Board, or would accept the situation of housekeeper in a wildower's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge. Address Mrs. Anna Hinman, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of an ingrant. Apply at 57 East 27th st.

WANTED-A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a first rate girl, the hest reference from her are WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as chambarmaid and scotton woman,

YV a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at 101½ West 27th st. WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW, WITH A.
quiet boy one year old, a situation as housekeeper, or
in a small family were she can make herself useful, in either
the city or country; wages no object. Address for one week.
Mrs. E. B., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED-A BABY TO WET NURSE, BY A HEALTHY woman, at her own residence; was confined three weeks ago. To be heard of at 343 lst av. Inquire for Mary Kavanagh. WANTED-A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A respectable, educated lady in a widewark and a

If respectable, educated lady, in a widower's family, where there are young children preferred. Salary no object, a good home being all that is required. Address M. S., Broadway Post office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES.

GERMAN DRUG CLERK WISHES A SITUATION. Reterence given. Apply in the drug store, corner of dougal and Houston sts.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL HAVE ABOUT \$2,000 TO invest in the spring, would like a situation where he A invest in the spring, would like a situation where her could be making a living and a prospect for future partnership in the concern. Address B. B., at Station A, Spring,

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUA-tion for, and recommend a young man as buffer, who has always lived with the most repreciable families; he thorough-ly understands his busiess, and can produce satisfactory testimonials. Any letter addressed to M. M., Herald office, will be respectfully attended to. A FRENCH APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST, HAVINGS his diploma, is desirous to obtain a situation A his diploma, is desirous to obtain a situation in one of the best American pharmacies. Address C. B., corner of Washington avenue and Milton street, Melrose, near New Yashington.

DAPER .- A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OLD, WANTS A situation in a paper warehouse or paper mill; under-inds cutting and making up all kinds of writing paper, , as he has had four years of experience. Best of city ferences. Address C. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house, by a person perfectly acquainted in all the Western States; would not object to travel. Address B., Herald office.

WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN, HAVING THE best of reference from his last employer, a situation as West of reference from his last employer, a situation as collector or out door clerk. He is well acquainted with the city, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., box 1,255 Post office, New York. WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWENTY-EIGHT years of age, a situation in a wiplesale dry goods or clothing house, to become thoroughly acquainted with the cty trade. Have been in mercantile trade in the coustry; have State acquaintances; would make myself of interest to my employer; can give undoubted reference as to character and integrity. Address Daniel S. Worthington, Herald office, for one week.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINETEEN, A situation in a book or grocery store, in or out of the oity; has been in the business three years; can give the best city reference. Address J. N. D., Herald office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY furnished front Room on third story to a gentleman of quiet habits, with Breakfast if desired. Apply at 60 West Twentieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, bath room adjoining, also single Room. A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH BED-

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET-WITH BOARD, OR. A Room and Bedroom, with conveniences for housekeep-ing: terms moderate; all modern improvements. Inquire as, No. 3 Ludlow place, West Houston street. BOARD.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY, LIVING QUITE alone, would accommodate a lady expecting to require nursing, kindness, care and home attention. Address Mrs. E. V. Angevine, care of Dr. Thiers, No. 62 Sixth avenue, New York.

BOARD,-GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SIN-Board, at No. 5 West Washington place. The location is very pleasant, being directly opposite the Washington Parade. Ground.

Boarding.—A Widow Lady, Living Entirely alone, would accommodate a single lady or single gentleman with a neatly furnished front or back Parlor, on the second floor, with or without partial Board. Terms reasonable. Apply at 403 Canal street, over the ribbon store. BOARD WANTED-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a neatly furnished Room, with or without partial Board. D a neatly furnished Room, with or without partial boards with conveniences, in the house of a young widow or a single lady, where there are no other boarders. Address, with all particulars, R. R. Wenthouse, Herald office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET-TWO SUITS OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, on Broadway, in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue Hotel, to let, with or without full or partial Board, or private table. Also, single Rooms, with uncommonly moderate terms. Apply at 910 Broadway:

WANTED-A LADY, TO BOARD WITH A LONE. Apply at 34 Vandam st. WANTED—ACCOMMODATIONS IN A QUIET PRIvate family, up town, for a small family consisting of a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; private table preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating locality, number of rooms and price if possible, O., box 2,250 Post office. WANTED—BOARD FOR A FINE, HEALTHY LUTTLE girl, fifteen months oid, in a nice American family, where she will receive the best of care. None but Americans, and those having very comfortable homes, need apply at 110 Leroy street, after 10 o'clock.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR SECOND AVENUE. Neatly Furnished Apartments, with excellent Board, in a first class house, with all the modern improvements. The locality is quiet and genteel. A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, will find the above a pleasant home.

To AND 77 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR, nues.—These two houses are just newly furnished throughout for Boarders. Parties desiring Board are requested to call. The houses are first class in every respect, finving all the modern improvements, and one of the most desirable locations in the city. 264 EAST TENTH STREET.—FOUR FURNISHED—four stude gentlemen and their wives, or four stude gentlemen, on the first floor, consisting of a Front. and Back Room and two Bedrooms, with Board, for \$15 per week. The Front Room and Bedroom for \$8 per week, and the Back Room and Bedroom tor \$7, gas, bath, &c. included. Also Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, on most reasonable terms.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale Located down town, in a good business location. This is a rare chance. Only reason for selling, the owner is going in the navy. Any one that wishes to purchase or selli a Liquor Store should apply to MITCHELL'S Business Agency, 77 Cetar street, near Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OYSTER AND-Dining Saloon, with Bar, neady fitted up, with furni-ture and everything complete; doing a good business. Prices \$150. Must be sold within three days. 272 Greenwich strees. Reasons given for selling. Rent low. DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHED, handsomely fitted up, well stocked, and doing a good business; situated on one of the leading avenues. A splendid opportunity for a practising physician. Terms easy. Apply to C. F. DURYEE, 192 Broadway, room 12.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, LOCATED in a thickly settled neighborhood, and doing a fair business. Apply to Mr. C. E. FROST, 41 Fulton street, corner of Front street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST MARKET IN BROUKLYN, a Butter and Cheese Stand, doing a large business. Inquire at 91 Nassau street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ORIGINAL FIRST store, No. 1 Cortlandt street; doing a good business. No agents wanted. POR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION DOWN TOWN FOR. an Ale or Lager Beer Saloon and Chop House; must be sold to-day. \$300 the lowest cash price. Address L. B.,

\$50 WILL PURCHASE OUTFIT AND INSTRUCtions in a new delightful business, travelling or permanent; learned by any lady or gentleman in a few hours,
Expense one cent per day. Pays \$4,000 to \$5,000 yearly.
New York Electrical Institute, 561 Broadway, second noor.

\$100-WORTH \$205.-FRUIT AND CONFECTION-ery Store 52 East Twelfth street, school next door, near Broadway; good stock and fixtures. Must be sold; the-owner now in other business. Apply this day, from 1 to 5-P. M.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

PARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AND EXchange for Property in Brooklyn and New York. Merchandise, mortgages and stocks taken in payment. A Farm wanted, within 60 miles of this city, 60 to 100 acres.

FERGUSON & SNEDECOR, 25 Nassau street, N. Y.

\$175 WILL BUY A TEA AND COFFEE STORE, ost \$500. Three years' lease of the whole house—six rooms, and store—\$490, all takense of the whole house—six rooms, the money, Must be sold, 234 Bleecker street, near Carmine.

NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861-TEIPLE SHIET.

# A T A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE friends of Richard Murphy, Esq., for the purpose of A TA LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE A friends of Richard Murphy, Esq., for the purpose of forming an association—Wm. H. Adams, Esq., presiding, E. G. Bradbury, F. W. Birdsall, Isaac A. Moran, Esqs., Vice Chairmen, Jas. G. Finn and Capt. Harris Wines, Secretaries—a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. The following were offered and unanimously adopted:— Whereas, The great and important interests of the clitzens of the Editheenth ward require a capable and honest representative in the Board of Aldermen of this city, who would set his face against corrupt jobs and contracts of the corruptionists, who hang around the City Hall for the purpose of fleecing the public treasury, so that the Common Council has become a byeword throughout the land; therefore, Resolved, That, uniting together, irrespective of party proclivities, ready to sacrifice them for the public good, as a duty incumbent on us as residents of this ward, to place the right man in the right place; therefore, we carnestly invite the copperation of our fellow citizens in our efforts to elect Richard Murphy as Alderman, and thereby evince a due regard for the interests of this ward, and elevation of the civic character of the city legislation. WM. H. ADAMS, Chairman. Ed. J. Bradburx, Vice Chairmen.

ED. J. BRADBURY, F. W. BIRDSALL, ISAAC A. MORAN, JAS. G. FINN, CAPT. HARRIS WINES, Secretaries.

A GRAND RALLY FOR THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY
OF THE CITY!
A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ALL PARTIES
OPPOSED TO MUNICIPAL MISRULE AND OFFICIAL
CORRUPTION,
Will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY
EVENING, Nov. 30, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomina-GEORGE OPDYKE,

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:— HONS. HENRY C. MURPHY, HIRAM KETCHUM,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, W. E. DODGE, WM. M. EVARTS, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, FRED'K A. CONKLING, JAMES A. BRIGGS, HENRY J. RAYMOND, WALDO HUTCHINS, JOHN McKEON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, WM. CURTIS NOYES, HENRY B. STANTON.

> RUSSELL SMITH, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements. E. C. COWDIN, Chairman Executive Committee

SOL. L. HULL, Chairman General Committee.

John H. White, Secretary. Jonn H. White, Secretary.

A T A MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S FIFTH Ward Democratic Association, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Friday evening, Nov. 29, the following ticket was unanimously endorsed:—

FOR COUNCILEEN OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. FIRST WARD—JOHN HOGGE.

FOURTH WARD—JOHN HOGGE.

FOURTH WARD—HOSE. FIEZGRAID.

FIGHTH WARD—HOSE. FIEZGRAID.

FOURTH WARD—HOSE. HAGGEN.

Eighth WARD—HOSE. CHOOL OFFICERS.

Commissioner—Thomas F. Weaver.

INSPECTO—Henry Hopkinson.

TRUSTEES—Charles A. Gray and Cornelius Quinn.

N. B.—The above association will meet on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward Hotel. By order of JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

BARNET COLE, Secretary.

BARNET COLE, Secretary.

A TA MEETING OF THE UNION NATIONAL CONvention of the Seventh ward, held at the Mozart Garden In Columbia street, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., Peter Mitchell was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for the Eighth Aldermanic district.

W. C. BALL, Secretary.

A CARD.—NOVEMBER 29, 1861.—IN THE HERALD and Tribune of this date my name appears as one of the

and Tribune of this date my name appears as one of the minating Committee of the Taxpaypers' and Gitzens ton, thereby favoring the election of Mr. Opdyke. Fer do Wood will receive my support for Mayor. My name is connection complained of was nauthorized.

JAMES H. NOE, 275 Greenwich street.

A TA MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD DEMOCRATIC Cartmen's Club, held at 25 West street, on Thursday evening, November 28, the following candidates were unant snously endorsed for our support at the coming election;—For Myor, Fernando Wood. For Councilman, John Hogan Taos. Foley, Sec. CENTRAL UNION CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS O Club are requested to meet at the old headquarte Prince street, on Saturday evening, November 30, at 6 o'c By order. WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Preside C. B. Harding, Secretary.

CHARLES B. CORNELL, ESQ., CHAIRMAN MOZART Nominating Committee:—Dear SIT—I acres the nomination of Councilman for the Sixth Senatorial district HENRY K. BLAUVELT. trict. New York, Nov. 29, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINA tion.—For Aldermanof the Sixth Aldermanic district—comprising parts of the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth wards—JAMES RELE Fourteenth ward, Chairman of the No ninating Convention, CLEMENT FOSDYCK, of the Seventeenth ward, Secretary.

ELASTIC RINGS, FOR FASTENING BALLOTS TOGE-ther, can be bad of C. A. BUNNER (sole manufacturer under the Goodwar patents), at II John street, near Broad-way, and of C. W. BROWER, corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE NOMINATION. FOR MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE.

HUGO WESSENDONCK, Chairman. GEORGE MANCHOT, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT REGULATORS .- AT A LARGE AND I enthusiastic gathering of the organization of the Independent Regulators, held at the headquarters, Brooks' Sixth Avenue Hotel, corner of Forty-first street, on Wednesday evening 27th inst., Chas. H. Wheeler occupied the chair, and Barney Becker, Esq., officiated as secretary. Upon the reading of the minnies, and other preliminaries, Mr. Brooks, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, and, after some able remarks by the chairman, were adopted amidst great applause:—

Barney Becker, Esq., oldicated as secretary. Opon the Feasing of the minutes, and other preliminaries, Mr. Brooks, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, and after some able remarks by the chairman, were adopted smidst great applause:—

1. Resolved, That we cheerfully tender to our excellent Mayor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, out thanks for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the responsible dufies of the office for the terms in which he has served the people as their chief magistrate, and we are rejoiced that he has again allowed his name to be submitted to the people for re-election to the postition he has so admiral to the people for re-election to the postition he has so admiral of the people for re-election to the postition he has so admiral of the people for re-election to the postition he has a so admiral of the people for re-election to the postition has never withheld his voice, his pen or his means when returned to promote their public interests of private the have always reposed in him their follest confidence, as well as their undevlating attachment, and are determined at the approaching election to show their unfaltering condition that in him the workingmen shall, so far as is a his chieful power, be protected against all injustice, trans a shall oppression at the hands of city officials who now draw so heavily upon the public treasury.

3. Resolved, That it is of the highest moment to our whole roughtion, in view of the terrible, bloody conflict now reging throughout our unhappy country; therefore,

4. Resolved, That as Mayord Wood was among the first to sound his clarion voice against the secession herew and rebellion, and has on all occasions announced it as als settled conviction that it should be put down at all hazards and woate of all the constitutional rights of the South, his continuance in the office he now fills with so much honor, intelligence and dignity would justly be halled as a substantial expression of a sound hational suffice to be some honor intelligence

nthusias it alphates of the arain every evening until the close he election.

CHAS. H. WHEELER, Chairman
B. Becker, Secretary.

MPORTANT POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS.—AT A meeting of the People's Syracuse Union Convention, held at their headquarters on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, after the proving hyperson of the meeting had been disposed of the MPORTANT POLITICAL PROGREDIAS.—AI A meeting of the People's Syracuse Union Convention, held at their headquarters on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, after the routine business of the meeting had been disposed of, the Hon. Conrad Swackhamer stated that one week had clapsed since the Convention had nominated him as a candidate for Mayor, at which time neither Mr. Opdyke nor Mr. Gunther had accepted the nominations tendered to them by the acceptable of the most of the progressively. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Swackhamer) had hoped, as did his friends, that a united effort would result in these parties harmonizing in such a manner ad becure the selection of a Union candidate, upon whom could insure the selection of a Union candidate, upon whom could insure the success of the candidate. This hope the people was a strict of the circumstance of the conconcentrated the vote of all our circumstances and ministration of the city government, about home of disappointment, and under actifice of his own position and the kindness of his friends to all the desired result of union by the people, to make actifice of his own position and the kindness of his friends to all the desired result of union of the hand appeal was to be had on Tuesday next. He therefore begged to tender his declination of the hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness and with economical manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have hankful for the kindness manifested toward himself, to have make the candidates already before the people.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Mayor, was then made unanimous, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the members.

For C. Godfrey Gunther, 18.

For George Opdyk

INDEPENDENT UNION CLUB OF THE SEVENTEENTH Ward.—At the last meeting, on the 27th instant, the nomination of Hon. Fernando Wood, for Mayor, was endorsed by the Independent Union Club, by a large majority.

PETER SCHLARB, Chairman.

C. RIDENBACH, Secretary. MOZART HALL SCHOOL TICKET—FIFTH WARD, Commissioner, THOMAS FRANCIS WEAVER.

HENRY HOPKINSON.
ROBERT ROGERS, Chairman.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION No. 1.—The members of the above association are ear-No. I.—The members of the above association are eat nestly requested to be on hand at 56 Orchard street, Covenar Hall, this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of confirmin their endorsements of candidates. By order R. H. SMITH, Secretary. J. B. EWING, President.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Headquarters Central Committee National Union Club,
corner of Broadway and Eighth sireet. Rooms open day and
evening.
JO. C. HAM, Chairman,
Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention.
STEPHEN ROBERTS, Treasurer.
JOSEPH FORSES, O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretaries. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB OF THE above Club, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, 1861, at 220 Third street, the following candidates were unanimously nominated:

220 First street, the following candidates were unanimously nominated:—

HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

For Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District,
HON. BERNARD KELLY.

For Councilmen of the Firsh Sensorial District,
MICHAEL CASSIDY, FREDRICK REPPER,
JOHN MCONNELL, PETER WEYNIGH,
EDWARD COSTELLO, ANDREW MULLIGAN.

For Commissioner of Public Schools,
RICHARD L. LARREMORE.

For Inspector of Common Schools,
For Trustees of Common Schools,
DR. ROBERT A. BARRY, CHARLES PERLEY, JR.

JOSEPH BELLESHEIM, Secretary.

JOSEPH BELLESHEIM, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB OF THE TWELFTH WARD.

For School Commissioner—Charles Boice, For School Trustees—John B. Hobbey and Wm. Martin. For School Inspectors—Andrew Armstrong, long term; and Benjamin Moore, short term.

NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF ALDERMAN BARRY are specially requested to meet, this evening, Nov. 30, 1861, at half-past 7 o'clock, at No. 8 Roosevelt street; also, the Ward Committee. OUR UNION IS PERFECT—OUR SUCCESS CERTAIN.
CITIZENS' UNION MEETING.
A grand Mass Meeting of citizens, irrespective of party,
TO ENDORSE
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, will be held at

will be held at

IRVING HALL,

(Irving place,) opposite the

AGADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 30,

at halt-past seven o'clock.

Citizens in favor of an honest man for Mayor, and desirous of concentrating their votes on the

ONLY CANDIDATE WHO CAN DEFEAT

ONLY CANDIDATE WHO CAN DEFEAT

ONLY CANDIDATE WHO CAN DEFEAT

THE FERNANDO WOOD,

and thereby redeem the city from corruption and mis-governmen, are invited to attend.

COME AND HEAR THE FACTS.

The following gentlemen will positively address the meeting:

The following gentlemen will positively address the meet ing:—
Hon. James R. Whiting,
Hon. James R. Brady,
Hon. Cornad Swickhamer,
Gen. Hiram Walbridge,
Hon. J. W. Chanier,
Hon. J. W. Chanier,
Hon. J. W. Chanier,
Hon. J. W. Chanier,
Hon. S. P. Russel,
Hon. S. P. Russel,
Hon. S. C. Gouriney,
By order of
JAS. M. AUSTIN, Ch'n People's Union Committee,
JOHN C. HAM, Ch'n National Union Convention,
GEO. (F. WOODWARD, Ch'n Republican Gitzens Com.,
STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, Ch'n Mozar's Citizens Com.,
JAMES LEE, Ch'n Committee of Taxpayers',
GEO. KUSTER, Ch'n Democratic German Central Club,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Ch'n Dem. Gen'l Com., Tam. Hall,
G. N. HERRMAN, Ch'n Independent Dem. Gen'l Com.,
JULIUS KORN, Ch'n of the Kuster Club,
ANDREW LEWIS, Ch'n Syrause Union Committee.

POLITICAL.-THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT .- THE UN dersigned respectfully informs the citizens of the Eighth and Ninth wards that he is the People's Candidate for the office of Police Justice of the above district.

MARTIN WATERS.

"DEOPLE'S UNION (SYRACUSE) NOMINATIONS." PEOPLE'S UNION (STRACE)
FOR MAYOR,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Dr. JAMES M. AUSTIN, President.
WM. E. FROST, SecretaTHOS. J. HALL, Fres.
JAS. L. MILLER, Presidents
JOHN HOOPER, Treasurer.

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPAREN-cles of every description on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, Artists and Manufacturers, 97 Duane street. DEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. TUCKER, Chairman. ROBERT BEATTY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FOR MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE.

D. R. JAQUES, Chairman. H. H. HUELAT, Secretaries. REGULAR MOZART HALL NOMINATIONS FOR

Ly Councilmen.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

John Hogan—First ward.

Thomas Fitzgerald—Fourth ward.

Alexander H. McGarren—Fifth ward.

Charles E. Hagan—Sixth ward.

Harris Bogert—Bighth ward.

Cornelius Desmond—Fourteenth ward.

DANIEL BROPHY, I. Sometonion.

DANIEL BROPHY, I. Sometonion.

DANIEL BROPHY, Secretaries.

PEPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINA,
tions for the Seventh Senatorial district (12th, 19th, 20th
For Councilmen.
JONATHAN T. TROITER,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
JOHN COOPER, JR.,
CHARLIES C. PINCKNEY,
MIGHAEL SNYDER,

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

A mass meeting of the democracy of the Eighteen
ward will be held on the corner of Twentieth street and Fit
avenue, on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1881, to ratify the nominatio

of GILBERT M. PLATT,
for Alderman of the Founteenth Aldermanic district,
and of
JAMES FARELY and JOSEPH SMYTH,
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial district.
The following speakers have been invited and will address
he meeting.

The rottowing speakers have over intered and win adurthe meeting. Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Wm. McMurrav, Joseph B. Trilly, Esq., James L. Curtis, Esq. Hon. Robert C. Hutchings,

Hon. Robert C. Hutchings,
Rally around the standard of democracy.
GEO. McGRATH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Dr. Thos. B. Manson, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOGRATIC,
People's Union (Syracuse),
Independent Democratic,
Rent and Taxpayers',
German Union League,
Taxpayers' Association, And other nominations.

Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty second wards,

For Councilman

For Councilman, ALEXANDER BRANDON. SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE ME chanics' Independent Union Club will be held at James Hughes' House on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at half-yeas seven o'clock. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order, JAMES HUGHES, President.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD INDEPENDENT DEmocratic Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting on
Friday evening, Nov. 29, at the house of Mr. Jas. Sheridan,
Seventh avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sevent,
Streets, when the Chairman proposed that the Club would
support the Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor, which was
carried by acclamation, and then three hearly cheers for
Mayor Wood. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, Nov. 30. By order,
THOMAS McCORMICK, President.
TERRENCE LOBER, Secretary.

THE CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH wards are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Empire Club, this (Saturday) evening, Nov. 30, at 7% o'clock, at 44 Carm'ne street, for the purpose of endorsing candidates.

THE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRA-tic Association of the Ninth ward are requested to attend a meeting, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at the corner of Green wich and Barrow street. By order of JOHN DEVLIN, Chairman.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOLS.
PEOPLE'S AND REPUBLICANS'
CANDIDATE TAXPAYERS' NOMINATION. FOR MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

WM. B. WEDGEWOOD,

WM. D. WADDINGTON,

Secretaries. UNION AND VICTORY.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Union Democratic
Club of the Seventeenth ward, held at Smith's Hall, corner
of Eleventh straet and First avenue, on Thursday evening,
November 28, the President in the chair, the following resultation was unanimously avoid certifience.

For Mayor,
The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.
For Alterman,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
For Councilmen.
JOHN McCON JOHN RYAN,
ANDREW MULLIGAN,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
M. B.-All the members of this club are requested to me at the above named place this (Saturday) evening, at 7, o'clock. By order of P. Meara, Secretary.

ST WARD TAMMANY HALL ASSOCIATION.—THE members of the above association are hereby requested o assemble this evening, at six o'clock, at No. 130 Greenwich treet, to attend the mass meeting held at Irving Hall, in avor of C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor. By order of the lommittee of Arrangements.

Committee of Arrangements.

I ST WARD STAR CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF THE above club are hereby requested to meet this evening, at 6 o'clock, at 105 Cedar street, for the purpose of proceeding to Irving Hall and partake at the grand mass meeting in favor of C. Godfrey Gimther for Mayor.

JEREMIAH HENEFICK, Chairman.

MIGHAEL MERIAN, SECRETARION

ST WARD, FIFTH DISTRICT, GUNTHER CLUB.—A
I meeting of the above club was held at 101 Broad street
last evening. Mr. John O'Niel offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we heartily endorse C. Godfrey Gunther
for Mayor, and the whole Tammany ticket throughout.

After three cheers and a tiger the meeting adjourned, to
meet at six o'clock this evening, to join the procession to
Irving Hall.

JOHN O'NIEL, Second President.
JOHN O'NIEL, Second President.
JOHN O'NIEL, Second President.
JOHN CARRERY, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

TST WARD WOOD ASSOCIATION.—AT A MEETING of the above association, held at the house of William Troy, No. 199 Cedar street, on Friday evening, Nov. 29, the following gentlemen were unanimously adopted as their candidates:—

FOR MAYOT.

FOR Councilmen, John Hogan, Thos. Fitzgerald, Alex. H. McGarren, Charles E. Hagan, Harris Bogert, Cornellus Desmond.

DENNIS SULLIVAN. COUNTY OF THE MEETING THE ACCOUNTY OF THE MEETING THE ACCOUNTY OF THE MEETING TH

ATH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—REGULAR MOZART nade unanimous.

HUGH DOWNEY, Sixth ward, Chairman.

THOMAS LYNETT, Tenth ward, Secretary.

4TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
JAMES McMAHON.

"ALL RIGHT, ELECTED OR NOT."

He now holds the position of Measurer in the Custom House, under the republican party, which is worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per anum, and seeks to divert a sufficient number of votes from the democratic party to result in the election of the republican candidate in this district. Let it not be said he is ungrateful to his employers.

ATH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—AT A MEETING OF the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, 1861, at 52 Eases streat, the following gentlemen were unanimously endorsed:—For Mayor, Hon. Fernando Wood; Fourth Aldermanic district—For Alderman, Andrew Sheehan; Fifth Senatorial district—For Councilmen, Edward C. Meloy, Simon Hazlenton, Frederick Repper, Joha M. Connell, Andrew Milligan and Edward Costellor, Tenth ward—For School Commissioner; Daniel Slote; for School Inspector, Martin Herrick; for Trustees, William McCaffle and Gideon Ostrander. J. M. EIDLEY, President.

G. B. Livingstox, Serretury.

TH WARD—AT A MEETING HELD AT 217 WILLIAM

stree, on Friday evening, Nov. 29, of the Young America Club of the Fourth Ward, the nomination of C. Godirey
cunther was unanimously ratified, and that we pledge ourselves to use all the efforts in our power to elect him, knowing him to be an honder man and capable of filling the position. On motion, and carried, that we meet on Monday
evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH CERAGIOLI, President.
J. LITELL, Vice President.
A. MEDIO, Secretary.
Committee—N. Vanni, Charles Medio, Samuel Justi.

Committee—N. Vauni, Charles Medio, Samuel Justi.

TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—AT A MEETING OF the Independent De nocratic Union Club of the Fourteenth ward, held at their rooms, 282 Mott street, on Thursday evening, November 23, the rollowing Charlest Ticket was nominated and unanimously endorsed:—For Alderman, Sixth district.—James Durning. For Councilmen.—Cornellus Desmond, Joseph Hughes, Charles E. Hagan, Harris Bogart, John Hosan and Thomas Fitzgerald. For School Commissioner—Francis A. Riley. For School Trustees.—Wm. Kane and Patrick Quinn. For School Inspector.—William Reynolds. After the transaction of general business the meeting then adjourned till Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Committee on Maycratiy will report, and the ticket be completed. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order.—THUMAS BARRY, President.

HORATIO F. AVERIL, Vice President.

JOHN WALSH, Secretaries. 6TH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—NINTH, FIF-teenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards. For Councilman, COL. JOHN B. RYER.

GTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

O Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR Councilmen.
ALEXANDER L. SHAW,
JAMES ON SILL,
JOHN B RYER,
ARTHUR AHMURY,
JAMES FARELY,
JOSEI'H SMYTH.
WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

6TH DISTRICT.

JOHN H. COLLINS
is the Democratic candidate for Alderman.

GTH DISTRICT.—FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN H. COLLINS.
School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward,
For Commissioner—FRANCIS REILLLY.
FORTUSECS—P. QUIN. JAMES H. KENNEY.
FOR INSPECTO—JOSEPH SHANNON.

6 TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR NATIONAL UNION, GERMAN LEAGUE AND PEOPLES UNION NOMINATION. For Alderman.

For Alderman.

For Alderman.

JOHN VAN TINE.

L. DE G. BROOKES, Chairman.

G. B. BEETS, Secretary.

JOHN C. BOEKEEL, Chairman.

F. R. HARTMAN, Secretary.

GEORGES, MILLER, Chairman.

THOMAS H. HUNT, Secretary.

7 TH WARD.—THE DEMOCRACY OF THE "OLD Seventh" united:—Tammany and Mozart nominations for school officers:—

united:—Tammany and Mozar School Commissioner, BERNARD SMYTH. School Insector, SAMUEL J. LONGWORTH. School Trustees

School Trust-os,
JAMES MOORE,
JAMES COLLINS.
MOZATI.
WILLIAM G. OLVANY,
Charman.
RICHARD O'GRADY, See'y.
FRANCIS KEARNS, See'y. 7 TH WARD.—HAVING OBSERVED AN ADVERTISE. TH WARD.—HAVING OBSERVED AN ADVERTISES ment in the columns of the Herald, of the proceedings of a ciub, of which John Galvin is President, I take this method of informing my friends that I am in no wise connect d with such club, as it is my intention to contribute, to the bast of my ability, to the success of all the Mozart Hall candidates and particularly of Pet Tameany Hall nominations for Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic district, and I advise all my friends in the district to do the same.

JOHN GALVIN.

7 TH WARD.—AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Young Men's Independent Demogratic Club of the Seventh ward, held at the Douglas House, 632 Water street, for the purpose of a thorough organization of the ward, at the ensuing election, Fernando Wood was unanimously andursed as one contribate for Mayor.

JOHN WALSH, President. TIMOTHY QUIN, Vice President. WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Secretary. 8 TH WARD REGULAR NOMINATIONS OF THE GERMAN INDEPENDENT UNION CLUB.

FOR MAYOR,

C. GODFERY GUNTHER.

FOR COUNCILIANN.

MORGAN JONES,
JOHN HEALY,
JOSEPH HUGHES,
CHARLES E, HAGAN.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
WILLIAM DODGE.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, WALTER W. ADAMS.
FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR,
JOHN DIXON. MATTHIAS CLARK and THOMAS D. MARTIN.
— WILLETT, President. F. HINDELANG, Secretary.

OTH WARD—RALLY, RALLY, RALLY.

Union, Victory, and the defeat of Fernando Wood.
The citizens of the Bighth ward, irrespective of party, favorable to the election of C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
For Mayor,
Are invited to meet at C. Cay's, corner of Variek and Charlton streets, for the purpose of joining in a torchlight procession to attend the grand mass meeting at Irving Hall, Irving place, opposite the Academic of Music, on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, 1861, at six o'clock P. M.
A band of music will be in attendance.

OTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—TAMMANY UNION Democratic nominations, and Mozart regular Democratic Republican nominations.—
For Alderman,
PETER McKNIGHT.

TAMMANY CONVENTION.
MCZART CONVENTION.
MCZART CONVENTION.
Edward B. Fox, { Secretaries. Henry L. Wright, } taries.

OTH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner,
ALBERT G. BOGGETT,
For Inspector,
ANDREW MATHEWSON.
FOR TRUSTERS,
JOHN MENTCOL.
HENRY J. WEST.

10<sup>TH</sup> ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
Mozart Hall.
MICHAEL KANE, Ch'n.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sec'y.
JOHN J. DYBOND, Sec'y.

13<sup>TH</sup> WARD.—TAMMANY AND PEOPLE'S NOMINA-for School Commissioner, JOHN H. TRAPP, Lawyer, 107 Attorney street. TO THI WARD OPDVKE VOLUNTEERS. ATTENTION.—
76 West Twenty-fourth street, this (Saturiasy) evening, No vember 30, at 7 o clock, to march to the ratification meeting at Gooper Institute. Mechanics and workingmen, opposed to secessionism and corruption, come and join vis.

E. R. HARPER, President.

James O'REILLY, & Secretaries.

JAMES O'RRILLY, Secretaries.
A. V. McCord, CTH WARD—AT THE RATIFICATION MEETING held on Thursday evening, November 28, at Peter Kirchhof's Hall, 124 Seventh avenue, by the German Demoratic Chib of the Sixteenth ward, the nomination of Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor was unanimously endorsed, and the following resolutions passed:—Resolved, That we will use our best exertions for the election of Fernando Wood. Resolved, That we hope every good citizen will not only support our nominee by his voice, but that he will do all in his power to bring about his election. Resolved, That although he has been shandered and bated by fanatics, he shall still be our next Mayor. PETER KIRCHHOF, President. CHARLES HOERLE, Secretary.

16<sup>TH</sup> WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
Union of Mozart and Tammany.
For School Commissioner.
WILLIAM JAY HASKETT.
For Inspector.
JACOB S. MOORE.
For Trustees for full term,
SAMUEL OSGOOD and
JOHN, JACKSON.
O. P. SMITH, #. W. R.

TH WARD INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC UNION Club.—A meeting of the above Glub will be held at Michael McMahon's, 194 East Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend, as we shall go into election to endorse candidates for the different offices.

BERNARD P. WOOD, President.

STEPHEN FLYNN, Secretary.

PATRICK ROONEY, Treasurer.

17TH WARD.—THE REGULAR MOZART WARD COmmittee will meet at Foran's, corner of Eighth street and Avenue A, this (Saturday) evening, November 30, 1861, at 3 o'clock. By order of the Chairman JOSEPH T. SWEET, Secretary. TH WARD MOZART WARD COMMITTEE WILL meet this (Saturday) evening, Kovember 30, at 7½ o'clock, at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, to hear the report of the Executive Committee appointed at the last meeting. John Marrington, Thos. Kane, Owen Murphy, John Kent, John N. Reynolds, Miles T. Connolly, Philip Kearus, Charles H. Whalen, Wm. Burke. PHILIP J. COZANS, Chairman.

18<sup>TH WARD.</sup>
Union,
Taxpayers' and
Republican nomination FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, residents in the Fourteenth Aldermanic district, believing it to be our imperative duty to exert
all the influence in our power to insure the return of such
men to the Common Council as are known to us for their re
men to the Common Council as are known to us for their re

Elliett C. Cowdin,
Elliett C. Cowdin,
Timothy G. Churchill,
Cornelius R. Agnew,
S. J. Macy,
Geo, F. Woodward, M.D.,
Samuel R. Mabbatt,
Wm, W. Northrop,
Job L. Black,
B. G. Aimend,
Leonard Gates,
John Blackets,
Robert Parkhill,
Peter McFadden,
M. Davidson, Edward F. Gowles, John S. Cocks, Francis M. Babcock, David S. Dodge, M.D., Samuel H. St. John, James M. Cross, Philip Frankenkeimer, Paul Alimend, Jacob L. Seixas, James H. Adams, S. Davidson, T. H. Fletcher, Amos L. Ghamberlain, Jos. Delevante, and 3 and 300 others.

OTH WARD FARLEY DEMOGRATIC ASSOCIA-tion.—An adjourned meeting will be held this Satur-day evening, at 71% o'clock, at the Nineteenth Ward-Hall, Fifty-shird street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. By order. ROBERT GAMBLE, President. By order.
STEPHEN McCoy, Secretary.

Of the citizens of the ward, bressetive of the citizens of the ward, bressetive of the citizens of the ward.

There are not a state of the control of a very colock, to ratify the nomination of THOMAS MOSPEDON

For Alderman of the Sixteenth district, Nineteenth ward. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. 20TH WARD WORKINGMEN'S UNION DEMOCRATIC Club have met at their headquarters (Joseph Walsh's, 479 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-ninh and Fortieth streets,) and transacted some business of importance, and endewsed Fernando Wood as Mayor, and adjourned to Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, where they are to make a selection from among those nominees who are the most worthy persons to fill those offices, and support them. By order.

James O'Brien, Secretary.

20 TH WARD.—EVERY CITIZEN WHO IS IN FAVOR AD of the re-election of the Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor is invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Frank cloth's place, No. 201 West Thirty-seventh street, this even ng. Nov. 33, at 73, o'clock. FRANK HORN, Chairman. Channes Mullian, Secretary.

CHARLES MULLEN, Secretary.

2 D WARD DEMOCRATIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA2 tion—At a meeting of the above association, held at
the house of James Grant, Esq., corner of Fifty-fourth street
and Eighth avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 2½, on
motion, Hugh Masterson, Esq., was elected chairman, and
Thos. O. Callaghan, Esq., was elected chairman, and
Fage, treasurer; after which, on motion, it was proposed
that a school ticket should be made, which was unanimously
carried. The following gentlemen were then duly nominated
to represent the true interests of every clitzen, taxpayer and
conservative friend of the common schools of the ward:—
For School Commissioner,
DANTEL SHANNON.
POT SCHOOL TRUSTER,
PATRICK ANTHONY and JOHN S. MASTERSON.
HUGH MASTERSON, Chairman,
THOS. O. CALLAGHAN, Vice Chairman.
MARTIN FALER, Secretaries.
JAS. CUSHING,
Secretaries.

MARTIN FALLEN, Secretaries. 22D WARD ON DECK.—A MEETING OF THE YOUNG 2 men's Bloomingiale Union Association of the Twen econd ward will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 30 ½ o'clock, at Schellenschlaeger's, corner of Seventuch str nd Broadway. JOHN WALLAGE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND. DOG LOST-SINCE TUESDAY, NOV. 25, A NEW-foundland Dog, black, with white breast, called Bear. The finder will receive \$5 reward on delivering it at 38 Beaver street.

L OST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FROM THE PRE-mitses 51 West Broadway, a Buil Dog, white and brown, with collar and chain. S3 reward will be given to the person who will return him to the owner. C. DOSCHER. OST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN A FIFTII AVE.

Inne stage, between Ninth and Leonard streets, in Broadway, about 4 o'clock, a moroeco Portemonnaie, containing
some gold and notes and some postage stamps. A liberal
reward will be paid for the return of the Portemonnaie and
contents at 15 University place.

LOST—A SMALL SILVER BADGE, USED BY AN INspector of the Revenue for the port of New York. Said badge was enclosed in a small dagerrectype case. Whoever will return the same to the Surveyor's Oline, 27 Pine street, adjoining the Custom House, will be suitably rewarded. L OST-ABOUT EIGHT DAYS AGO, A LARGE BLACK and white Newfoundland Dog, having a chain collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for him at 611½ Second

OST-IN EAST NEW YORK, ON WEDNESDAY, November 27, a light brown Cow, with one short horn. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering her at D. Guander's bakery, East New York, L. 1.

AT A MEETING OF THE SUGAR BROKERS AND RE finers, called in consequence of the death of their lat A T A MEETING OF THE SUGAR BROKERS AND REsiners, called in consequence of the death of their late
associate. Geo. W. Havemeyer, it was unanimously
Resolved, That in this bereayement we are called to mourn
for one who, during the brief intercourse we have enjoyed
with him, has endeared himself to us by his frank, courteous
manners, his unsullied integrity and his prompt, careful attention to business; and who gave a brilliant promise of a
life of active usefulness in the sphere to which Providence
had called him.
Resolved, That as a token of our sympathy with the family
of the deceased in their deep affliction, as well as a mark of
our respect for his cherished memory, we will close our
places of business this (Saturday) morning, and attend the
funeral at the residence of his father, 193 West Fourteenth st.
L. D. FULLER, Sec. W. D. BOWERMAN, Chairman.

A CARD.—FIVE POINTS MISSION, 61 PARK STREET.

A The thanks of the ladies having charge of the Five Points Mission are hereby most respectfully and gratefully tendered to all who in any manner, whether by moner, goods or service, contributed to the entertainment given on Thanksgiving day to the children of the Mission, and to the destitute of the Five Points generally, on which occasion some eleven hundred persons were "furnished with an excellent and abundant repast. More explicit acknowledgement will be found in the annual report of the institution.

C. R. DENEL, First Directors.

DIAMOND LODGE, 149, I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS
of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge room,
corner Grand and Centre streets, on Sunday, December I,
1861, at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral or our late worthy
Brother, Wm. A. Burras. Members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH ASH, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF TECUMSEH LODGE, Mo. 487, are hereby summoned to attend a special com-munication of the Lodge, to-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, to confer the First and Second Degrees. Brethren of Sister belongs are seventifully invited to be present. By order diges are respectfully invited to be present. By order. H. P. Sampers, Sec. W. B. NEWMAN, W. M. Acting.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—YOU ARE RE spectfully invited to attend Divine service on Sunday December 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth street. An address will be delivered to the Veterans by their Chaplain, the Rev. Joseph H. Huit. The Veterans will meet corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Let every one attend if the weather permits, to show their respect to their pastor.

H. RAY-IOND, Brigadier General.

ABIM. DALLY, Golonel.

SOAP FOR THE FEET IN LANGUIS.

Soap For The Feet In Ladies, genus and liotel keepers, Seamboat men, and other "creeters," Washerwomen, painters, porters, Servant girls, and ladies' daughters, Men and women, all creation, 'Specially the Yankee nation, We invite you to our soaping, And from others you'll be sloping; For the "O. K." is the cheapest, And the dirt will fly the fleetest. Come then, people of the nation, Buy this soap soo well adapted for the household laundry as Pyle's O. K. All the grocers sell it, and JAMES PYLE manufacturesit, at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, New York.

ASTROLOGY. A STONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has a gift of foresight; tells how soon and often you will marry, and all you wish to know, even your very thoughts, or no pay; lucky charms free; her equal is not to be found; her magic image is now in full operation. 134 Ludiow street, below flouston. Price 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST.—MADAME WILSON tells the object of your visit, gives magic charms and good luck for life, free of charge; tells all events of life, past, present and future; consultations on business, sickness, marriage, courtship, travelling, &c. She is the most won-derful astrologist of the age. Give her a call; you will not regret it. 189 Allen street, six doors from Stanton; name on the door. Charge for ladles and gentlemen 50 cents. Beware of imposition.

MADAME RAY, 200 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWEN-troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, tucky numbers, losses. Ladles, 25 cents; gen-tleme, 50 cents. N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRA-ted Mme. PREW STER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satistaction? She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visiter. If you wish truth give her a call, at 138 Eas. Thirteenth street, between First and Second avenues.

PIRITUALISM.—MRS. D. G. TAYLOR, 144 WEST SIX-teenth street (new number 227), between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is most happy to inform the public and espe-cially physicians, that the services of a reliable medical clair-voyant and test medium can be obtained at the above num-ber, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame EYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 90 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

WHO WOULD NOT GO WHERE FORTUNE IS:—GO ye, see Miss WELLINGTON, the great English Prophetess, the best of all, and cannot be excelled. Can be consulted, personally or by letter, on all affairs of life, concerning law suits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and who can reclaim druken and unfakfull husbands. Miss W. is the only person in this city who has the genume Roman and Arabian talisman 40r love, good luck and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Delay not to consult this naturally affred and beautiful young lady. Lucky numbers given. Highly respectable city reference. Can be seen at her residence, 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eleluta street.

AMUSEMENTS. WALLACK'S. ALLACK'S.
Entrances—Broadway and in Thirteenth street.
Notice.—Doors open at 7; to commence at half-past seven.
Flormances to conclude before eleven o'clock.

FLAT SENATION.

NOTICE—DOUGLING BEFORE ELEVEN U COMMITTEE PROFESSIONAL GREAT SENSATION.

GREAT SENSATION.

GREAT SENSATION.

CONTINUED BURSTS

FINE SENSATION.

CONTINUED BURSTS

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND LAUGHTER.

VAST SUCCESS.

VAST SUCCESS.

THE LEAST SUCCESS VAST SUCCESS.
THE SPLENDID TABLEAUX
peing repeated by general demand, and a unanimous cal
at the fall of the curtain. NEW COMEDY NEW COMEDY NEW COMEDY

MAGIC MARRIAGE
MAGIC MARRIAGE
MAGIC MARRIAGE
MAGIC MARRIAGE
MAGIC MARRIAGE
AND EVERY AND EVERY

EVENING THIS WEEK, with its magnificent new scenery, new music, new costumes and appointments.

The action takes place in Genoa and vicinity, 1640. New scenery, painted expressly by Mr. 1sherwood.

HALL OF RECEPTION IN THE TOWN MANSION OF THE MARCHIONESS DE VOLTERRA.

TERRACE GARDEN AND ENTRANCE TO THE CHATEAU DE VOLTERRA, WITH VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS AND THE SEA.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

ACT. 3.

THE RED SALOON IN THE CHATEAU, OVERLOOK.

TO conclude with the one act Farce, called the
SOAPE GOAT. The following array of talent will appear.

MR. LESTER WALLAOK, MRS. HOEV,
MR. GIAS. FISHER, MISS F. HORANT,
MR. BLAKE, MISS VIOLA GROCKER,
MR. REYNOLDS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MR. FLOYD, MR. PARSLOE.

MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE.

Box book open ten days in advance.

Box book open ten days in advance,

Lessee and Manager.

STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL

CIRCUS.

TWO SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS,

Saturday afternoon and evening, November 30,

Commencing at 2½ and 7½.

HERR CLINE'S NINTH NIGHT.

TRISUTE TO MERIT.

PUBLIG TESTIMONIAL

TRISUTE, ON MERIT.

On Saturday evening, November 30, 1861.

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,

On Saturday evening, November 30, 1861.

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,

On Saturday evening, November 30, 1861.

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,

on Saturday evening the prefessional engagement in this country, distinguished himself by the originality, boldness and elegance of his style in horsemanship, as well as his colliging and courteous deportment towards all having business or social inter-ourse with him, his numerous friends and admirers, whom he undersigned have the honor to represent, learning of his intended departure for Calliornia, have availed themselves of the occasion of his FAREWELL BENEFIT.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30,

To present him on that evening with an ELEGANT SILVER SET.

As a trifling testimonial of their high appreciation of his merits.

The presentation will be made in presence of the audience, immediately at the close of Senor Sebastian in this city for many months.

L. B. LENT, S. P. OHRISTY,

J. PENTLAND, JANES MELVILLE.

Afternoon entertainments will commence at half-past two o'clock, with the grand MATIONAL GAVALCADE,

WATHONAL GAVALCADE,

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,

To be followed by a spiendid diversity of HORSEMANSHIP BY THE FIRST RIDERS,

GYMNASTIC FEATS,

Finishing with the highly successful Equestrian Burlesque of THE BULL RUNNERS.

In the evening, also, will be given the fifth representation of

In the evening, also, will be given the fifth representation LITTLE BO-PEEP, &C.

9, 1861.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
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ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOVELTY CONCERT HALL.

1 THIS MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Is now in the full tide of popular favor.

Nothing more favorably indicates its

INCREASING POPULARITY
than the encouragement bestowed upon it by all classes.

The plandits of

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES

which starts the properties of this, the largest, and nightly attest the popularity of this, the largest and BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA, which has ACHIEVED MORE TRIUMPHS than any similar establishment on this continent.

Admission, including refreshments, 10 cents. CAPTIAN WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYage.—Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel engaged for the winter. Every evening (Saturday excepted), at 7% o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA—THE LAST EXHIBITION.
548 Broadway,
Next door below Tiffany & Co.'s.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy, 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co., New York. Just added to this large, superb and world famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster child with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced by the many thousands who crowd to it daily to have a truly moral fendency.

Lectures daily on interesting, scientific and pathological subjects. Open for gentlemen only from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION ARTISTS FUND SOCIETY, GALLERY OF THE STUDIO BRILDING, No. 15 Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. Single admission 25 cents; season tickets, 5) cents.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
The above premises to let. Inquire at the proprietor's office, on Fourteenth street.

COME TO HITCHCOCK'S NATIONAL CONCERT HALL and see R. Butler, the greatest pantominist of the day, it VOL AU VENT.

Also the pantominic burlesque of the DANCING MASTER AT HITCHCOCK'S NATIONAL CONCERT HALL YOU can see the best entertainment in the city—Ballet, Farce, Pantomime and Negro Minstrelsy; Comic and Sentimental Singing, Dancing and Buricaque.

WANTED-A GOOD NEGRO PERFORMER. APPLY at Hitchcock's National Concert Hall, 172 new Cana street. Also a good Danseuse. AN HONEST AND RELIABLE MAN WANTED—TO a very interesting Travelling Exhibition, paying \$300 a week. Only \$200 required for half interest. Profits divided daily. Apply at \$528 broadway, third floor, room No. 4. FINANCIAL.

NEW WORLD INSURANCE STOCK Wanted, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No 52 William street. 

\$16.000 to Loan—on Farms, in the neighborhed real estate in this ety, in one or several sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, 65 Wall street. \$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on productive Real Estate in this city.—Ample security and a good bondsman required. Apply to JOHN F. CONNEY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66, Wall street.

SHIPPING. DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK and Answerp, via Southampton.
The new and splendid Al iss amer CONGRESS,
Cast. Luning, 2,800 tons, 80) horse power, will sail from New York on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18,
for Antwerr, via Southampton.
Price of passage for Havre, Antwerp, Southampton or
ondon:— 

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONdonderry and Dublin, for \$30. The Al powerful Clyde
built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Captain Ctag, will
sail from pier 22 North river, foot of Warren street, on Tuesday, December 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the
most approved style to insure the counter and safety of passengers. Rates of passage:—Cabin, \$50; intermediate, \$33;
steorage, \$30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6

Bowling Green.

A USTRALIA PIONEER LINE—CARRYING THE BLUFF, is now rapidly loading for Melbourne, at pier 13 East river. Has unsurpassed accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 90 Beaver street. FOR LIVERPOOL,—CHEAP PASSAGE.—THE CLIP-per ship AURORA, Captain Childs, has room for a few more passagers, and will sail on December 3. For rates of passage apply only on board ship, at pier 14 East river, or to JOSEPH MURPHY, 61 South street. POR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—
The packet ship BELLE WOOD, lying at pier 27 East river, sails Monday morning. The THORNTON sails Documber II. For passing or drafts on Freland, &c., apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

MEDICAL. D.R. GOX TREATS FEMALE DISEASES SCIENTIFI-cally,—His Great Remedy (Japan secret) is sure and harmless. Office 169 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT EVERY NIGHT THE WEEK NEW VERSION SEVEN SOUS SEVEN SONS. THIS GREAT UNTON BURLESQUEY

Has been played

SEVENTY-SEVEN NIGHTS.
And witnessed by more than
ONE HORDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE
THOUSAND PEOPLE.

JEN SONS

SEVEN SONS SEVEN SONS LEW SONGS, GREAT UNION MEDLE Comprising the NEW UNION TABLEAU SPIRIT OF JACKSON SPIRIT OF JACKSON

AT THE
TOMB OF WASHINGTON.
THE STAR OF THE UNION.
NORTH AND SOUTH.
THE BANNER IN THE SKY.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
AN EFISODE OF VALLEY FORGE.
THE DEATH OF THE REBEL SPY.
NALING UP THE FLAG.
AN EPISODE OF THE REBELLION IN VIRGINIA.
THE STRUGGLE TWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH. WASHINGTON AND UNION. Also the two great Scenes,
THE PEERLESS POOL OF WATER LILIES, ASCENT OF THE GUARDIAN SPIRITS OF THE LAKE.

AND
THE GREAT WATTEAU SCENE

Also grand Operatic Selection, "Traviata," and the popular.

LAURA KEENE WALTZ.

Doors open at half-past six; commence at half-past seven o'clock. clock. Dress circle seats may be secured ten days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
Those delightful delineators of IRISH MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, appear this (Saturday) evening in three of their most charming pieces. All of with white a presented for THE LAST TIME.

1. The beautiful Lerenta v Parke. AND 1. The beautiful Legenca y Drama of ALL HALLOW EVE,

ALL HALLOW STANDARD OF THE LAST time.

2. The graceful and remantic Irish Drama for the last time.

THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

3, The charming Burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE;

OR. The last opportunity of seeing those three exquisite pleces.

On Monday will be presented the new burlesque by Henry.

Morford, Esq., entitled

SECESH. Barnum's american museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.
ONE DAY MORE
Of the great.

THANKSILVING, AATRACTIONS,
which the immense crowd on Thursday kept thousands from
seeing and enjoying.
The great Drama,
HARVEST HOME,
will be played both
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the coast of Labrador, will be on
EXHIBITION AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and may be seen swimming about in his large tank, with all
his native grace and grandeur.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Expt, will continue to
EXHIBITION AT ARREST OF TURNIPS DAILY.
THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS
will perform a variety of amusing tricks, and the
3 muse themselves swallowing pigeous and rabbits by the
dozen.
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON

THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON continues to growl his appreciation of his visiters' admiration.

The nine large SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, THE GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, &c., always please and amuse visiters.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents. NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs, G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861,
MR. E. EDDY
IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
Sheridan Knowless great Play of
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.

Jonathan Bradford.
Concluding with the Hiberuian Drama of BRIAN BOROIHME.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Mochanics' Hall, 478 Broadway, above Grand street.
Monday, Nov. 25, and every night during the week,
THE SURPRISE PARTY. THE DUEL. WOMAN'S
RIGHTS, WE GOME FROM THE HILLS,
GRAPEVINE TWIST.
S. C. Cample GRAFFVINE TWIST.

G. S. Fowler, N. W. Gould, J. W. Hilton and F. Leslie.
The popular vocal quartette in new songs, choruses, &c.
SCENES AT PHALON'S.

Mr. Duplex. Eph Horn | Phalon ..... Dan Bryant
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

ON THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY,
A Grand Matinee, commencing at 2 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS (LATE OF NIBLO'S SALOON). Stuyvesant Hall, 659 B: oadway, opposite Bond street. Great success of the favorites,
FOX, ARLINGTON, GRIFFIN AND REED,
in the following new and original acts:—
THE DILAPIDATED MUSICIANS, THE DESERTERS,
BARGARY ALLEN, THE FINANCIERS, DEAF IN A
HORN, CHALLENGE ESSENGE OF OLD VIRGINNY, THE UNION COGKADE, WE'LL
FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM, &C.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

HITCHCOCK'S
ATIONAL CONCERT HALL,
172 new Canal street, one block from the Bowery.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the great pantomime. New scenery, tricks and transformations. mations.

VOL-AU-VENT.

VOL-AU-VENT.

VOL-AU-VENT.

VOL-AU-VENT.

MR. B. KUTLER,
MR. R. BUTLER,
the great pantomimist, in the laughable burlesque of MR. B. KUTLER,
the great pantominist, in the laughable burlesque of
THE DANCING MASTER. THE DANCING MASTER.
The best entertainment in the city.
Hitchcock's Concert Hall, 172 Canal street.

BROADWAY MUSIC HALL, BROADWAY. BROADWAY. GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, con which occasion on which occasion
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE OFFERED,

on which occasion

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE OFFERED,

INCIDING THE

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

THE CARLO TROUPE. THE CARLO TROUPE.

THE CARLO TROUPE. THE CARLO TROUPE.

CLARA HARRINGTON.

CLARA HARRINGTON.

TONY PASTOR.

THE BROADWAY MINSTRELS.

THE BROADWAY MINSTRELS.

THE BROADWAY MINSTRELS.

THE BROADWAY MINSTRELS.

JOHN MULLIGAN. AINSLEY SCOTT. A. J. LEAVITT.

J. PIERCE.

MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER.

MLE. KATARING.

THE GREAT BALLET TROUPE.

THE GREAT BALLET TROUPE.

On Monday evening, December 2, first time in this country, the grand romantic, legendery and speciacular pantomine.

THE FIEND OF THE LAKE OF FIRE, with new scenery, machinery, and startling and brilliant scenic effects.

R. W. BUTLER, Sole Lessee.

MONS. LA. THORNE, Stage Manager.

DRAVI AND PRAMAGGIORE, PROPRIETORS OF THE

DRAYI AND PRAMAGGIORE, PROPRIETORS OF THE D Latian Opera Saloon, 637 Broadway, dare to say that Eliza Valentini Parawalli is the most perfect singer that ever cross the Atlantic. Frezzolini came here without voice Lagrange lacked in dramatic sentiment. Parawall is only administration of the nightingale in vocalization and to Rachel in dramantic reclaing. The beautiful theory Parawall is very near to Salvi for voice and method. The unbellevers are invited to call and judge for themselves every evening at the Italian Opera Saloon, 637 Broadway.

EVEES AT MORRISANIA.—DOLLIE DUTTON, THE Little Fairy, ten and a half years old, twenty-nine inches high and weighing only fifteen pounds, assisted by Miss Wilhelmina Kappes and Mr. George Monks, will give Levees at Morrisania Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, at ternoons and evenings, November 27 and 25, at three and half-past seven o'clock.

E. M. EUSTIS, Agent.

To MANAGERS.—HARRY LESLIE, THE FAMOUS and well known diversified performer, late of 444 Broadway, is now open for an engagement. Managers wishing his services will please apply at or address 176 Bleecker street, New York. ONE THOUSAND PERSONS UNABLE TO GAIN ADmission on Thanksgiving night to see the great panto

mime of VOL-AU-VENT VOL-AU-VENT at Hitchcock's Concert Hall, 172 Canal street. TALIAN OPERA.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded in retaining in the the country, for the present season (so that Italian Opera may be given), the celebrated artists MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, SIGNORI BRIGNO-LI, MANCUSI and SUSINI. He has effected also an engagement with MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, whose recent success on her reappearance this season has been highly distinguished. The company will be under the misseld direction of the eminent conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ, and will visit the principal Northern cities and inaugurate the New Opera House, at Builalo, on the 8th c? December, with Italian Opera.

Managers, directors and societies desiring to secure the services of my company, either for Italian Opera or concerts and oratorios, will please address J. Grau, II West Eighteenth street.

NEW CONCERT SALOON TO LET—IN PHILADEL-phia, on the site of Junes' Hotel, Chesnut, near Sixth street. The premises are 234 feet deep by 50 feet front on Chestnut, fitted up with entire new stage, flats, wings, borders, act drop ((Bay of Naples), dressing rooms, &c.; parquet, dress circle, second tier, large bars, reading rooms, restaurants, offices, heating and gas arrangements perfect. For particulars apply to WM. A. MOORE, 13 Spruce street, New York, or JOHN CRUMP, Esq., Architect, 213 Lodge street. Philadelphia.

WANTED-SIX YOUNG LADIES TO WAIT ON TA-bles. Apply from 2 till 4 at Fashion Concert Hall, 483 Broadway.

#### CITY POLITICS.

Grand Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute-Ratification of Fernando Wood for Mayor-Speech of the Mayor, &c., &c. A grand ratification meeting of the Mozart Hall democracy was held last evening at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Fernando

Wood for Mayor of New York. Nearly all the wards of the city were represented by delegates, and any number of banners was observable both inside and utside the Cooper Institute. The scene outside the Institute was very enlivening. Crowds of people were there congregated, and torches, bonfires, &c., were the order of the hour. The hall of the Cooper Institute never appeared so crowded as it was on this occasion. A band music was stationed on the platform, and played several patriotic airs during the pauses of the speakers.

James Wadsworth, Esq., presided over the meeting, which was called to order shortly before eight o'clock by Benjamin Ray, Esq.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meet-

ing, and Mr. Blankman having made a few remarks in favor of the candidate of Mozart Hall—Mr. Wood presented himself amid a storm of applause, and spoke as follows: in favor of the candidate of Mozart Hall—
Mr. Woop presented himself amid a storm of applause, and spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

Fellow Citizens—I appear before you to night under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. Being the incumbent of an office to which I am a candidate for reelection, it would seem out of place for me to appear in a public assemblage where necessarily I must myself personally be the subject of comment. Yet believing that the ipcople, from whom emanates all power, have the right to meet public men face to face, and to know, from their own lips everything appertaining to matters of a public character in which they are specially interested, it has always been my practice to address my fellow citizens upon occasions like the present; therefore I have come here to night to say a few words in reference to the approaching election, and would that I could address you unembarrassed by personal considerations. There are many things I would like to say upon subjects of deep interest to this community which my personal position as a candidate for Mayor, as well as other considerations of moment will prevent. Continually subject to misrepresentations both as to my motives and actions, I find it difficult to attempt anything lest the ingenuity of my opponents may find in it a pretext upon which to base renewed calumny. I will, however, as is my practice, speak out plainly, frankly, and, if possible intelligibly, upon one or two points which I deam necessary and important to discuss at this particular time. You are again about to pass upon the subject of the Mayoratty; and in looking at the question merely from a municipal point of view, it may with truth be said that under the existing laws it is a matter of little moment whether myself or any other person is the incumbent of the office. By the various amendments of the city charter which during the last ten years have been made to that ancient instrument, the jurisdiction of the office has been gradually frittered away and concentrated a reply. The Mayor does not handle a dollar of the public money; he does not expend or appropriate a cent of it. He cannot contract a single public obligation. His whole financial power consists in the countersigning of warrants, which is alleged in some judicial quarters to be a mere cierical duty, that carries with it no discretion whatever. I would not allude to the accusation at all but to refer to the fact that it is singular how those who, having been chiefly instrumental in creating the difficulty, by unfair legislation, are the very ones to charge their own offences upon me; for it is well known that it is by decreasing the power of the Mayor, by making the departments of the city government independent difficulty, by unfair legislation, are the very ones to charge their own offences upon me; for it is well known that it is by decreasing the power of the Mayor, by making the departments of the city government independent of him, and by the appointment of independent Boards of Commission without responsibility to the Mayor or any other municipal power that our expenses have been raised from two millions in 1840 to twelve millions in 1860. Any one conversant with the subject knows that three-fourths of the taxes paid by our people are paid to support institutions and departments of the Corporation that have their origin in the State Capitol and for State reasons of a partisan character. Therefore, it is exceedingly unfair and illiberal in those who have produced the evil to thus charge it upon an officer who has not had the slighest part in its existence. Without an amendment to the city charter clothing the office of Mayor with the necessary power, you may as well elect one man as the other. So far as the duties of that office are concerned, either of the gentlemen opposed to me is as fairly qualified as myself. Therefore, in regard to the municipal aspects of the case, I have but little to say, except that so far as I have had authority and my initelligence would permit, I have during my term of office discharged it fully and faithfully in every respect. Were there no other questions involved than that which appertains to the office I hold, I would sit down without troubling you with another word upon the subject. But, my friends, there is another question; there is an issue of vital moment, not only to the people of the city of New York, but to the people of the State of New York, and, in fact, to the people of the whole Union. It is not merely a question of the election of Mayor of the city of New York, but to the people of the whole Union. It is not merely a question of the election of Mayor of the city of New York, but the people of the whole country. The issue is conservative nationalism against abolitoni can Union, who desire a return of the rebellious States to their duty and their allegiance, who believe that while the war should be prosecuted, and the government sustained, with all the matetial aid and power at the command of the people, yet a the same time that while the sword is carried in one hand the olive branch should be carried in the other. I claim to be the representative of that principle. Against what do we contend? There is arrayed against us on the other side an abolition faction, who believe that this war should be prosecuted for the purpose of accomplishing the forcible abolition of slavery, and the destruction of the South. They believe not only in the prosecution of the war for this main object, but also in its prolongation. They would continue it so long as there is a dollar of the public money to be expended in which they may participate, and so long as there is a drop of Southern blood to be shed, provided they are in no danger. My friends, in the revolution of parties and of governments there never has been a political organization before, which combined the peculiar elements of that section of the republican party against which we contend at this time. While setting up the highest claim to national morality, while pretending to be opposed to human bondage and in favor of the emancipation of the negro—by violence if necessary—yet, at the same time, they are the largest participants in the expenditure of the public money growing out of the war. Now, my friends, against this faction, and against the representative of this faction, it contend. I do not believe that the American people are ready to give up this Union. I do not believe that the American people are ready to give up this Union. I do not believe that the whole object of this character. I believe that the whole object of this character. I believe that the whole object of this character. I believe that the whole object of this rebellion by the exercise of every resource at its command. It was not designed to carry on a crusade aga legiance and duty under any circumstances, till slavery is abolished within their borders, and the basis upon which their property rests is totally destroyed. Now, my friends, you need not be told that were these States whipped into submission to-morrow, their people would never return to the Union under circumstances of this character. To deprive them of their peculiar system of labor, adapted as it is by the laws of God to their climate and agricultural products would be to convert their character. To deprive them of their peculiar system of labor, adapted as it is by the laws of God to their climate and agricultural products, would be to convert their lands into a barren waste, and to cut off altogether their very sources of existence. If they are, therefore, to come back at all, or even hold friendly relations with us again, it must be by the abandonment on our part of any attempt to interfere with their system of labor, which is as necessary to them as commerce is to the success and presperity of the city of New York. Again, we are a commercial and trading people. When peace shall be restored we must, if possible, renew and continue our commanding position with reference to the South. Thus the interests of the city of New York are vitally connected with, and dependent upon, the maintenance of friendly relations with that section, whether it is in or out of the Union. The emancipation policy, if successful, would not only convert the South into a desert, but would, as a natural result, drive three or four millions of negro laborers into the Northern labor market to compete with the whites, while the old and the young, being unable to help themselves, would necessarily have to be supported by public charity—thus imposing a new burden on the North in addition to that which the expenses of the war will cast upon it. And this, my friends, is the question involved in this election. Disguise it as they may by assaults upon me, this is what they mean on their side—and this is what I mean on ours. It is the sole issue. I go before the people upon it. Let no man wote for me who is an abolitionist. I do not want his support. But I do desire that the patriotic, honest and pagesrvative citizens of this metropolis shall rally for the

cause of which I am the humble representative, and stand by their interests in thus sustaining me. The speaker received the most dealening applause during the delivery of his speech. Several other gentlemen entertained the audience at length on the principles of democracy, &c., and the neeting did not adjourn until near eleven o'clock, when hree cheers were given for Fernando Wood, and the rowd dispersed in perfect order.

The Opdyke Failure on 'Change. The meeting of the capitalists of Wall street in favor of the election of Mr. Opdyke as Mayor of the city, which was announced for yesterday, did not come off, in conse quence of the slightly muddy state of the Rialto. Whether it was that the weather was too foggy to enable them to see clearly the result they desired, or that ble them to see clearly the result they desired, or that it was altogether too democratic for them, seeing that they had left their India rubbers at home and might catch cold, or, speaking more fashionably, diptheria, the consequence was that there was no meeting in favor of Opdyke. It was announced by Mr. G. W. Blunt that the attempt so ruthlessly knocked in the head would be estayed this evening at the Cooper Institute, whereall true Opdyke men were expected to be in attendance. With this announcement the small gathering broke up.

#### MARINE DISASTERS.

Marine Disasters for the Month of November, and a Synopsis of the Disasters for the past Ten Months.

We are indebted to a record kept by I. H. Upton, Secre tary of the American Shipmasters' Association, for the following list of disasters for November, and the synopsis for the previous ten months. A number of vessels reported British are of American build, and have been registered as British since the commencement of the rebellion. Those vessels marked A were abandoned; C, collisions; D, dismasted; F, fire; J, jetsam cargo; M, missing; P, put in ports in distress; R, returned; S, stranded:-

Date:	Name,		W	here .	From.	1	Where	To.	Tons
	Steamers.		1		21 1351	-	100	-	-0 91
8		P	Ch	icago		In	port	kee ol yal	680
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9	Mendota	P	Ch	icago		Bu	fialo		700
12	North Briton (Br)	8	Mo	ntrea	al	Liv	erpo	ol.	22.10
14	N. S. De Regia (Sp)	F	Ne	w Yo	rk	Ha	vana		300
21 13	Osceola	S	Ne	w Yo	rk	Po	rt Ro	val	168
13	Prony (Fr)	8	Fra	ince		Cr	nise.		450
9	Union	8	Ha	mpto	nRds	Po	rt Ro	yal	160
0"	Osceola Prony (Fr) Union Ships.		1						
				w Yo	rk	Fal	mout	th, E.	663
9	Audubon	8	Ga	ddwi	ck	An	twer		900
4	Adirondack	1	Mo	$u_{1}me$	in	Eu	rope.		699
4	Boston Light		Ne	w Yo	rk	Sar	Fran	icisco	1164
5	City of Mobile	I	1.1	-	. Mari	Ne	W YO	rk	1733
10	Contest	4	Ne	WYO	rk	Sai	Fran	cisco	1098
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7	Hannibal	0	Mar			Ne	W YO	rk	6/3
201	Island Onean	17	I Sel	w Lo	ndon.	WI	aung		441
4	Joseph Pechody	1	Sai	once		Li o	eenst	own.	1100
4	Infernal (Fr)	F	Val	nare	a	II	ng K	ong	1139
13	John W. White	P	Ho	ng V	ong.	Sh.	mahe	16	540
3	Maritana	8	Liv	erno	ol	Bo	ston		001
2	Paragon	P	Liv	erno	ol.	Cal	cutto		809
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20	Audubon Adirondack Boston Light City of Mobile Contest Corinthian E. Z. Hannibal Island Queen Joseph Peabody Infernal (Fr) John W. White Maritana Paragon Polar Star Planter Reindeer Sovereign of the Ses Staghound Staro Kins	is	[Cal	cutts	1	Bo	mbay		1040
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,	Barks.	1	1			1		rk	-
4	Agnes Garland (Br)	8	Ha	vre		Ne	W YUI	K	280
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0	Indus	· ·   A	Ne	WYO	rk	Col	K		281
2	N Cornwell	0	Me	1900	I K	Pol	ton.		404 308
12	Saxon (Br)		164mi	mel	y	Pa	ocon.		299
1	Timandra	. 18	Mo	ntevi	deo	Rel	nia		376
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9	Timandra.  Brigs. Geo. F. Wildiams. Isaac Carver Icarian Judge Whitman Loud Clarendon (Br Louisa (Br) Minnehala (Br). Melbourne (Br). Napler (Br). Peerless (Br). Seraphin	. N	Ne	w Yo	rk	Cei	te	ton	195
8	Isaac Carver	0	Sea	rspo	rt	Wa	shins	ton.	196
21	Icarian	8	Ne	wYo	rk	Ma	tanza	,Eng	193
21	Judge Whitman	j.A	Bos	ston.		For	t Mo	nroe.	174
19	Lord Clarendon (Br	). P	Ne	w Yo	rk	Cor	k		279
11	Louisa (Br)	A	St(	leor	ge, NB	Ha	yti		213
25	Minnehaha (Br)	B	Ne	w Yo	rk	Ply	mo'h	,Eng	341
2	Melbourne (Br)	A	Por	rto R	ico	Lo	ndon.		-
11	Napier (Br)	1	Ha	vana		Ne	w Yo	rk	150
14	Peerless (Br)	8	Bei	rmud	eiro	Ne	w Yo	rk	205
13	Seraphim	8	Ric	Jan	eiro	Bal	timo	re	204
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8	Schooners. Banner.	18	Rai	ngor		Ho	rt Core	d	90
5	Canton	18	Ba	ngor.		Tar	nn		112
5	Charles A. Stetson	S	ISW	amp	scott.	Tin	nort		99
9	Clifton (Br)	. 1	Ma	tanz	as.	No	W Yo	rk	174
5	Elliott	A	Ne	w Yo	rk	·De	mara	ra	140
9	Velona. Schooners. Banner. Canton. Charles A. Stetson. Chiffon (Br). Elliott. E. R. Kane. Eliza M. Smith. Gipsey. Independence. J. & P. Chase. James H. Stroup. Joseph A. Smith. John Silver. Morning Ligne (Br) Mckrose (Br). Mary Anne Gun (B. Nourmahal (Br). Paragon. Packet. Retrieve Strieve Susan. Typhoon. Union. SYNOPSIS FOR	5	Glo	nces	ter	Fis	hing		85
9	Eliza M. Smith	10	All	any		Ne	W Be	diord	73
. 5	Gipsey	A		-		131	-	To the same	80
8	Independence	'8	Ba	ngor.		Ke	nneb	ank	100
10	J. & P. Chase	S	Son	ith D	ennis	In	port.		91
7	James H. Stroup	8	Bos	ston.		Ph	itagel	phia.	97
12	Joseph A. Smith		Mil	Hbrid	ge	Ne	w Yo	rK	90
1	John Silver	8	St.	Law.	river	170	-	IL VAN	55
11	Molyaga (Br)	1	, Itia	HIRX	·	Da.	dimo	ге	83
11	Mary Anna Chan	3:10	143	Lillor	buoc	BO	ound.	01111	106
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6	Packet	. 8	Po	rtiar	d	W	reha	110	96
10	Rambler.	. 8	Ha	rwie	h	In	port		123
8	Rio (Br)	11/	Le	pran	X	Bo	ston	100000	149
6	Retrieve.		Sir	opica	n	iW	aling	ž	180
8	Susan	8	Na	ntuc	ket	Ne	w Be	dford	67
8	Typhoon	1	Fr	onter	87	Tr	este.		244
5	Union	8	Ma	chia	S	Bo	ston.		150
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#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

.. 49 216 168 159 300 892 \$17,716,250

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

During the past week two regiments of the above organization have departed for the seat of war. The other corps from this State-the Fourth regiment, Colonel Baker, and the Fifth, under the command of Colonel Meagher-will leave on Monday next.

The Sixty-ninth, Colonel Nugent, are at present en camped on Meridian Hill, outside of Washington. This is the ground formerly occupied by the Seventh regiment. Ample space and comfortable accommodations in this vicinity have been allotted at this point for General

vicinity have been allotted at this point for General Meagher's men, the government being anxious to have our rish fellow citizens now in the army concentrated and combined.

The Sixty-minth have in their ranks many of the members of the old regiment. Campaigning to them is, therefore, nothing new. The committee, however, must look out that, above all other things, each man in the brigade have an India rubber blanket.

In this connection we would state that the Germans of the metropolis have equipped eight complete regiments. Of course the committee of the Irish Brigade will see to it that they are not behind any other organization in the zeal and efficiency with which they will look after their friends.

their friends.

Acting Brigadier General Meagher, having received orders and authority from the War Department to bring on the balance of his brigade to Washington, has gone to Albany to obtain from the State government the necessary authorization for their proper conveyance to the capital. The following is a copy of the order issued previously to his departure:—

[ENERAL ORDER.

viously to his departure:—

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS INSH BRIGADE, Nov. 29, 1861.

All the officers and men of the Fourth and Figh regiments of the Irish Brigade are hereby ordered to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, on Sunday, December I, at althousland A. W. Americaly.

eight o'clock A. M., precisely.
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

THE NEW YORK EXCELSIOR RIFLE LEGION This newly authorized regiment, whose principal officer are Colonel Bingham, a cavalry and infantry officer, and some of the principal members of the United States Chi cago Zouave Cadets, of the three months' service, pro mises to be a splendid corps of picked riflemen, from Central and Western New York. It is expected that it will go into special service on some of the Southern expeditions; and Colonel Bingham hopes to arm the regiment with Henry's repeating rifle, a fifteen shooter. We have seen the rifle, which is a formidable weapon, and weighs but ten pounds; it will throw a ball twelve hundred yards, and will discharge sixty balls in three minntes, and not heat the barrel. A thousand men, armed with this weapon, will possess the lighting strength of more than ten thousand, for there is greater concentration of fire, with ten times less exposure to one thousand than to ten thousand men. It is a very valuable arm. Good young men, of the the interior and western portions of the State, will find this a first class regiment, for none but good men will be received into the organization, and they will soon find service in a warmer climate. Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt is author of the new edition of the "Zouave Light Inantry and Bayonet Tactics." Colonel Bingham may be addressed for the present at New York; Captain Hand, at his native city, Utica; Captain True and Lieutenant F. G. Smith, at Auburn. Others will be assigned recruiting stations in a few days. mises to be a splendid corps of picked riflemen, from Censtations in a few days.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL DOUGLAS, COMPANY H, SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A statement appeared in this paper a few weeks ago to the effect that Second Lieutenant Samuel Douglas, of Company H, Seventy-ninth regiment, taken prisoner a Bull run, had been transferred to Charleston, with several Buil run, had been transferred to Charlesson, whisevera other Union prisoners. Mr. Douglas was brought down from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce, on the 10th of October, and therefore never was taken to Charleston, as previously stated. He now holds the rank of Second Lieucenant in Hawkins' Zouaves.

Inauguration of the New Governor General of Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29,1861 Lord Monck was sworn in as Governor General of Canada at Quebec yesterday. There was a light fall of snow this morning. The ther-

mometer stands at 26 degrees above zero.

#### NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Destruction of the Rockville (Md.) Jail by Fire-The Case of Lanagan, the Mur-derer of Major Lewis-Examination of the Sanitary Commission, &c., &c.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Nov. 27, 1861.
The jail of Montgomery county, at Rockville, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. It was a dilapidated and insecure concern, and has long been an eye-sore to the most respectable citizens of the county. The fire was the work of an incendiary, a prisoner who was incarcerated for firing grain in the stack not many weeks ago. The Provost Guard of the Nineteenth New York under Captain Cannon, secured the prisoners and confined them in the Court House. The incendiary, on being in-terrogated by Captain Cannon, exulted over his act, and said he fired the jail to get into the penitentiary. There were sixteen prisoners in the jail, all of whom were se cured. The fire was discovered about four o'clock this morning.

Owing to a want of stabling, scarcity of forage and the bad condition of the roads leading to railroads from whence supplies only are to be obtained, the Second Rhode Island battery left this forenoon for Poolesville Four companies of the Van Alen cavalry will also go thither to day or to-morrow, and other movements with a similar view are in anticipation.

The court martial which originally tried and convicted Lanahan, for the murder of Major Lewis, of the Forty sixth Pennsylvania, was reconvened last week to reconsider that case. It appears that the first court was convened by the commander of this division, whereas it was requisite that it should have been convened by the Commander-in-Chief. The latter reor ganized the same court, and yesterday Lanagan was brought before it. Your correspondent was kindly admitted to the prisoner by Lieutenant Voorhees, of the Provost Guard, after his return from court, and the following is the substance of what transpired:-

Lanagan's manner was thoughtful, firm, but resigned. which, in fact, has been the case ever since his Imprison ment. He said that when called upon to plead he replied, "Guilty; for," he said, "I committed the deed, and am willing to suffer for it, although I had no desire to take his or any man's life. The only witness against him," he said, "did not exaggerate his offence, but had stated one or two incidents connected with the affair, of which the prisoner had no recollection; but as he had previously been partially intoxicated, and had but an indefinite conception of the whole transaction, it was possible nothing had been misstated or modified." He spoke with much feeling of the officers of the Provost Guard, enumerating by name Major Stone, Captain Wenrick, Lieutenants Augustine and Vorhees, and Adjutant Patch. "The other prisoners, too," he said, "had respected his condition, and through the canvass of his tent he had often heard expressed fervent hopes for his welfare, and his escape from the extreme penalty of the law. But he had no hopes of the latter The sentence of death had been or would be pronounced against him, and he was, through the consolations of religion, ready to expiate his crime. He thought great forbearance was exhibited towards him that he was not killed on the spot when he shot Major Lewis, and for this he was thankful." He said, "on the opening of this war he had left his home in good health and with a warm heart to aid in preserving the government and the Union. He served three months, re-enlisted for the war, and, up to the time of the act for which he expected to suffer, he had no other object to accomplish, and no hostility against any one save the enemies of his country. He was

crazed," he said, "when he fired the fatal shot." Rev. Father Dougherty, of Rockville, continues to visit Lanagan, and ministers to him the consolations of the Catholic religion.

Dr. Steiner, of the Sanitary Commission, is now engaged in making a strict examination into the condition of this division, and has completed his survey of the First brigade. The regiments composing it are all in generous competition with each other in adding to the health and comforts of camp life and cold weather; but the Twelfth Massachusetts and Sixteenth Indiana are strong rivals in ingenuity in constructing tents, and warming and ventilating their domicils, and rendering them convenient and comfortable.

The Inspector General, Captain Perkins, paid a high compliment to the Zouaves d'Afrique, saying to Captain Collins that his corps was composed of the best materials and was the best drilled and disciplined body of men he had seen in the volunteer service.

The forest in the neighborhood of Muddy Branch and the Seneca resound with the woodmen's axes, and are fast disappearing to furnish fuel and log huts. Nothing of importance from the other side.

THE REBELS SHELLING THE UNION CAMP AT HARPER'S FERRY.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 29, 1861. A little excitement was occasioned here this afternoon by the rebels throwing about thirty shells at the quarters of some companies of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Major Hector Tyndal at Harper's Ferry. The Major tried long range Enfields at them, but the distance being 2,000 yards was too great. although some of the firing from the rebels was fair Nobody was hurt. The men are being well deployed and ready for closer range, which the rebels would not give.

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE WAR.

Interesting Correspondence between the Synod of New York and New Jersey and the Secretary of State.

New Hampton, Orange Co., N. J., Nov. 26, 1861.

Dear Sir—As directed by the Synod of New York and New Jersey, I forward herewith, together with the ac companying minutes, a copy of the paper on the state of the country, adopted by that body during its recent session in Newark, N. J. Respectfully yours, O. M. JOHNSON.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

The Rev. Messrs. James P. Wilson, D. D., William Adams, D. D., William W. Newell, D. D., and Hon. Wim. Pennington and Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Edders, were appointed a committee to prepare a minute in relation to the present condition of the country.

The committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the present condition of our country, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

tion to the present condition of our country, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously—

Whereas, the people of these United States, after the achievement of their independence, established a government based on constitutional liberty, giving to all just and equal rights; and,

Whereas, a portion of the people of these United States have taken up arms against the lawful government, seized upon its property, and are endeavoring to overthrow it—a government in which is centred our dearest hopes and interests pertaining to civil liberty and the advancement of civilization throughout the world; and, Whereas, the Presbyterian Church in the Buited States has ever shown herself, in all her history, the advocate of civil liberty and freedom—that freedom, the defence of which drove our fathers from the Old World, and for the security of which, in this land, they prayed and fought and bled, ever litting their voice and hands against anarchy and tyranny and oppression in every form; and believing that the present solemn crisis in our national affairs calls upon us as patriots and Christians to lay upon the altar of our country our influence, our property and our lives; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge to the government our individual support and confidence, and will use all lawful means and efforts in our power to aid it in maintaining its authority and in putting down this rebellion, in its very nature so utterly causeless and unjust.

nature so utterly causeless and unjust.

Resolved, That we commend the President of the United

gress, the Commander-in-Chief and soldiers of thearmy and navy, to the God of our fathers, lumbly praying that he will impart to them wisdom and unity in counsels, and fidelity and courage in action, that the cause entrusted to their hands may be brought to a speedy and successful

their hands may be brought to a speedy and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we do not feel called upon to add anything to the repeated testimonials of our church on the subject of slavery, nor to offer any advice to the government on the subject, still, fully believing that it lies at the foundation of all our present national troubles, we recommend to all our people to pray more earnessly than ever for its removal, and that the time may speedily come when God, by his providence, shall, in his own good time and way, bring it to an end, that nothing may be left of it but the painful record of its past existence. Resolved, That we recommend to all our people to humble themselves, and take a low place before God, in view of all our social and political sins, and each one remember and lament his own persensi complicity with them all.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 27, 1861. \
TO THE SYNOD OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY:—
REVEREND GENTLEMEN—The minute, containing your resolutions on the condition of the country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the Previous Condition of the Country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the Previous Condition of the Country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the Previous Condition of the Country, which you

solutions on the condition of the country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express to you his great satisfaction with those proceedings, which are distinguished equally by their patrictic sentiments and a purely Christian spirit. It is a just tribute to our system of government that it has enabled the American people to enjoy unmolested more of the blessings of Divine Providence, which affect the material conditions of human society than any other people ever enjoyed, together with a more absolute degree of religious liberty than before the institution of that great government had ever been hoped for among men. The overthrow of the government, therefore, might justly be regarded as a calamity, not only to this nation, but a misfortune to mankind. The President,

is assured of the public virtue and of the public valor. But these are unavailing without the favor of God. The President thanks you for the invocations of that indispensable support, and he earnestly solicits the same invocations from all classes and conditions of men. Believing that these prayers will not be denied by the God of our fathers, he trusts and expects that the result of the most unhappy attempt at revolution will confirm and strengthen the Union of the republic, and ultimately renew the fraternal affections among its members so essential to a restoration of the public welfare and happiness.

Lam, very sincerely, your very humble sorvant, William H. SEWARD.

Sentence for Robbing the Mail, &c. In the United States Circuit Court to-day Joseph S nus, convicted of robbing the mail at Monument, ientenced to five years hard labor in Dedham jail. Samuel P. Skinner, of New Befford, convicted of fi the ship Margaret Scott for a slaver, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and cofinement in the Taunton jail for

#### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Burdick—McBride.—On Thursday, November 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. D. Mickels, Mr. Samuel C. Burdick to Miss Julier M. McBride, Samuel C. Burdick to Miss Julier M. McBride, Esq.

Bretnee—Graham.—On Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Mr. D. C. Crawford, Mr. David Dreiner to Miss Kate M. Graham.—On the dies and the residence of the state.

Bren-Schwerbell.—On-Wednesday, November 27, by Rev. Wm. H. Wines, Edmund R. Bird to Mary Kate Summerbell, all of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Evreith—Van Kleeck.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 27, at the residence of the bride's byother, by the Rev. Thomss Gallaudet, Raiph C. Evreith, to Frances C. Van Kleeck, both of Brooklyn.

Frigunza—Moore.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 27, by the Rev. Dr. Elmendori, Rombo Friguzza—Moore.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 27, by the Rev. Jr. Elmendori, Rombo Friguzza, Jr., to Miss Erma Moore, all of the above city.

Griffin—Lame.—On Thursday, November 28, at St. Thomas' church, by the Rev. J. H. Brown, Charles H. Griffin—Lame.—On Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Dr. Dixon, Mr. Henry Hardin, of Hamilton, Canada West, to Miss Rebecca Macke, of New York.

Johnson—Tripler.—On Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Dr. Millet, Mr. Braddley M. Johnson to Miss Annie E. A. Tripler, all of this city.

Latz—Weitmore.—On Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Augustus Charles Latz, a native of Germany, to Miss D. C. Weitmore, of St. John, N. B. Roe.—Wolsey.—At Milton, N. Y., on Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Augustus Charles Latz, a native of Germany, to Miss D. C. Weitmore, of St. John, N. B. Roe.—Wolsey.—At Milton, N. Y., on Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Mr. Hiscox, Augustus Charles Latz, a native of Germany, to Miss D. C. Weitmore, of St. John, N. B. Roe.—Wolsey.—At Milton, N. Y., on Thursday, November 28, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jacob Smhh, of Virginia City, Utah Territory, to Miss Nittin N. Furman, formerly of Patchogue, L. I.

Stra

Died.

BURRAS.—On Thursday, November 28, Mr. WILLIAM A. BURRAS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Bedford street Methodist Episcopal church, without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Friday, November 29, DORA PEARL, only daughter of John P. Brown, deceased, and Mrs. D. H. Brown, aged 4 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 282 West Twenty-second street, without further notice.

CUTRELL.—In Brocklyn, on Wednesday, November 27, Charles Cutrell, aged 36 years, I month and 16 days.

His friends and those of his sisters are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 23 Frozt street.

COMPTON.—On Friday morning, November 29, HARRIET L., wife of James L. Compton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOUGHTY.—On Wednesday evening, November 27, at Died.

N. J.

DOGGHTY.—On Wednesday evening, November 27, at eleven o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Emma Jose Phins, youngest daughter of George S. and Mary Ann Doughty, aged 6 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fourth avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, Yorkville, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FALLS.—On Thursday evening, November 28, MAIME H., only child of De Witt C. and Georgiana F. Falls, in the 4th year of her age.

4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nvited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one 'clock, from No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, without

urther invitation.

FROST.—On Friday, November 29, James Frost, in the oth year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nyited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two clock, from his late residence, 424 West Street.

o'clock, from his late residence, 424 West street.

GALLAGRER.—On Friday morning, November 29, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George Paterson, after a long illness, Charles Gallagree, aged 25 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sister Rose and Mrs. George Paterson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 407 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GORMON.—On Thursday, November 28, Patrick Gormon, aged 70 years.

GORNON.—On Thursday, November 20, Fainley Col., Mox, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Peter Hemill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afterneon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 284 Plymouth street.

o'clock, irom his late residence, 284 Plymouth street Brooklyn, near Hudson avenue. His remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery. Havemeyer.—Saddenly, on Wednesday morning, No vember 27, Grocke W. Начемеуев, of the firm of Have meyer, Townsend & Co., of this city, in the 25th year o The relatives and friends of the family are invited to a tend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock from his father's residence, No. 195 West Fourteent

Street.

Harmon.—On Thursday, November 28, James Harmon a native of Salterstown, county Louth, Ireland, aged 6:

ears.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 402

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 40: Ninth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Drogheda papers picase copy.

Huduss.—In Whitamsburg, on Friday morning, November 29, ELENER, wife of P. J. Hughes, aged 46 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invite to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock from her late residence, No. 8 Grand street, Williams

burg.

Henorem.—In Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday, November 28, George Henorem, son-in-law of the late Samuel Decoo, Esq., aged 35 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his brother, corner of Fifty-first street and Levingurge areas.

Clock, from the residence of his brother, corner of Fifty, rest street and Lexington avenue.

HENWOOD.—On Thursday, November 28, of scarlet feer, Thompzone Elizabeth, aged 6 years, 10 months and 2 ways, and Charles Richard, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days, children of Edward and Catharine Henwood. The relatives and friends of the family, Metropolitan bdge No. 33, I. O. of O. F., and Friendly Brothers of rin, are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from ... Thomas' chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson reets, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, without furby purion.

streets, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Jenniss.—On Saturday evening, November 23, of consumption, Jenniss, and the late Philip Jenkins, ged 18 years, 5 months and 26 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, those of her parents, of her brother, Miles E., and also the members of the Sixteenth street Baptist church and congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Sixteenth street Baptist church, (West Sixteenth saret, near Eighth avenue), where the funeral services will take place, after which the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

which the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KISSAM.—On Thursday morning, November 28, of pneumonia, Richard S. KisSAM, M. D., aged 53 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the unieral, at the Dutch Reformed church, corner of Lafay-stee place and Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

'clock. Krieher.—On Friday, November 20, Margaret Krie-her, a native of Ballingarry, county Limerick. Ireland, vife of Patrick Kelcher, after a protracted illness. The friends and relatives of her husband, and especialthose of Michael and William Keleher, are respectfu vited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoo

invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) atternoon, at haif-past two o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Conover and Wolcott streets, South Brooklyn. Limerick and Chicago papers please copy.

Kenoz.—On Friday, November 29, Margaret Ellen, youngest daughter of Matthew and Margaret Kehoe, aged 2 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of her uncles, Martin and Patrick Kehoe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 Wooster street, corner of Houston street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Kelly.—On Thursday evening, November 28, Ann Kelly, a native of New York, wife of Raymond Kelly, aged 22 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Bank street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

tery.

Livingsrox.—At Tivoli, Dutchess county, on Wednesday,
November 27, Henry Berkman Lavingsrox, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, this Saturday, at Hyde Park,
on the arrival of the seven o'clock A. M. train from New
York (about ten o'clock), which will stop at the station
that day.

Menalty.—On Thursday, November 28, Margaret Ker-Rian, wife of Barnard Menally, a native of Granard, coun-ty Longford, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her brothers in-law, Phill and Frank, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 321 Third avenue.

OERTIE.—On Thursday, November 28, Aloxzo Words, Oerte, son of Louis and Priscilla Oertle, aged 4 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 1 Milligan place, Sixth avenue, near Tenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Friday, November 29, after a short illness, CHARIENA L, youngest daughter of Charles L. and Esther A. Osborn, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to at

tend the funeral, from No. 350 West Thirty-fifth street, this. (Saturday) noon, at twelve o'clock.
O'RELY.—On Thursday, November 28, John O'RIELY, a native of the county Kerry, Ireland, aged 49 years.
His friends and acquaintances and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 185 East Twenty-second street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.
Riey.—On Thursday, November 28, John Riey, a native of Cahirciyeen, county Kerry, Ireland, in the 49th year of his age.

year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 185 East Twenty-second street, near First avenue, this (Saturday)

afternoon, at two o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Friday morning, November 29, Thomas S.

RUSSELL, it the 27th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 74 Fulton of the contract Procedure.

treet, Brooklyn.

Rose.—On Thursday, November 28, of disease of the ings, Catherine, beloved wife of William H. Rose, aged 33 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and also those of her brother-

in-law Peter Moneghan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Prince street, on Sunday after

the funeral, from No. 7 Prince street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHMINT.—At Hoboken, on Friday morning, November 29. after a short but severe illness, Philip WM, SCHMIDT, aged 49 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54 and Franklin Widows' and Orphans' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Washington street, Hobeken, this, (Saturday), afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

SNEDIKER.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J. on Thursday, November 28, of hemorrhage, Barzemlea B. SNEDIKER, aged 24 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his uncle, Philip Scott, at Hudson City, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Hudson City, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STUYVESANT.—On Thursday, November 23, John Stuyvesant, aged 90 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late-residence, 684 Water street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SIMPAINS.—On Friday, November 29, of consumption, Eleanor Amanda, wife of Dillon R. Simpkins, aged 21 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, James M. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 663 Water street. Cleveland papers please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, November 28, ALVINA, wife of James E. Smith, and daughter of Daniel and Mahala Feitner, aged 22 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Dearest daughter, thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Forty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCANNELL.—On Thursday, November 28, Michael SCAN-

ment.

Scannell.—On Thursday, November 28, Michael ScanLl, aged 64 years, a native of Riverstown, county Cork, reiand. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully nyited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 110 oberek street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The emains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for inter-

ment.
Cork papers please copy.
Van Ostrand.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November
27, IRVING J. Van Ostrand, only child of J. B. and J. Van

VAN OSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 27, Irving J. VAN OStrand, only child of J. B. and J. Van Ostrand, aged 2 days.

VAN DYKE.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, November 27, of inflammation of the lungs, CATHARINE VAN DYKE, wife of Henry Van Dyke, St., aged 69 years, 6 month and 22 days.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a woman of unbounded generosity, loved and respected by all who knew her—being an exemplary Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for upwards of fifty years.

None knew her but to love her, None named her but to praise.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. The steamboat Highland Light will leave the foot of Robinson street at two o'clock and the Naushon at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Monmouth county (N. J.) papers please copy.

WASHBURN.—On Thursday, November 28, TOMPKINS WASHBURN.—Of thester, Westchester county, New York.

York.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Port Chester, New York, on Sunday morning, at nine

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, November 29, after a severe ill ness, John Whllams, a native of the parish of Desertmar-tin, county Londonderry, Ireland, aged 71 years and 11 nonths.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his

ons, Edward and John C., are respectfully invited to at-end the funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 West eventeenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one clock precisely.
The Galveston News and Burlington (Vt.) papers please

SHIPPING NEWS.

Below.
Bark Nugget (Br).—By steaming Townley

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HAMMER'S FRESH BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE on draught, at BIXBY'S Hotel, 834 Broadway. MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY .- A LADY, WITH MEANS AND A SMALL 11.1 farm, wishes to form the acquaintance of a widower or bachelor, with a view to matrimony. Call on or address Mrs. Carter, 89 Sixth avenue, first floor, back room.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO

SEGARS VERY CHEAP.—THE ASSIGNEE, AT NO. 17 Broadway, is offering great inducements in Havana, domestic and German Segars. Purchasers are invited to examine the sweek and prices.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION CON.

A vention for the Third Police Judicial district, Eighth and Ninth wards, held at Ashland House, Grove street, on Friday evening, November 29, Dr. Price, of the Ninth ward, in the absence of Wm. Tucker, Esq., in the chair, H. B Purdy and Henry David, Secretaries, the following letter of declination from Geo. B. Dean, Esq., having been read and secepted, on motion, Jumes M. Murray. Esq., was unanimously nominated for the position of Magistrate for the Third Judicial district.

E. V. PRICE, Chairman, H. B. PURDY, Secretaries.

H. B. PURDY, Secretaries.

Wm. Tucker, Esq., Chairman, &c.:—
Dean Sirs—I have received notice of my nomination by the People's Union organization, of the Eighth and Ninth wards, for Police Justice for the Third Judicial district, for which mark of confidence I feel truly grateful. Upon reflection and a review of the canvass for that and other offices to be filled at the approaching election, I am induced to believe that my running for the canvass for that and other offices to be filled at the approaching election, I am induced to believe that my running for the coffice to which your convention so kindly nominated me, may, in view of the numerous candidates now before the people of the Third Judicial district, result in the election of some one of them who, in my judgment, would reflect but little satisfaction to law and order citizens.

Feeling thus and believing that the support of the People's

citizens.

Feeling thus and believing that the support of the People's Union Organization might be so given as to aid in the election of some one of the candidates by whom the duties of the office might and would be decharged creditably for all corrected. I would most respect fully decline the nomination so kindly extended to me. With assurance of my high respect for yourself an it the gentlemen composing the convention, I remain your rellow citizen, GEO. B. DEAN.

HIRST WARD GERMAN CITIZENS ON DECK. 

in favor of C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor, to assemble sevening at No. 199 Greenwich street, at six o'clock, to coeed to Irving Hall to partake in the Mass Meeting held in Superior of the Mayor.—

Simon Meyor. Br. Wim. Michaelis, Henry Luidenstruth, Wim. Meihaelis, Henry Conrad Sitiesi, Conrad Sitiesi, Conrad Sitiesi, Conrad Sitiesi, Wim. Voss, Michael Henry Manul Klohr, Herrman Lembke, Frederic Waldsauer, Michael Henry Martin, Frederic Waldsauer, Henry Martin, Samuel Lederer, Michael Lederer, G. Schwarz, Jacob Stotzer, Ferdinand Overhof, Jacob Diefenbacher, Chas, Diefenbacher, Wim. Rodenbacher, Wim. Rodenbacher, P. Ewald, J. C. Ellermann. or of C. GOBFREY GI Simon Meyer, Henry Lindenstruth, Charles Schulz, Jehn Roegner, Wm. Yoss, Paul Klohr, Herrman Lembke, Frederic Waldsauer, Wm. Geisert, Samuel Lederer, Michael Lederer, Jacob Stotzer, Ferdinand Overhoff, Jacob Diefenbacher, Wm. Rodenbacher, J. Beck, Carl Utz, T. Hecker, John Bender, George Schneider, Ewald, C. Ellermann, B. Klein, C. F. Klife, Michael Reif, Henry Damon, Albertus de Faber, A. Werzberg, Henry Mohnhaupt, S. Deutsch, Christ Wettig. George Schneider, S.C. Kohlepp, J. Schumann

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC Mistrict.—Democratic Club of the United Germans, dermane district, comprising parts of the Seveni diermane district, comprising parts of the Seveni unth and Thirteenth wards.—A radification meeti over her 29, at Mozari Garen, described in the month of the compression of the conclusion that the conclusion that it wing candidates possess the best ability, character. strive to be elected, we came to the conclusion that the following candidates possess the best ability, character and attainments of all those before the people, and therefore ask the citizens of our district, as well as those of the whole city, to support them with all their might and strength on the day of election, so as to show to the people in general, on the day of election, so as to show to the people in general, on the day of election, so as to show to the people in general, on the day of election, so as to show to the people in general, on the day of election, so as to show to the people in general, on the citizens of this great city that no Mayor before him has done as much good for the city and the general welfare of the people as Fernando Wood. All the abuses thrown against him are nothing else than opinions fabricated by office seekers who fear his political strength and knowledge.

For Adderman of the Elginth Aldermanic district—Peter McKnight, of the Eleventh Ward.

SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

For Commissioner—Samuel S. Acker.
For Inspector—Edward Michling.
For Trustees—Hervey C. Calkins and Lewis O'Brien.
PETER HAUCK, President.

Martin Nogentmann, Secretary.
For GOUNCLEKEN OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

John Ryan, Seventeenth ward. Frederick Repper, Eleventh ward. Edward Costello, Eleventh ward.

YOUNG MEN'S KELLY CLUB OF THE TWELFTH VOUNG MEN'S KELLY CLUB OF THE TWELFTF.

Aldermanic district.—At a meeting of the above club held at Mr. Joseph Relittiger's, 134 Seventh street, on Fridia venning, November 29, the following candidates were unant mously adopted:—For Mayor—C. Godfrey Gunther. For Alderman Twelfth district—Hon. Barnard Kelly. For Coun climan—Joseph A. Lauby, Jr. For School Officers—Fred'l Repper, John Ryan, Edward Castelo, Anthony Miller Samuel S. Webster, James L. Miller, Nicholas Segar, Michael J. McCarthy, John T. Carbrey, Peter Weirich.

FRED. KLATZEL, Sec. JOHN SCHREIBER. President.

POLITICAL. TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GRA At a special meeting of this committee, held at Tammany all on the 27th day of November, 136k, the Chairman, Elijak Hell on the 27th day of November, 186t, the Chalrman, Ellight F. Purdy, called the attention of the committee to the reports which were being disseminated that the democracy were not earnestly united in the support of their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Gunther, and submitted for adoption the following pramble and resolution, which he believed embraced the condial sentiments of the entire committee. They were unantenously adopted, and signed by every member of the committee present, viz—

Whereas, reports have been extensively circulated by malicious enemies of the democratic party that we do not intend to sustain in good faith the unanimous nominee of our party for Mayor,

to sustain in good faith the unanimous nominee of our party for Mayor;

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Therefore Resolved, that we one and all hereby declare that such reports are basely false; that Mr. Gunther is honestly, earnestly and enthuslassically supported by every member of our organization; that our rarty was never more thoroughly and zealously united in support of any nominee; that the recent glorious mass meeting of the democracy in Tammany Hall, and the cheering information which we receive from every election district in the city gives us the fullest conviction that the success of Mr. Gunther is certain, and we hereby pledge ourselves to devote all our influence and energies unceasingly until the pair are closed on Tuesday next to secure him an overwhelming triumph.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sized from the roll.

The preamble and resolutions were then signed, as follows:—

LIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.

JOHN HARLY.

Secretaries.

ws:— ELIJAJ
JOHN HARDY,
A. B. ROLLINS,
A. B. ROLLINS,
A. B. ROLLINS,
A. B. ROLLINS,
Donnolly,
Peter B. Swe ny,
John McGrane,
John B. Radley,
William Conboy,
William Conboy,
Joseph Brenan,
Dantel W. Clarke,
John Kelly,
John Thomas Byrnes, William Burns, Thomas Maca-ley, Patrick McMahon, Edwin M. Hagerly, Chas, J. Dougnerty, Geo. Pl. Bickford, Michael Halpin, Samuel L. M. Barlow, John Vance, John T. Hollman.
Gilbort M. Platt,
William M. Tweed.
Thomas W. Adams.
J. Winthrop Goniter.
Anthony Eicknoff.
Juo, A. Melaughlin.
Bernard Reilly.
Charles G. Cornell.
George A. Jeremiah.
Oswald Ottendorfer.
John Van Tine.
John Wheeler.
Terence Fariey.
Denis McCarthy.
Patrick R. Kassell.
John Clancy.
Robert G. McIntire.
Ciuries Banta.
Patrick H. Keenan.
Charles Botec. Philip Merkle,
John McNicol,
Wm. Hitchman.
Smith Ely, Jr.
Walter Roche,
John Donnelly,
Owen Kinney,
Patrick Wade,
William Dunham,
John Y. Savage, Jr.
Wm. B. Howenstine,
Joseph M. Marsh,
Moses D. Gale,
William Walsh,
Charles J. Cnipp,
Daniel Kelly,
James Graham,
Henry W. Genet,
Anderson McDevitt,
Edward C. McConne,
James J. Gumbieton
Abraham T. Hillyer,
John B. Ryer,
Daniel W. Norris,
James Murray,
Emanuel B. Hart,
John Richardson,
Michael Tuomey,
James Carty,
John Cavanagh, Charles Boice.

Daniei E, Delayan,
John H, Heaselden
Raiph Bogert.

William Cleary,
James Sandtord.

Udolpho Wolfe,
John H, McCunn. Usolpno Welfe.
John H. McGunn.
Joseph O, Balawin.
J. Windmuller.
F. F. A. Books.
Francis Clark.
John H. Hooghkirk.
Eaward C. Maloy.
Edward I. Donnelly.
James O'Neil.
Edward Jones.
Oliver S. Hebberd.
Henry Mathews.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION, ORGANIZED June, 1868, as the Fremont and Dayton Central Union, Headquarters, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, New Youre, 1583 as the Fremont and Dayton Contral Union. Headquarters, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 559 Brandway, New York.
This organization was the first in the country to inscribe the name of Lincoln on its banner, and the first to ratify the Chicago nominations in New York.
It organized the first company of Wide Awakes in the Empire State, and published and circulated 3,951,000 pages of Campaign Documents, among which were the Hinstrated Life of Lincoln, in German, and Mr. Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech, with notes, Officials of The Union.—Charles T. Rodgers, President, Deterration of the Charles of The Wilson.—Charles T. Rodgers, President, Deterration of The Wilson.—Charles T. Rodgers, President, Deterration of The Wilson.—Charles T. Rodgers, President, Deterration of The Manierre, Charles C. Nott, Frank W. Ballard, Thomas L. Thorneil, James H. Welsh, E. C. Johnson, Charles H. Cooper, P. G. Degraw, Lewis M. Peck.
Advisory Board.—William Cullen Bryant, the Hondorace Greeley, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hram Barney, the Hon. William V. Brady, Daniel Drew, the Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, Francis Hall, the Hon, Charles A. Peabody, Richard C. McCormick, William Curlis Noyes, the Hon. George Folsom, James Keily, Edgar Ketchum, George W. Blunt, the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., Henry A. Hulbut.
At a special meeting of the Bord of Control of the Young Men's Republican Union, held November 23, 1861, the following respilutions were passed unanimovely:—
Resolved, That the Young Men's Republican Union cordally endorse the nomination of the honest, efficient, successful and intelligent merchant, George Opdyke, for the responsible office of Mayor of this great commercial city.
Resolved, That the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee be requested to call a meeting of that boy on Monday evening to complete their arrangements for the prevention of illegal words.

be requested to call a meeting of that body on Monday evening to complete their arrangements for the prevention of illegal voting.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent the Union at the ratification meeting or Saturday evening viz.

Saturday evening viz.

Saturday evening viz.

O. F. RODGERS,

GEO. C. ELLISON,

E. C. JOHNSON,

DEXTER A. PAWKINS, THOS. L. THORNELL,

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.

ERASMAS STERLING, Secretary.

ST WARD.—C. GODFREY GUNTHER, FOR MAYOR.—At a meeting of the citizens of the First ward, held as No. 120 Greenwich street, on Friday evening, the 29th first, on motion, it was resolved that we briganize as the First Ward.

Gunther Club, which motion was enthusiastically adopted, every member pledging to give the nominees of Old Tammany an earnest and energetic support. Resolved, that we proceed in procession to Irving Hall on this evening to attend the grand Ratification Meeting of C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor.

Deputies—Patrick McGuire, Jeremiah Kenneńck, Patrick Moore, John C. Bally, Robert Lee.

5TH WARD TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL CONVEN-At a meeting of the above Convention, held at the Fifth-Ward Hotel on Friday evening, Nov. 29, the following ticket. as mannously nonlinear. For School Commissioner—Wm. H. Johnston.
Trustees—William Myers and William H. Burras.
Inspector—Henry Hopkinson.
RICHARD A. CHAMBERS, Charman.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Secretaries.

OTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE UNION DEMOcratic Club, held at Mr. Bates', 303 Spring street, Eriday,
evening, Nov. 29, it was upanimously adopted that we ondorse Fernando Wood for Mayor, and give him our entire
support.
J. Twax, Secretary.
J. BATES, Chairman.

H. HAVENEYER, Secretary.

17TH WARD.—GUNTHER AND VICTORY. EVERY Gunther for Mayor, is requested to meet at Mr. James McLoughlin's, No. 155 First avenue, this evening at 7 o'clock, to form in torchlight procession to ratify his nomination at Irving Hall.

20 TH WARD.—AT A RATIFICATION MEETING OF LU the German citizens of the Twentieth ward, held at Military Hall, 465 Eighth avenue, the following candidates were endorsed:—

HON. FERNANDO WOOD. HON. FERNANDO WOOD.
FOR COUNCILMEN,
S. K. M. KEPNER,
K. FERKINS,
T. A DUNN,
J. LYONS,
W. HAINS,
F. C. McDONOUGH,
For School Commissioner,
J. MOORE,
For Inspector,
MR. McKENSIL,
For Trusteeg,
DAVID MILLEMANN,
J. HOLZDERBER,
LEONARD GATTMAN, Chairman,
etary.

20 TH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS. Regular republican and Union nor republican and Union nomin For School Commissioner, JOHN QUACKENBUSH. JOHN QUACKENBUSH.
FOR School Inspector,
JOHN McKECHNIE.
FOR School Trustees,
GABRIEL WAN COTT,
Dr. MORTIMER G. PORTER.
ROBERT TAYLOR,
Chairman School Convention.
Chairman School Convention.
President Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

20 TH WARD UNION INDEPENDENT NOMINAS tions,—For Mayor, C. G. Gun ther; Inspector, J. Mo-kegnie; Councilione, Luke Curnan, John Brice; Trustees, Ff. Herman, J. Ledwith; School Commissioner, J. W. Reming.

COAL.

COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD AND Chehigh, warranted to be genuine articles; also, Liverpool Orrel and English House Cannel, imported for domestic use; all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Gentire, and corner Jane and West streets. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CACRIFICE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—A FEW IM-Department and desirable articles can be had at a bargain if applied for soon. Office hours, only from 9 till 10 A. M. and 2 till 3 P. M. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 512 Broad-way.

LOAN OFFICES. 448 BROOME STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM HO Broadway.—Money advanced on Clothing, Cloths, ilks, Satins, Diamonds, Dry Goods, &c. A lot of Beave; evercoats, Cassimere Pants and Vests for sale, at the cost of aking.

G. LEVI, Commission Merchant.

HOUSES, ROOMS. &C., WANTED. WANTED-A SECOND HAND FIREPROOF SAFE.

Address box 2,966 Post office. WANTED-TWO ROOMS, PARTIALLY FURNISHED

for housekeeping; modern improvements esseress, for two days, W. R. S., box 207 Herald office. HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C. A VERY FINE HEAVY BUILT BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, good driver, heavy with foal, \$55; a fine Brown Horse, fine driver, suitable for a butcher or hackman, \$56. Apply until sold at 72 Charles street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IF THE LADY WHO WAS AT BEYANTS ON THURS—day evening, in company with another lady and gentleman, and on coming out remembers the words "Pm sorry, and so am I." If agreeable to her the gents o addressed would like to make her further acquaintance. Please address Rrenk H. Cameron. station E, Post office,

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

WANTE			
d house.	&c.: wor	thirty mi	COUNTY, I cent, of from depot; mus Address P. S

Brokers. Apply to F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and Massau street. FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone Houses, 213 Madison arenue and 13 East Thirty-second street, with modern improvements, all in complete order; houses cannot be surpassed. Inquire on the pre-mises.

POR SALE—A FARM, NEAR ELIZABETH, N. J., COM-prising 33 acres, under superior cultivation, pleasantly situated at Mullord, on the Central Railroad, a few rods from the dopol, within one hour from New York. On the proper y For particulars inquire on the premises or of A. CHERNEY, 22 Carmine street, New York.

HOR SALE OR TO LET—SARATOGA BREWERY, SITU-ated at Saratoga Springs, New York, together with all the usual tools and implements necessary for carrying on the browery business, including beer casks of all sizes. Capacity of brewery 40 7 bls per day. Terms made easy. Address A. S. Maxwbii, Saratoga Springs, New York. HARM WANTED-OF ABOUT 30 TO 60 ACRES, WITH-in an hour from the city: it must be in a good, healthy neighborhood; would prefer a water view; land must be bailly or undulating, with or without buildings. Good paying rity property and part cash will be given. Persons having farms for sale will please give a full description of the place, improvements and quality of the land, price, &c. Address Mrs. Hutton, 30 Bond street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLING House on the Central Park, at Eighty-sixth street, near Flith avenue, will be sold at public aution, on the premises, on Saturday, November 30, 1801, at 11 o'clock, unless previously disposed of at private sale. For terms, &c., apply at the Froperty Clerk's office, on Fifth avenue, opposite Sixty-fifth street.

TO RENT PAYERS.—A NEW TWO STORY HOUSE and full Lot can be bought for \$1,900, without interest; payments as follows: \$100 cash and \$10 per month for 7 years; deed given on receipt of purchase money. Apply at 8the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of Fifth avenue and Wourteenth street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, three to twenty Acres, with House, barn and fruit strees, within two or three miles of a railroad, and one and a mild hour's ride of New York. Any person having such a place, and willing to exchange it for some money and such a place, and willing to exchange it for some money and such a place, and willing to exchange it for some money and such a property consists of fine prairie lands, which were heated by an experienced person at an early day, which gave the advantage of making the best locations. If parties prefer a would exchange a good brick house in Grove street, Seep City, with modern improvements, instead of the Western lands. The property consists of 50 acres in Tama county. Howa, price \$5 per acre; 260 acres in Benton county Indiana, six miles from railroad, price \$5 per acre; 160 acres in Mangrey county, Indiana, seven miles from railroad and four miles from the county sext, price \$10 per acre. Also one city lot in Detroit, price \$700. Address for one week J. B. B., box 217 liferald office, giving location, price and general particulars.

\$17.000 -HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR some House, in West Sixteenth street, will be sold low or exchanged for vacant lots or a small house.

M. L. SHELDON, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE. COTTON BATTING.—50 BALES, VERY NICE, IN light burlaps, sound bats, at 30 Court street, Brooklyn. DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHED, on account of other duties will be sold low. Apply at 206 Seventh ave., near Twenty-fourth st.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE BEST LOCA-ted and most profitable drinking saloons in this city, with stock and fixtures; is well fitted up and enjoys an unblemish-ed reputution, and being in the immediate vicinity of the Aludson River Railrond depot, commands a large share of transient as well as permanent patronage. For particular inquire on the premises, 16 Hudson street, corner of Reade after 10 A. M.

POR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a tip top corner Liquor Store, in one of the best locations of the Ninth ward, on reasonable terms. Apply immediately to H. F. BISCHOFF & CO., 531 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-second street.

NOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Segar and Liquor Storr; cheap rent and a good lease will be given; reason for selling, the propietor has other business to attend to. Must be sold this week. Apply in the store 815 Broadway, near Tweith street. FURNITURE STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—LO cated on one of the principal streets; will be sold cheap a applied for immediately. Address R. D. N., Brooklyn Rost office.

MOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY OF THE late William Sillman, Esq. Can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday, December 2 and 3, at 82 Massau street, room No. 41.

COLD WATCH FOR SALE CHEAP—HUNTING CASE, patentlever and full jewelled. A Pawn Ticket for the above will be sold for \$10. Pleaged for \$10. Address box 456 Herald office.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—in a first rate location; cheap rent; two back Rooms and Cellar; a rare chance. Apply at 60 Mott street. HEATER FOR SALE.—SANFORD'S PATENT, IN GOOD condition, suitable for any house. Price \$20. Also four Rooms to let to a small family; rent \$8 per month. Apply at \$15 Sands street, Brooklyn.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—IN CONSE-quence of other engagements. Long established. Su-perior location, favorable lease, handsomely fitted up and fully furnished and doing a large business. Or exchange for e Farm. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

TTO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—FOR SALE, A general assortment of first class Fixtures, viz.—Sixteen marble top Tables, marble top Counters, French Counter Case, Russia Iron Sheet Pans, &c. All very cheap. Call on P. S. BROWN, No. 27 Third avenue. \$650 CASH.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXTURE and Good Will of the Toy, Stationery and Periodical Store 231 Sixth avenue, one door above Fifteenth street

ducation unsurpassed; rent moderate. Apply on the promises, in the evening, after six o'clock. No agents nee apply.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—ROOM, BEDROOM and Panity, or three small Rooms, with water, all on same floor, for a family of three persons. Must be below Grand street. Rent must not exceed \$8 per month. Address D. K., box 173 Herald odite.

suitable. Address, stating price and full particulars, Win Heye, 39 Broad street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR OR five rooms, or part of a house, including Ki chen, between Third and Sixth avenues, Twel'th and Twenty-fourth streets. Rent not to exceed \$20. Address E. W. S., No. 232 Fourth avenue. WANTED—A LARGE SIZED SECOND HAND HER-ring's Safe, double doors, with inside doors, burglar proof. Address George Haynes, Post office, N. Y. WANTED-IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY HALI or some ferry, a Furnished Floor, suitable for house

keeping, with privilege of kitchen. Rent not to exce per month. Address J. P., box 1,334 New York Post of WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, IN A RE-spectable location, between F.anklin and Houston streets, west side of Broadway; rent not to exceed \$12 per month; pay, if required, in advance. Address A. B. S., He-wald office, for one week.

(1) 50 .000. —MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A STOCK (1) 50 .000. —MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A STOCK (2) 50 .000. —MERCHANDISE WANTED.—A STOCK (3) .000. —MERCHANDISE WANTED. —MERCHANDISE WANTED. —MERCHANDISE WANTED. —MERCHANDISE W

### MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT TWENTY MIVE about twenty, and possessing a fair share of good looks and Intelligence, with a view to matrimony. Address Henry A. Carryl, New York Post office. A STAFF OFFICER DESIRES A SWEET CONFIDING wife. Marriageable ladies will please address Good Earnest, Union square Post office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, 25 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES to form the acquaintance of some gentleman, with a view to matrimony; must be in good efreunstances, and not under 30 years of age. Address Annie Morton, station O Post office. A GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, WISHES TO MARRY A lady-possessing social position, wealth and lovable qualities. Correspondence with Rasselas, station A Post-collec, will demonstrate his sincority, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS AND RESPECT-ty, lively, bewitching creature of the opposite sex, not over 29. She must be of a highly respectable family, and will be abreated as a lady. Address, giving real name, in confidence, Frank Anderson, box 1,802 M. Y. Post office.

#### FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE for \$24, in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, P aim and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, IN all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at \$25 and upwards; also, Matresses and Pallinsses. WARREN WARD, 277 Canal street, four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST CLASS ENAMELLED FURNITURE—PLAIN-decorated and grained; solid waluut and oak Sets, Matiresses, Spring Bed. &c. Saits, from \$25 upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets, marble building.

TURNITURE,—CASH PAID FOR SECOND HAND for furniture, Mirrors and Carpets, Country calls attended to, Address Furniture Store, 550 Hudson Street, A good assortment of second hand furniture on hand at the above store, cheap, for cash, HURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &C., BOUGHT FOR ready money, at 123 Sixth avenue, between Minth and Tenth streets.

TURNITURE BOUGHT.—ALL KINDS OF HOUSE—
Thold Furniture bought for cash, and a good price given, at 479. Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Please call or address Furniture, as above. N. B.—A good assortment of second hand Furniture for sale.

STEAMBOATS.

TOR PERTH AMBOY.—STEAMER GEORGE LAW leaves pier foot of Barclay street every day, Sundays excepted, at 2:30 P.M. for Perth Amboy, making the inter-mediate landings; returning leaves Perth Amboy at 7 A. M. CTEAMER LONG ISLAND LEAVES JAMES SLIP Devery day, Sundays excepted, at 2:45 P. M. for North Port, making the intermediate landings; returning leaves North Port at 5:30 A. M. Fare from Glen Cove 20 cents, From Sands Point and Great Neck 10 cents, Freight from Dove, Sands Point and Great Neck at half the usual

SALES AT AUCTION. A UCTION.—M. S. EDEY, AUCTIONEER.—BY M. C. able 1. EDEY.—Saturday, November 30, at 12 o'clock, will select a bis salesroom, 68 Cedar street, opposite Post office, a arge Bay Horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old, kind in all harness. Also a good Saddle Horse, sold only for want of use. Also a light No-top second hand Buggy and Single Harness. Also four Top Buggies, one Pheton, one light Two Seat Brett, two Slide Seats and one second hand Top Buggy. The above to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

SHIPPING.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, 594 

A UCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-reom, 85 Nassau street, Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths, rosewood Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel; mahogany do., covered in haircloth, Mirrors, Book Cases, Extension Dining Tables, marble top Centre Tables, Dining Chairs, oak and wainut Buffets, rosewood and mahogany marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstand, Bedsteads. Hair Mattresses, Wardrobes, Lounges, Sofa Beds, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

PROWNE & NICHOLS, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL this day, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, in front of sales-rooms, 35 Nassau street, a roan Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high; sound, kind and gentle. Also two scated Wagon in good order, together with Harness. To be sold without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
Extra Western State Flour.—BURDETT, JONES & CO.
will sell this day (Saturday), at 1½ o'clock, in front of store
100 Wall street,
For account of whom it may concern,
FLOUR.—700 barrels extra Western State Flour, of "Huron" and "Malakoff" mills. very slightly damaged by fresh
water on the canal.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

ASSIGNEE'S FINAL SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITHEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, 30th instant, a
eleven o'clock, at his salesroom, 155 and 157 Broadway, the
stock of one of the finest cabinet makers in the city, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood Suits,
in satin and brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood
Amoire-a-Glace, magnificent rosewood round cornered Bedsteads and Bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil
rosewood and walnut Elegarey, carved walnut and oak
Buffets, oak and walnut Liberry and Dining Room Chairs,
and other elegant Furniture. The above is all of the verybest manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of
assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale. assignee. The particular attention of this sale, gant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assign

TDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
PARLOR PEATE SAFE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, 30th inst., at 1 e²clock, at his salesrooms, 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant parlor silver and jeweiry Safe, made by Davidson, of Albany, finished as a buffet, with marble top. To be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—OIL PAINTings and Furniture. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will
sell at auction, on Saturday, Nov. 39, at 10½ o'clock, at the
salesroom, No. 23 Nassau street, a beautiful collection of
Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of A.
Grony Bonield, I. G. Thom, Duppee, Wiegall, Orphee, Hansman, De la Porte, E. F. Beautrice, Florian Van Hoeseigh,
and the street of the street o

I SAAC D. AARON, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN LEVISON will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Fixtures of a first class Clothing Store, 354 Bowery, Shelving, Counters, Showcase, &c., all nearly new, without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE.
PRINTING PRESSES.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom 113 Nassau street,
Will sell on Monday, December 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16
Spruce street. Spruce street.
TWO DRUM CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES,
with all the Shafting, Belting, Pullies, Hangers and other appurtenances thereto belonging.
These Presses are now running and may be seen at any
time prior to the sale.

GEO. H. RENTON, Assignee. NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, 79 Nassau street, between Fulton and John streets, a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.-Several Parlor Suits, in brocatel and haircloth; enamelled Chamber Suits, Sofas, Sofa Beds, mahogany and other Chairs, Rockers, Extension, Centre and Card Tables, Beusteds, Pallinsses, Hair Mattresses, Frather Beds, Blankets, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Secretary Bookcases, Brussells, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

AUSO,

Two Rosewood Pianofortes.
A quantity of fine Furs.

A quantity of fine Fors.

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST CLASS SUGAR REFINERY.
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861,
at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
the extensive and valuable Sngar Reinery No. 221 Vine
street, recently occupied by Messis. Eastwick Brothers, with
all the machinery, &c., in 1 erfect order for immediate operation; capable of refining from 45,000 to 50,000 pounds of sucar per day, and room for storing 600 htds. raw sugar aud
3,000 bbis, refined sugar.
The outstanding notes of Messrs. Eastwick Brothers will
be received in payment. Full descriptions may be had in
handbills at the store of Messrs, Bangs, Mervin & Co., 594
and 596 Broadway, and at the Merchanis' Exchange.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—JEWELRY, WATCHES, &C.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
Salesroom, 113 Nassau street.
Will sell at their salesroom on Monday, December 2, at 11
of check, a stock of elegant Jewelry, consisting of
Fine gold (sixteen carat) Brooches. Ear Drops Brooches ar

Fine sold "Brooches and Drops, in sets.

Also gold Hunting Watches, Gold and Enamelled do., Siler Detached Levers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff SHERIPF'S SALE—HORSE, &C.—CHAMBERS & FAIR-OHLLD, auctioneers—salesroom 113 Nassau, street— will sell this day, November 30, at 10 o'clock, at Gould's sta-bles, on Forty-third street, near Sixth awenue, one Horse and Harness.

S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS—WILL SELL, ON Saturday, 30th inst., at 12½ o'clock, in front of the Times Building, at the junction of Nassau street and Park row, one splendid pair of motted bay carriage Horses, about 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all hainesse, and of fine style and action; one Quarter Panel Coach, nearly new and in perfect order, with shifting frames for curtains front and back. Also one six seat light Park Phaeton, in perfect order, having been in use but a short time. Also one set of double Harness. The whole to be sold without reserve by virtue of a chattel mortgage. The above sale is wortsy the attention of parties desiring a hand-some private turnout, livery stable keepers and others.

S. & J. BOGART. AUCTIONEERS.—SATURDAY, NO. 1. vember 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1. North William street, Household Furniture, rosewood Plano, Ac., consisting of mahogany Sofa, Parlor, Easy and Rocking Chairs; Mirrors, superior English Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets: Oilcloth, mahogany Bureaus, marble top Centre Tables, Oil Paintings, Engravings, French Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, one Carpenter's Chest and Toois, double and single Harness, Ac. Also Office Furniture, black walnut and manogany Office Desks, one superior Fire Proof Safe, small lot of Hardware, &c.

A DOG LOST.—STRAYED FROM 76 KENT AVENUE, East Brooklyn, a white French Poodle; had on a brass collar and lock; one dollar reward will be paid to any person returning him to the above address.

POUND—A CONSIDERABLE SUM OF MONEY IN THE passage of one of the city theatres, some time since. The owner can have it by naming the amount and describing the purse it was in, by addressing a note to K. H. O., Post office OST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, A PATENT LEVER.

I Silver Watch, with Chain; Nichols, Savannah, Ga.,
maker, No. 7,914. By returning same to the Neptune Iron
Works, foot o' Eighth street, East river, the finder will be
liberally rewarded, the watch being valued as a keepsake
W. VANDERBILT.

OST-ON THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH INST. THE I following Notes, to the order of the understaned:—One Note, drawn by C. B. BeBaun, dated Nov. 25, 1881, at three months, 8°n \$450; one, September 2, 1881, drawn by R. Radliff, one day after date, for \$582 38; Note of A. P. Moriarity, May 25, 1881, at three months, for \$134; one, May 30, 1861, at two months, for \$103; one, July 9, 1861, at 30 days, for \$104, and one drawn by T. Wilds, fr., at three months from July 3, 1860, for \$54 38; also a note of D. L. Kenedy. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. GEORGE ACKERMAN, 575 Hudson street. L OST—A BLACK CANTON CRAPE SCARF, ON THURS day afternoon, in Madison avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets. & z reward will be paid for its return to 32 East Twenty-third street.

REWARDS.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ RWWARD.—LOST, ON THE 27TH INST., BEtween East Twenty-ninth and Fifth streets, su Third two for Fourth systems. Wolf Wagon Robe. Whoever will return it to S. E. Goodwin, No. 117 Fifth street, will receive the above reward. © 25 REWARD—WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN Dof a Hunting Case Gold Watch, independent second hand, No. 67, 253, made by Lewis Woolf, Liverpool—missed November 28, at about nine o'clock A. M.—to James L. Berrien, No. 338 Broome street, corner Bowery, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Building.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH \$2,000 to \$5,000, in a pleasant, long éstablished, paying business for cash and money making, with a party of good business character and reputation. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH FROM \$3,000 TO \$5,000, IN a project connected with the army at Beaufort, which promises great remuneration. Must be a man of energy and perseverance. Address Sutler, box 2,915 Post office. TO CAPITALISTS.—EOR \$10.000 AN EQUAL COPARTnership interest can be secured, in manufacturing and
selling two of the very best patent articles ever brought before the public for making money; they are of small dimenstons and in great demand; cost but a trifle; yield 409 per
cent profit; ready sales for cash, and of universal necessity
with every lady and gentleman. The Inventor is now clearing \$1,000 monthly from the patent, and by proper management \$1000,000 of money could be realized. None but men of
means need apply at 532 Broadway, General Agency, room
No. 4, up stairs.

WANTED-A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$10,000 in the wheat flouring business; new mill, very complete, four run of stone, water power, and situated on the Buffalo, New York and Eric Railtoad, in Livingston county. Address McQueen, box 172 Heraid office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WIEF \$1,000 TO \$3,000 IN the manufacture of soap, blies, blacking and inks. Seld for eash only. Can make \$100,000 the next ten years without risk, Address with post stamp or call on J. T. Johnson, Belmont Hotel, from 12 to 2 o'clock, for two days. WANTED-AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A CASH capital of \$1,500, in a cash business that will pay over \$5,000 per annum, as can be shown at an interview. Address, with real name, Industry, box 121 Herald office.

\$300 TO \$800.—THE ADVERTISER, A MIDDLE in some paying business the above amount, where, together with his services, a fair salary may be obtained. Address J. J., tortwo days, Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET. CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY—IN FIRST CLASS bath; neighborhood good; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply at No. 140 West 19th street, from 9 to 12. PURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-THIRD street, near Sixth avenue. Rent taken in board, with the privilege of taxing other boarders. The house is four story, and furnished with everything for housekeeping. Apply at 34 Cordan it street,

HOUSES TO RENT-UNFURNISHED, FOR THE WIN ter, or longer. Forty Houses in different locations to rent at moderate process. ply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, near Broa

LARGE ROOM TO LET-IN PLATTE'S HALL, 1,270 Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Suitable for drillroom, chursh or manufacturing purposes. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply as per bill, LOFTS TO LET-FIFTY FEET BY NINETY.

TO IMPORTING OR COMMISSION HOUSES.
The very desirable Lofts 123 and 123 Chambers street, over Loder & Lockwood's, will be leased for a term of years at a reasonable rent. Apply to COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch street, or to SAM'L. HOLMES, 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Pessession can be given on the 1st of February when the partitions separating the two lofts will be taken down.

POOM AND BEDROOM TO LET-FURNISHED, TO A man and wife, without Board, at 38 John street, East Brooklyn, between Bridge and Gold streets; rent \$4 a month. They are nice rooms, with a view of the river, two gas lights on the stairs. Inquire on the top floor. Reference required.

TORE AND APARTMENTS TO LET-IN THIRTY-Seventh street, near Ninth avenue. Inquire at 424 Ninth avenue. TO LET-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE four story House No. 9 Lafayette place. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET-HOUSES NO. 6 ST. MARK'S PLACE AND 49 Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway. TO LET.—A SPEAM SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN, with all the modern improvements; everything in complete order. Apply at 143 Front street, front office, second floor,

TO LET-THE LARGE THREE STORY AND FINISHED attic brick House, No. 20 White street; possession given immediately. Apply to C. C. ROUMAGE, No. 5 Park place. To LET-THE SECOND STORY OF A THREE STORY and basement House, consisting of six Rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 9 Ludlow place, West Houston street.

TO LET-THE THIRD STORY OF THE FIRST CLASS
House, 633 Hudson street; gas, Croton water, &c.; rent
\$10 per month. Inquire on the premises, or at 635 Hudson
street, next door. TO LET-UNFURNISHED, A PLEASANT FRONT Room, Hall Bedroom and two large pantries, to a gentleman, or a gentleman and wife; will be rented exceedingly low from now until May. Good reference. Should it s'orm, can be seen on Monday. 416 Fourth avenue, between I wenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, THE WHOLE OR PART OF A House of nine rooms, in Chambers street; also rooms, with sewing machines, to tailore sees. Apply north, west corner of New Bowery and Chambers street, segar store, TO LET—A NEW THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front House in Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with all the modern improvements; rent \$250 for the balance of the year. Apply to HOLME & BOWMAN, 185 Charles street.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN-AT ABOUT HALF THE usual ren, one three story House on Clinton avenue, and a two story House a little out of the city, convenient to city railroad. Apply to G. A. SMITH, 207 Broadway, N. Y., corner of Pullon street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE's with all the modern improvements, now ready; situated on Stuyvesant and Tenth streets, opposite St. Mark's church. Apply to J. C. LAWRENCE, Commissioner, &c., No. 44 Pine street. TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A SMALL, CONVEX-ient house, built expressly for two families, with gas and water. Will be rented until May next at a very low rent. Apply at 105 East Thirteenth street or 160 South st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY HOUSE 337

West Thirty-fifth street, containing all the modern improvements, in good order. Terms to a good tenant very low. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET-POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE LARGE FOUR STORY STORAGE STORE, No. 20 Marketfield street, near Broadway. Inquire of W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt s

TO LET-THE NEW TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK House 160 Dean street, Brooklyn, until May 1, with the privilege of lease. For particulars inquire on the premises. TO MARKET GARDENERS.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM of years, that Plot of Land on the east side of the Ridge-wood water works' engine house, Long Island, near the Union course; it contains between six and seven acres, lies on the railroad, and is in all respects well adapted for a market gardener. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN COX & CO., 696 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PROCLAMATION—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUtion of the Common Council of the city of New York, I do
hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of any person voting or att impting to vote likegally, or
of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise
another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any ward
or olection district for that purpose, at the ensuing election
to be had in this city on Tuesday, the third day of December
next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the
corrificate of the Recorder, District Autorney or Judge of the
court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the
testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

all claims for within twenty uave and under my name, and offender shall be disregarded. Given under my name, and worn's office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. NOVEMBER 27, 1861. THE BULL SLUT, WHICH CAME BY THE STEAMSHIP City of Manchester, unless removed before Wednesday next, will be sold by the Purser to pay expenses.

UNITED STATES STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, NOvember 21, 1831.—Editor of Herald.—I notice in your paper of the 29th, an inquiry by the seamen who have served in the late rebellion, how and by whom the bounty and extra pay due and to become due them can be obtained. For the brenet of those interested I will say that CALVIN C. BRUSH, Attorney at Law, is a competent person to attend to such matters, and that he has the necessary blank forms and applications, and is thoroughly posted in all such matters. Those to whom bounty and prize money are due, or who have claims of any kind against the government would do well to call on him at once. He may be found at 132 Broadway, room Na. 8. Hoping I have been of service to my fellow countrymen, I am, respectfully, D. D. CLARK, my fellow countrymen, I am, respectfully, D. D. CLARK,

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION SMOKERS.—THE FOLLOWING SMOKING
A Tobsecos have been approved of by all who have used them as imparting the most delicious flavor, and particularly by the ladies as these Tobaccos can be smoked in the parlor without causing that disagreeable odor which is so objectionable a feature in most smoking tobaccos. We would call the attention of sutlers and the trade in general to our celebrated brand "the Color Your Meer chaum," with its put up in the packages, cach package containing four pieces. This Tobacco is pressed and occupies such a small space that it can be carried by the soldier without any trouble. The quality of this brand is unsurpassed; also, the well known "klickily-klick," put up in five pound packages and in cases of 10) pounds. And the general favorte "Our Choice;" this brand is packed in quarter pound packages, and labelled. Our Tobac us have been enfor ed to h by the army and navy as the best in use, while our prices are no higher than those charged for inf-fror brands by other manufacturers. For bill prices, &c., of above Tobaccos address L, APPLEBY & SONS, 133 Water street, New York, manufacturers of the fine cut Cavendish Tobacco, in foil, papers and canisters, and all kinds of Snuff, dealers in Leaf Manufacturer Tobacco, the ellavana and domestic Segars, Pipes, &c., &c., All orders by mail carefully put up and promptly forwarded.

A T. CONWERS 377 BOWERY, NEYE, TO ELERIA

A T CONNER'S, 377 BOWERY, NEXT TO FIFTH street, is the place to buy your Boots and Shoes.

\$4 00 for Gent's Cal' Double Sole Water Boots.

\$3 25 for Gent's Cal' Stout Single Sole Boots.

\$3 25 for Gent's Cal' Sungle Sole pegged Boots.

\$3 00 for Gent's Gal' Sungle Sole pegged Boots.

\$3 00 for Gent's Gal' Sungle Sole pegged Boots.

\$3 00 for Gent's Gal' Double Sole stitched Balmorals.

\$1 50 for Gent's Tap Double Sole stitched Balmorals.

\$2 50 for Gent's Tap Sole pegged Balmorals.

\$2 50 for Gent's Tap Sole pegged Balmorals.

\$3 00 for Gent's Patent Leather stitched Congress Gaiters.

Also, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Wear, at very low prices,

N. B.—Long Legged Double Soled Boots for Firemen.

A NEW THING.—MRS. EMELINE MORRIS, SOLICITS the continuation of the patronage of ker friends and the public, as letter writer, copyist and amanuensis, at her private rooms, 685 Broadway, up stairs. N. B.—Legal documents copied.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. DUPONOCS, Golden Bills are the only safe and sure remedy for all diseases peculiar to females, whether married or single. Beware of counterfeits. None are genuine unless the boxes are signed S. D. Howe.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE brush factory 329 Pearl street, Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL. DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.—PARTIES HAVING stocks of dry goods or carpets which they wish to dispose of will find a,cash purchaser by addressing P. W. C., 308 Bleecler street.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE.—THE PRICE LIST and location of the depots of the People's Provision Cempany will appear on the eighth page of next Sunday's Herald. See it and save money. PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, and information given, by FRANK KING, broker, 942% Broadway, N. Y.

PARIS.- NOTABLE MAISON DELISLE, patented by the Empress and the Queens of England and Helland. No. 5 Boulevard des Caputines, facing rue de la Paix. Silks, India and French, Cashmere Shawis, Lace, Lingarie, Mantels, Fancy Goods, Wedling Sulfs, Court and Bail Dresses.

DERSSMAKES—Maison Fauvet, No. 4 rue Monars.

THE HEADDRESSES ARD MILLINERY of Mile. Soller, 45 rue Neuve St. Augustine, represent so truly the type of distinction hat several foreign courts, by, whom she has been apointed the patentee, in the most fiattering terms have adopted them.

pointed the patentee, in the most hatering terms have adopted them.

Lace Violand—Every requisite for Wedding Suits, Promenade and evening dresses, &c., No. 4 rue de Choiseul.

JWELLEE TO H. M.—KRAMER, 51 rue Neuve St. Augustine.

Monbrolanne—Gronze Chine and Ancient Furniture).

The waterooms are removed to 19 rue de Helder.

CHRONOMETERS AND CLOCKS—Le Roy and Fils, makers to the navy. Palais Royal, 13 and 15 Galerie Montpensier.

SEYENS CRINKA—China, Crystais, Dimer Fervices, Doudigny,

Palais Royal, Galerie Montpensier, 21 and 32.

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER—Wiese, 48 rus de l'Arbresee, near the Louvre. Prices in known figures.

CYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS D London agent, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "Sydney Morning Herald," issued daily, and the "Sydney Mail," published every Saturday. Summary edition for Europe received regularly, via Marseilles. Price 16c. G. STREET, Colonial newspaper office, 30 Cornhill, R. C. Advertisements can be sent to him, care of his agent, THEODORE J PEARSE, 363 Sixth avenue, New

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LAD. HAVING TAKEN THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE II 14 Seco., davenue, corner of Seventh street, bus a handsome suff and a los two single Rooms to dispose of. Gall at house or address b. \*\* 3.333 Post office. A TTENTION IS CA LED TO THOSE LIVING IN hotels and boarding h, uses.—There is an establishment opened at 110 Macdongal stree, the rooms being laid out in suits and furnished with every-thing necessary for house-keeping, in order that a family may have a complete home, and live at an inconceivably low rate. There is a restaurant attached.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a very pleasant furnished from Room on second floor, with Board, in a private family; dinner at six o'clock. Apply at 170 West Twenty-second street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMO-dated with partial Board; also a few single gendlemea, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at 23 West Houston street. A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR (WITH BEDROOM, and a front Parlor on the second floor to let, with Board, on reasonable terms. The rooms are handstonely furnished, and the location central and pleasant. Pleasan hall Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 100 East Fourteent street, near Union square.

A GOOD SIZED PLEASANT ROOM, IN A NEAT AND quiet house, 337 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, with gas and open fire, for \$4 per week; partial Board, if desired, restaurats convenient. Also a small room for \$1 to. Will be let together or separate. A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can have a choice of very desirable front or back Rooms, with large pantries, &c., at 124 Waverley place. Also two single Rooms, with all the comforts of a home, at a very low price. References exchanged.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Board in a piain family, where they can enjoy be comforts of a home. Apply at 195 West Twentieth street. A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND HIS LITTLE DAUGH-ter, wishes Board in a private family, or where there are few other boarders, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, Sixth and Fourth avenues. Address Boarder, sta-tion D.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMO-dated with full or partial Board in a private family. Location desirable for business men, convenient to and west of Broadway. Reference required. Apply at 124 Spring st. A PRIVATE FAMILY, MAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, would let the entire second Floor, five or six rooms, with use of kitchen, in a new first class house containing all the modern improvements. Location on Second arenue, second door above Forty-eighth street.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS BOARD in his private house to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons. Apply at 98 East Twenty-second street. A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHIL-dren, would let to single gentlemen a nicely furnished back Parlor, on first floor, and several small Rooms, with or without breakfast, at very moderate terms. Inquire at 75 Second avenue, between Fourth and Fitth streets.

AT NO. 1,123 AND 1,125 BROADWAY—HANDSOME Suits of Rooms, with private table or table d'hote; alse Rooms for gentlemen, with Board, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD in a strictly private family, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Address C., box 3,424 Post office. AT 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, THIRD HOUSE ABOVE Fourteenth street, a large, handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, with Board, to let, to a small family. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TW® SINGLE GEN themen can obtain two well turnished Rooms, cheerful home and good living, in a private family, occupying a first class brown stone house, in East Twenty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Terms moderate, Address Mer.hant, box 120 Herald office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE ACcommodated with an eleganty furnished Room and Bedroom; also a single gentleman, with a small room, French table. References given and required. No. 1 Lavingston place on Stuyvesant Fark. POARD.—GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED, BY A gentleman, wife and child, four years old; neighborhood of East Broadway preferred, below Clinton street. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, A. T. H., box 479 Post office.

BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A GEN-tieman and his wife, can be very pleasantly accommo, dated with Board in Brooklyn, in a strictly private family-convenient to all the ferries and car routes. Terms mode-rate. For particulars call at or address \$\( \) 4 Willioughby street. BOARD,—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SIN-lor, and Bedroom on the third floor, at 178 West 14th st; al-so, one Room for single gentlemen. References given and required. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6°o'clock.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, ALSO several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine Rooms and Board at 408 Fourth street (No. 2 Albion place). House contains the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 P. M. BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND SEVERAL single gratemen, can obtain very desirable furnished Apartments on the second and third-disors, with Board, in an agreeable family. Apply at 28 West Twenty-seventh street, a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DESIRING to make arrangements for the winter, will find pleasant Rooms and first class Board at Nos. 110 and 112 East Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music. References exchanged. BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE COMING in town for the season and wishing furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family, genteelly located, may be suited by immediate application at 403 West Twenty-third street. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR TWO gentlemen and a gentlemen and his wife can have elegant Kooms, with first class Board (French style), in a German family, restling at 20 West Ninth street, between Fitth and Sixth avenues. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A GENTLE-man, in a private family or first class small boarding house, within a short distance of the Wall street and South ferries. Address B. R. L., box 814 Post office, New York, stat-ing particulars as to terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH A young widow, where he can be comfortable and have all the comforts and privileges of a home; in a retired neighborhood preferred. Address A. N. V., Herald office. BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also two hall Rooms, in the house of a small family; bath in the house. A buly at

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD OR A PRIVATE table a fine suit of Rooms, on second floor of a handsomed furnished house, with all the modern improvements. The family is small and without children. Apply at 96 Congress street. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—OVERLOOKING THE BAY, three desirable Rooms, with Board, can be procured in a private family, by applying at 116 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

H CONOMY AND COMFORT.—FURNISHED ROOMS, \$1 to \$4; Room and Breakfast, \$2 50 to \$3; full Board, \$4 to \$6; house first class. Ashland House, 309 Fourth avenue, above Twenty-third street. ELEVENTH STREET, NO. 8 NEAR BROADWAY,—
Board. House first class, containing all the modern conveniences.

URNISHED ROOMS AT 763 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Bighth and Ninth streets.—Suits of Rooms and side Rooms, on second floor, to let to gentlemen, separately or tog they; house has all the modern improvements, and in apleasant location.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, IN A PRI vate family, to let, to one or two gentlemen, at 18 Amity place, between Bleecker and Amity streets, four blocks west of Broadway. House has gas and bath. Terms moderate. GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE HANDSOMELY FURNISH.

Ged Rooms, with or without Board, in a small, genteel private family; house first class, replete with all the modern improvements, and two blocks from Grace church, Broadway.

Terms very low. Address Alpha, Merald office. PARTIES IN SEARCH OF RICHLY PURNISHED Apartments, on suite, with or without Board, may meet with accommodation in a private tamily, in a very eligible location, by addressing B., box 2,915 Post office.

TO LET-IN A NEAT, RETIRED COTTAGE, A SMALL Parior, Bedroom and Bathroom, all furnished, with or without Board. Aprly immediately at No. 57 East Twenty-seventh street. Also, Third Foor, furnished. This is a rare chance, if persons wish to live comfortably and retired. To LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED ROOM in a private family, 46 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway, in a good location. Also, first floor above the store 866 Broadway, in a good location for business purposes.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, just vacant; most splendidly furnished, in a private house, in view of Union square. Reference required. Address box 1,214 N. Y. Post office.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON I third floor, to a single gentleman, with or without Board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at 79 West Twenty-ainth street. VERY PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor. Also third story Room and Bedroom with Board. Apply at 125 West Fourteenth street.

\$\Phi^2\$ 25. Nice Rooms with good Board \$2 25 to \$3 a\$ week and upwards. Ladies and families suited less than any other house. Nice parlers, with pianos, 48 Lispenard street, near Broadway and Canal street. Watchman, and lodgings cheap. ASHLAND PLACE, PERRY STREET.—FURNISHED or single gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, for the winter, in a first class house with all the modern improvements.

ST. MARK'S PLACE,—VERY PLEASANT LARGE or small Rooms, ca suite or single, to let, with full or partial Board. House first class and convenient to cars and stages. Location unsurpassed. Best of 'references given and required. 35 EAST TWELFTH STREET,—LADIES AND GEN themen desiring Board for the winter, will find good Rooms and accommodations at the above desirable house and location, being a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

55 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE a fine suit of Reems on the first floor, to let, with private table if desired; house first class; terms moderate. 58 VARICK STREET, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A SECOND story front Room to let, with first class Board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen. Also, a Hall Bedroom to let to a single gentleman. Terms very reasonable. 61 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SEVENTH on reasonable terms. Dinner at 6 o'clock, Reference required.

BOARDING AND LODGING. (2) WEST EIFTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FUR-ni-hed Rooms to let to single gent/shen or gentlemen and thei wives, with full or partial Board; house brown stone, high stoop, replete with modern improvements. Re-ferences exchanged.

70 SPRING STREET, THREE DOORS FROM EROAD-way.—To let, several handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen, at war prices. The location is near all the first class hotels and places of amusement. Resding room free. Inquire of Anson House,

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING—ALSTON House.—Elegantly furnished suits of Rooms, with gas, Croton water and every convenience for housekeeping economically; particularly suited for small, respectable families, Rentlew.

110 BLEECKER STREET, WEST OF AND NEAR or without Beard, single or in suits; meals served in rooms if excited. Frankent bearders necommodated. Location pleasant and cestral.

156 PRINCE STREET.—ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELE antly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached with all the conveniences for housekeeping complete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen. 192 BLEECKER STEET.—FUBNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, from \$1 to \$6 per week, House has all the modern improvements, and meals to suit business people. References exchanged.

210 ELM STREET—JACKSON HOUSE.—THE MOST in the city, to meet the wants of small families, with every requisite furniture, clean linen, cooking range and utensits gas and Croton water.

THE WAR.

A GENCY FOR THE ADJUSTMENT AND PAYMENT
of claims against the Army, Navy and Revenue dipartments. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
39 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

A CAPTAIN'S OR PURSER'S CLERKSHIP WANTED-by a young man who can give the best of references Address J. T., box 119 Herald office, for two days.

A SUPERIOR NAVY REVOLVER (COLT'S) CAN BE bought at a very low price, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at 28 Sixth avenue. CIAMP CORCORAN, D. C., NOV. 27—COMPANY G. Sixty-ninth Volunteers,—All members of this company who remained behind are notified to report at brigad headquarters, 596 Broadway, and they will be paid up to Dec. 1. By order, FELIX DUFFY, Captain Commanding Co. PNGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED—COMPRISING MEchanics and intelligent laborers, for sappers and miners
of the regular army. They must be able bodded, not over 35
years of age, able to read and write, and understand thefour
ground rules of arithmetic. Terms of enlistment three
years. Payfrom \$13 to \$34, depending on rank attained by
merit and soldierly conduct. Also, rations, fuel, quarter,
clothing, medical attendance and the usual bonaty. Apply
at No. 5 Bowling Green, third floor, every day, between 9 A.
M. and 12 M.

JAMES S. SMITH, JR., DEPOT FOR ALL KINDS OF Military Goods, 23 Chambers street, New York. Swords, Bells, Sashes, Epaulettes, Army Hats, Army and Navy Caps, embroidered and metallic Shoulder Straps, &c., &c.

embroidered and metallic Shoulder Straps, &c., &c.

CENERAL BARRY'S ROCKET-BATTALION;
Chief of Artiliery, U.S. A.
The battalion will leave for the seat of war on the 30th day of November.
This battalion is organized at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, Major General McClellan, and Brigadier General Barry, Chief of Artillery, U.S. A., and accepted by the United States government.
Cavalry and artillery companies organizing, who are not sworn into the United States service, provided the recruits are suitable, will be immediately received and mustered into any of enlistment.
To young ment who have any milliary ambition this is a sure road to fame and distinction; for this terrible arm, the "war rocket," is the most destructive of all known weapons, either ancient or modern. Volunteers, to-saure acceptance, should apply immediately, as the orders for marching to the seat of war are imperative and cannot be delayed. For particulars apply at headquarters, 455 Broome street, New York city.

MILITARY—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN 23 VI ARS

MILITARY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN. 23 YEARS of age, the position of Postmaster or Paymaster's Clerk, to a regiment or in the navy. Has been deputy postmaster for three years. No choice as to what State the regiment belongs. Address, with a ticulars for one week, W. A. Gahagan, Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, LAND WARRANTS and Pay can be obtained promptly by calling on GEO. WOODMAN, 33 Pine street.

REGIMENTAL STANDS OF COLORS
on Hand, for Sale and to Order.
SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS,
all Sizes on hand for Sale.
LOGE AND SOCIETY BANNERS,
Ornamental Painting, Lettering and Embroidering on Silk,
Spear Heads, Staffs, Eagles, Mountings and Trimmings, &c.
HOJER & GRAHAM, Artists and Manufacturers, 97 Duane
street, Call and examine specimens on hand. TO OFFICERS.—WANTED, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, who was at the Crimea during the war, a stuation as servant or cook to an officer or mess of officers in the army or navy. Good recommendations. Address William Roberts, box 213 Herald office.

WANTED-A GOOD DRILLING MASTER, TO GIVE private lessons; none but a competent man need apply. Address Military, Herald office. OTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—COMPANY B, CAPTAIN Moesch, of this regiment, will take twenty-five good men to fill up file Company to fits full strength. Apply at P<sub>2</sub>thagoras Hall, new Canal street, duily, from 10 to 12 A, M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Lieut. JOSEPH D. WICK AN, Recruiting Officer.

7 OTH CAMERON RIFLE HIGHLANDERS.—THREE 6 O dollars (\$3) bounty will be paid to stout-hearted able men on being mustered into my company. Warm berracks and abundant provisions provided immediately on enrolment, Recruiting office 545 Broadway, basement.

JAMES C. ROBERTSON, Captain.

CLOTHING. A TTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU wish to get the full value for your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best you can do is to call or send a note to F. HARRIS, 156 Seventh avenue; there you may be convinced you will be dealt with satisfactory. For silk Dresses from \$8 to \$30, for Coats from \$8 to \$20, for Pants from \$6 to \$8. Please do not forget the number—153 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street. Ladies attenned by Mrs. Harris.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR LADIES AND GEN-tlemen to dispose of their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. I have just received \$5.000 from G. Buxbaum & Co., Cincinnati, to purchase the above articles, for which I pay the following prices:—From \$12 to \$35 for Silk Dresses; Coals, from \$10 to \$20; Pauls, from \$2 to \$6. Please call on or address A. Ducas, 213 Seventh avenue, be-tween Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Ladies at-tended to by Mrs. D.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to obtain the highest price for their Cast Off Clothing. I guarantee to pay the following prices:—For Silk Dresses, from \$10 to \$40; from \$5 to \$20 tor Coats, from \$2 to \$7 for Pants. Also Cappets, Furniture and Jewelry. Please call on or address J. ANIÁLT, 152 Seventh avenue, between Twentleth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalk.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen having any cast off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets, will receive the highest prices by calling on or adversing C, MISH, 302 Seventh avenue, between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

AT THE NEW STAND, 233 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES and gears can secure the full value for their cast off Clothing, by calling on or addressing E. Jacobs, 223 Third avenue, because Twenty-third and Twenty-fouth streets. Ladies attended by Miss F. Jacobs.

DANCING ACADEMIES. A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth avenue, cor. Twenty-sixth st., New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES—Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

RERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 59 WEST FOUR teenth street.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools at tended. Circulars, for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy. EXPRESSES. EXPRESS FOR EUROPE, HAVANA AND THE WEST INDIES.—The Morris Express, 23 Broad street, forwards and receives freight and parcels by every steamer. Offices and agents in every large city abroad.

L. W. MORRIS, Custom House Broker and Notary.

MEDICAL. A FFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—Fallacies unmasked.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide informathe debilitated and diseased, including those who are ignorant of the cause of their fill health, and who have been disappointed in their physicians, of the most certain and convenient mode of cure. Mailed for \$1\$ by RiCHARDSON, DEWITT, 13 Frankfort street; or the author, 647 Broadway, up stairs.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A RADICAL who cures is always effected by Dr. WARD, 12 Laight street, who cures, besides, in half the usual time, and at half the charges. A FFECTIONS CAUSED BY MERCURY AND CERTAIN diseases are speedily cured by Dr. WARD, 12 Laight street, where the Doctor is in constant attendance.

P.R. WARD IS TREATING ALL DISEASES OF FE-males with unequalled success. Something for every lady—his great Benefactor. Office 12 Laight street. D. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 50,000 cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without deting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. It is \$11 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing that treats of the effects of early abuse.

D.R. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty eight years exclusively devoted to these complaints enable han to warranta cure in all cases. The victims of mispaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured, or no pay.

D.R. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNI-versity (Medical College) and Gollege of Surgeons, Lon-don, may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on special diseases, at his office, 20 Centre street, near Cham-bers, N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office. Private en-trance at No. 6 City Hall place. DR. RALPH'S OFFICES, 139 CROSBY STREET, CORner of Houston. Hours, 11 to 2 and 6 till 9 P. M.

HEALTH RESTORED, TIME AND MONEY SAVED, BY consulting Dr. POWERS, with Dr. WARD, 12 Laight street. Speedy and permanent cures are warranted, without hindrance to business, PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, CAN be consulted, as usual, or by letter to box 2.359. Boston office, No. 8 Harrison avenue.

Hebriday, Nov. 30, 1861. THE TURF. CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROT. ting—Saturday, November 30, at 2 o'clock. Match for \$250 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, D. Tallman names Lancet, H. Woodruff mames Frank Temple.

Remaining in the New York Post Office

CEO. M. PATCHEN WILL STAND FOR MARES AT the Dyneman Farm, Kingsbridge, until February, 1862, at \$160 the season. WM. WALTERMINE, Washington Drove Yard, N. Y.

1187 OF LETTERS Van Plock Miss A

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C. A THOROUGH BEED CLARION MARE, 15½ HANDS high, six years old, sound and kind, very stylish, can wrot 18 miles in an hour; also, a pair of well matched Ponies, 14½ hands, bay color; one of the team can trot in three runnius; trot to the pole together in three and a half m funtes; sound and kind; eight and nine years old; also, several to and no top Wagons; will be sold very low. Apply at 95 East Thirty-second street, Lexington stables.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET,
Offer their popular styles of Road Wagons and Carriages
for sale at corner of Broome and Most streets,
THEIR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS. Tork sale—A splended the test of the sale and the sale an

POR SALE—TWO OPEN CARRIAGES; ALSO, A SOR-rel Horse, good for family use. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for rhem: Can be seen at Thos. Norris' stable, 118 Clinten place. HOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME SPAN OF WELL matched bay Carriage Horses. For particulars apply at room No. 10 of No. 25 Nassau street, or at the first private stable in alley No. 2 West Twenty-severth street

FOR SALE—A FOUR WHEELED DOCTOR'S VEHI-cle, in good repair, and constructed by Wm. Flandrau also a blooded saddle Horse. Inquire at the Cement office foot of Bank street.

TOR SALE.—HORSE, STANHOPE AND HARNESS, establishment complete. To be sold as the owner is about lesving the city. Stanhope and harness in perfect order; have been used but one month. Horse (Flying Childers stock), very high bred, per cetty sound and free from blemish, gentle in every manner, 16 hands i inch high, 6 years old next spring, bright bay, long tait, will trot 10 miles au hour is above rig. Inquire at new bruck stable, McDougal alley, entrance between Clinton and Waverley places, 8 to 11-o'clock A. M;

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE HORSE, EN. threly black, and very stylish; 6 years old; would make a splendid militury horse; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at No. 2 First avenue. FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND ROCKAWAY COUPE, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at SMITH'S coachimaker's shop, Twenty-ninth street, one dooreast of Madison avenue, or at 125 Water street.

HORSES WANTED TO BOARD—ON A GENTLEMAN'S and easy of access by cars and boat. Warm stables and the best of care. Terms moderate. Address box 588 New York Post office. HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND HARNESS,— 65 Sleighs, 50 sets Harness, Robes, Bells, &c., 50 Horses and Poules, at No. 10 Nevinsstreet and 184 Fulton ayenue, Brook-lyn.

H ORSES.—NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, SIXTH AVE.
In nue, corner of Thirty-ninth street.—Thesday, December
3, at 11 o'clock, catalogue sale of Horses; also Wagons and
Harness, of all descriptions. Horses intended for this sale
must be entered on or before Saturday, 9 o'clock.
WM. M. LANGLEY, Proprietor.

HORSES ON LIVERY.—THE EXCELSIOR STABLES, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, can accommodate several more horses. Stables over ground. Air and well ventilated. Terms low. Call and see the advantages. FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds.—Holders of these bonds not yet extended for twenty years are requested to present their bonds without delay at the office of the company, at the foot of Duane street, or extension. Those mwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and bills payable of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Raifroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges until December 21, 1861. The new mortgage bonds of the company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at 25 Winham street, New York, and at the office of the company, at Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

LOAN OFFICES. A T 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

A T J. H. BARRINGER'S, 212 BROADWAY, ROOM 13.—This old established office advances the highest sums, or buys it or cash, Merchandise, Diamonds, set or unset; Pearls, Watches, Plate, Optical Instruments, &c. 212 Broadway, room 13, up stairs. A T 77 BLEECKER STREET—MONEY LIBERALLY advanced to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewel-ry, pianos, segars, dry goods, &c. N. B.—Pawnbrokers' tickets bought. H. NEWTON, 77 Bieceker street, up stars. A T A. R. THOMPSON'S, 102 NASSAU STREET, COR-ner of Ann, room No. 2, sect al floor, advances on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware and all kinds of property, or buys. AMOS R. THOMPSON, auctioneer, attends siles in all parts of the city or Brooklyn.

JACOBS, 48 CEDAR STREET,—ADVANCES MADE on Watches, Diamonds, Silver Plate, and other Per-al Property, in sums to suit, or bought for cash, and a office 407 Broadway.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. Watches, Plate and Jewelry, or bought for cash at the highest price. Persons having old Gold or Silver to sell cannot do better than call on LOUIS ANRICH, 723 Broadway. MUSICAL.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—MAGNIFIGENT CARVED rosewood Planotorie at private sale at a great sacrifice; full seven octave, elegant carved legs, overstrung bass, richly inlaid and solid pearl keys, and a very powerful and sweet tone. Was selected for the owner by a professor of music and fully warranted for three years. Also some very elegant parlor furniture. Apply immediately, at the residence of the owner, 218 Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

A FRENCH TEACHER, ARRIVED FROM PARIS, wishes to obtain a few pupils; is fully competent to give lessons in French. German, Italian and Spanish. Address box 114 Herald office. A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale—Richly carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, overstrung bass,
inlaid with and pearl keys, made to order for the present
owner by city makers, fully guaranteed for three years;
been in use but seven months; cost \$500; will be sold for
\$250, including stool and cover. Also an elegant Drawing
Room Suit, cost \$300, for \$130. Inquire at 70 West Twentysixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY OF FIRST RATE MUSICAL ABILITY, HAV-ing studied under the most eminent masters in Europe, would wish a few more finishing pupils in this city or Brook-lyn. Terms \$5 per month; or at her residence, terms mode rate. Address A. Y. Z., Herald office. I IGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG Bass Patent Insulated Full Frame Grand and Square Planofortes, 42 Broome street. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

M. L. T. DESCOMBE'S PIANO WAREROOMS, No. 149

Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue,
A beautiful assortment of Pleyel French upright Pianos for
sale or to let. NEW MUSIC.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW WALTZ, THE LAURA KEENE WALTZ. For piano, price 35c. The most beautiful and popular waltz of the season. HORACE WATERS. 481 Broadway and all music sellers.

NOLL'S MARCH ALBUM.—NOLL & WATERS HAVE just published, in a neat and convenient form, a set of four Marches for full brass bands. These Marches are composed by some of our most talented artists and leaders, such as Louis Schriber, Mr. Wilner, Weigers and Jos. Noll. For sale at the principal music stores, or at JNO. P. WATERS, 57 Vesey street.

\$\Phi 24\$ --LESSONS ON THE PIANO \$24, BY A GENep 24. tleman who has taken the first prize of the Conservatoire at Paris. \$24 a term. Address box 2,387 Post
office. INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD BUSINESS HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to young men in ten lessons of one hour each. Book-keeping reduced to \$15, for a thorough course of instruction. Private lessons given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No.6 Fourth avenue. A NENGLISH LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND EDU-cation wishes to find a home in a school in the coun-try, in return for lessons in French and music a certain por-tion of the day. Address M. A., Herald office.

A LL FOR \$10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC, three months, 78 lessons each, or double entry Book-keeping, lessons unlimited, \$10. Ladies' day and evening writing lessons \$2, 20 lessons. A. P. PAIAE'S Mercantile Colleges, 62 Bowery, New York, and 283 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German, Latin, Arithmetic or Drawing. Good references can be given. Address B. K., Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, COMING FROM PARIS, wishes a situation as daily visiting governess, or as companion to a lady; is fully competent to give lessons in French. Address French Lady, box 113 Herald office. BEST SUSTAINED BOARDING SEMINARY IN THE

D State.

\$110 per year. Brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen.
Ablest teachers in all departments. Winter term, Dec. 5.
Address fav. Joseph E. King, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.,
on the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. INSTRUCTION IN SEVERAL USEFUL AND DESIRA-ble branches of study, under thoroughly competent pro-fessors, and Board if desired, with pleasant Rooms, in Fourse having all the modern improvements. Locality good, Terms very moderate. For a card, giving full particulars, address Professor, Herald office.

WANTED-A GOOD HOME, BY A YOUNG LADY, IN some family or school, to teach music, drawing and Engish branches. Salary moderate. Address Minnie, New Milford, Conn. W OOD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY 93 and 95 Sixth avenue.—"The wise for health on exercise depend." Morning, afternoon and evening classes for ladies, gentlemen and children. Sword exercise, any hour day or evening. Terms low, WM. WOOD, Proprietor. THE ELBVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE., Read the beautifully illustrated book "Human Frailty." Price 25 cents. Sold by Dr. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, four doors from Macdongal, New York. Sent free every-where.

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 18 AND 19 Gooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Commercial Calculation, Commercial Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

JAMES W. LUSK, Penman.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN, Principals. THE SPANISH LANGUAGE IS TAUGHT, AS HERE-tofore, by C. GORRIN, at Clinton Hall, Astorplace, libra-ry floor, room No. 7, where applicants are requested to call from 9½ to 10¼ A. M. Terms to suit the times.

Strickman Wm Sheahan James Iteele L S

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

Officially Published in the Newspaper

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Bradford Mrs, MacBreen Anne
Brie Luisar Bradford Mrs, Mac Breen Anne dougal st Bice Luisar BrandegeeMrsSarahBishop Mrs Phebe C Brice Catherine Banker Mary E C
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ton st
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Darlings Mrs Eliza
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Davis Jennie A
Day Mrs Ann
Dean Mary
De Leon Mrs, Sta be Doone Mrs, Sta be Dolan Bridget
Dolan Bridget
Dound Mrs Am
Dengman Mrs Samb B
Dolan Bridget
Dound Mrs Sarah
Denigon Mary
Demon Mrs Eunace

Demon Mrs Eunace

Donnelly Maria
Dougherty Susan
Dougherty Susan
Dougherty Susan
Dougherty Susan
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Downey Mrs Sarah
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Doane Mrs Samb B
Dolan Bridget
Dunn Mrs Ann
Duncanson Flora
Dunlop Sarah A
Duran Mrs Louisa
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Durand Mrs C D

Domôn Mrs Éunace

Earl Mrs Meranda Eldrege Mrs Mary Eleson Mary
Eaton Mrs John
Eldrich MrsMaria A Elwood Mrs Mary A
Eddie Mrs Margaret Ellis Mrs Abraham Enright Mary
Edwards Mrs Lucia Ellis Mary A
Ester Emma
Edwards MrsOgden

Etheridge Mrs C Edwards Mrs Lucia Ellis Mary A
Edwards Mrs Ogden

Flagior Jennie M
Faherty Ellen
Franklin Elizabeth
Franklin

Grace Mrs Mary
Grafi Rose
Grace Mrs Mary
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Grace Mrs Mary
Graham Mrs Corne
Grace Mrs Mary
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Galliam Mrs Jane
Gillian Mrs Jane
Griffin Mrs Saman
Galvin Mary
Galvin Mary
Galvin Mry
Galvin Mrs
Gillian Mrs
Galvin Mrs
Galvin Mrs
Gillian Mrs
Garvey Mrs
Gillian Mrs
Garvey Mrs
Gravey Mrs
Grave

Hays Ellen

Jacobs Mrs Harriot Johnson Kate
Jackson Mary Jane Johnson Lizzie G
Jarves Mrs Zuleka Johnson Sarah A
Jay Miss E. G
Johnson Sarah H
Jennerey Mile Johnson Mary Eli-Jones Angelina E Adele zabeth Jewett Mrs Eabeth

Kayanagh Mis Jane Keese Mrs Anna
Kelly Bridget
Kelly Mrs Ellaabeth Kelly Mrs CatheKelly Mrs Mary
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Kella Mrs Ellaabeth
Kelly Mrs Rane
Kella Mrs Mrs Ann
Killpatrick
Mrs Ellaabeth
Kella Mrs Mrs Ann
Killpatrick
Mrs Ellaabeth
Killpatrick
Mrs Ann
Killpatrick

Keela Katy
Keenan Mrs, 38th st Kernan Eliza
Lally Miss E
Lally Miss E
Landers Margrett
Lawrence Mrs Mary
Layrence Mrs Mary
Layrence Mrs Mary
Layrence Mrs Mary
Layrence Mrs Margh
Lawrence Mrs
Lee Mrs
Lawrence Mrs
Lawrence Mrs
Lee Mrs
Lawrence Mrs
Lowren Mrs
Lawrence Mrs
Lawrence

Moore st

Mocalister Mrs Mary McDonell Maria
McCabe Aney McEvoy Mary
McCarthy Hanna Smart
McCarthy Hanna Smart
McCarthy Hanna Smart
McCanthy Hanna Smart
McCanth Mrs Betsey McGarlick Rebecca McKenight Mrs Mary
Jane
McClusky Mrs. 54thst McGlinis Mary
McDermott Mrs An McGinnis Mary
McDermott Mrs McGoverind Kate E McNielly Mrs McGoverind Kate E McNielly Mrs McDonald Hannah McGoverind Kate E McNiel Mrs Lith st
McDonald Mrs Sarah McGuier Ellen
McDonald Mrs Sarah McGuier Ellen
McDonald Mrs McGoverind Kate E McNiel Mrs Lith st
McDonald Mrs Sarah McGuier Ellen
Nolley McGoverind Kate E McNiel Mrs Lith st
McDonald Mrs Sarah McGuier Ellen
Nolley Mrs Ann
McDonald Mrs Sarah McGuier Ellen
Nolley Mrs Ann
McPherson Anna

McDonaidarssarah McGuier Ellen

Nash Imma
Nobb Hester J
Noynalian Mrs
Noonan Mrs Ellen
Natala Albertina
Norman Sarah
NewBurgh Mrs J B
Nogar Mrs Eliza
Nichols Mrs H M

O'Brine Catrine
O'Niel Mrs Betsey
O'Callaghan Cath
O'Niel Bridget
O'Niel Mrs Gath
O'Niel Bridget
O'Niel Mrs Gath
O'Niel Bridget
O'Niel Mrs Detsey
O'Canlaghan Cath
O'Niel Bridget
O'Niel Mrs J

Park Semantha
Phillips Mrs, 19th st Pollock Mrs J

Park Semantha
Parish Emily B
Parker Mary E
Party James
Patterson Mrs TV
Pennock Mrs Alex
Phillips Mrs, 19th st Pollock Mrs J
Plikerton MrsAnna Pomeroy Mrs L AG
Primrose Caroline
Porter Lucy
Parker Mrs APearse Mrs W H
Powers Miss, FrankH st
Phillips Mrs, 20th st
Plikerton Mrs Alex
Pennock Mrs Alex
Pennor Krs Alex
Phillips Mrs, 20th st
Pullan Mrs, 4th s

Reid Mrs William

Roach Bella

St. Claire Nellie
Schnab Theresic
Sprague Phebe
Salesbury Mrs Thos Spencer Mrs W. Sency Elizabeth
Samo Mrs, Sth ave
Samon Mrs Mary A
Samo Mrs Mary A
Selen Sweeney
Samders Mrs Ellen
Stanley Ellen
Scherk Mrs Liza
Shernan Mrs Elliza
Shern

Van Fleet Miss A Vedder Mrs A W WakemanMrsDavid WatermanMrs Nan-Williams Emma
Wagner Mary
Wall Mrs
Wallace Mrs Alice
Wallers Aurelia
Ward Mrs Ann
Ward Mrs H M
Warner Mrs T B
Warner Mrs, Greene
Watson Louse
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Wagner Mrs Draw
Webley Garoline
Weston Lotty
Warner Mrs, Greene
Webley Caroline
Street
Williams Emma
Williams Emma
Williams Emma
Winson Mrs Dorea
Winslow Jenney
White Lotty
White Mrs W F
White Mrs W F
Wood Mrs Eliza
Wood Mrs Eliza J
Wood Mrs Eliza J
Wykes Harriet C Z

Zindian Mrs Ellen GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Abley Harris A ell A H
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sixee I Dr Thos
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ell Wm H
Althony, Reddick
& Co
Arbams E H
Anthony, Reddick
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Anthony, Reddick
& Co
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Anthony, Reddick
& Co
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Arb Adler G. J.
Adriance Chas P., 2d.
Aarons A. S.
Aaron J. & Co.
Algie W. S.
Alston Thos L.
Akers T.P.
Alison Antisee Dr Thos
Amery John
Angel Wm H
Angel Wm H
Angel Wm H
Annoux Hy
Atkinson R
Andrews John S
Andrews John S
Andrews J E
Arenta John
Askins John
Arenta Hy
Armust Hy
Armoux Hy Alison—Aikens J B
Alden Cyrus A
Albenger W H
Adams Albert
Allen F P
Allen A

Allen Jordan Allen John Barnes Albert
Bard Winfield S
Baush John A
Bayly John W
Baxter Chas
Batchelor Chas
Baxter Nathan
Beckwith Jas R
Beardsley J Blood Isaiah Bootay Wm M Bonner Ephraim Bois G D Boardman Wm A own Aug J own Wm B & Co own J P own L L T Brady John Bacon H L Bradley Edwd W oradley Edwd Wall H W salbidge Levi salbard A H saird Rev J H sair David D slaisdell Alvah lakely — E-2
eckwith Devillo
eam Wm H
ehan Dennis
reese Geo
adford&Trimmer
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Benjamin P
Brento Aug
Benham Jas M

Bankset Will A
Bramhall E G
Banby Wm
Bland Danl G
Branan Pat
Branan AM
Blanchard N, Jr
Balley Chas
Balley Thos E
Balley J B
Baker Chas
Balkey Thos E
Baldwin A Co
Baldwin A D
Baldwin A D
Baldwin A D
Baldwin G
Bartert & Wiley
Barrett John
Barrett John
Barrett John
Barrett Go
Barrow Dr H A
Barnum, Garr & Co
Barrow Dr H A
Barthelomew Elias
J
Barber Geo Barden Wm W
Baninger Hy
Baninger Hy
Banrow Dr H A
Barrow Dr H A
Barrow Dr H A
Barrow Dr H A
Barber Geo
Barber Wm A
Barber Wm A
Barry Joseph — 2
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Bridge Jr
Bridge Jr
Bird Stop John
Billiss J D
Bird Col J N
Billiss J D
Bird Sol J A Rich Burgess Duncan Burns Wm A
Burns Thos—2
Burlisen Elihu
Butts Moses P
Burke Joseph
Busby John
Butler Andrew J—2
Bryant H'y

Callehen Jas
Cabell E
Callender John B
Chamberlin Wm S
Caldwell & Stapleton Chairwell & Stapletion of Jas.
Canin Pat.
Canineld Thos
Canineld Thos
Candee W B
Candenard John W
Camp J R
Camp J R
Camp L
Camp J R
Camp L
Cannon Thos
Canend S B
Cannon Thos
Canend S B
Canpbell Matthew
Campbell Matthew
Campbell Joh
Campbell Joh
Carrnan W S
Chappell Bruce
Charman F Chess, Smythe & Chippendale W
Cristy Thos
Child Geo E
Chiarl Artidoro
Christy H V
Chiston G W
Clifford David
Christy David T
Soc C B
Jochrane Adam
Jogeshall Chas T
Jolton S
John S Corwith Henry
Cooper Jas
Cooper Jas
Cooper Jas
Cooper Jas
Cook Peter
Cook Samuel A
Cook Arthur
Cornell Gilbert
Cornell S G & Son
Cross Hon Nelson
Cosford Peter
Cozzens Edward
Couse Jas H
Clowsley W C
Coulborn S M G
Covert R D
Covel, Weston &
Sherwood
Cowen M rman F pin L S Lyman pman Isaac F nan A Chas pin H B ter Frank H

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Custus & Co
Cussie Gilbert E
Currier Albert B
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Cutter M L
Chrystal Thos
Cutter Geo W

Dohant

Clasey H P—2
Clasen A T
Chase Samuel L

Daly Owen
Damard B & Co
Damard B & Donora Mich
Donona Martin
Donona John
Donona Martin
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Donona John
Donona James
Damard B & Co
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Fagon John
Falon Christopher
Falon Christopher
Farancis D G
Francis O J
Franci Formey Chas
Foot Dr G W
Fontaine Dr Z A
Foot Dr G W
Fontaine Dr Z A
Forest C B
Ford Matthias
Ford John
Foster Rev R S
Fowler W A
Frost Jerome
d Frost Leonard
Fowle Geo M
Frost James
Fowle Geo M
Fowler Chas
Frothingham J B
Floyd Peter Henry
Foley Patrick
I Flynn Geo W
Fuller J M & J A
Fuller Levi A—2
Fuller J M & J A
Fuller J M & J B
Fuller J M

Fuller James A Flud M, 132 E 33d st Fenby J B
Ganon Wm
Graham John
Graham John
Graham John
Grafton J Gurley
Gaffney Gerald
Grace Jas
Gallivan Patrick
Graham Jos
Graham Jos
Graham Jos
Gable Geo
Graham John
Gant Geo
Grant J T C C
Grant J As B
Ganby Wm
Garder C H
Gratz H H
Gratz H H
Graves J R & Co
Gray & Kelly
Graves Wm
Gavit Henry T
Gray O B
Gray C B B
Gayler Chas
Greenhalgh Thos
Gleeme Wm Griener J L
Getety A
George Daniel
George Daniel
George Daniel
Green John
Green Horace
Green E Thos
Green Horace
Griffin C H & Co
Gilles O H & Co
Gilles O H & Co
Griffin P N
Griffin P N Goodnard Frank F Goodnan S Goodyear L L Goodnan D GoodnanJacob&Co Grower Jas Gould W S Gould W S
Grosvener Jos W
Glover S K
Gordon F
Grover Rey A J
Gord Eli
Gover W C
H Goulding L G
Groves Dr Wm
Gorman Jas
Goodson John
Goddard & Bailard
Guth John & Bro
Gunning John
Guy & Francis

Harguey, Smith & Col Harnea & Devver I Hartford James I Harrison James I Harrold John I Hart Col Willing I ton A Harris John H I Hasgood D M Harwood James H I Hart S T Iartley James

Hart S T
Hartley James
Hartson G B
Harris Alexander T
Harris William
Harnett Richard
Harding Wm
Hazelton J C

Reeves E H & Co
Reynolds J D

St Carl John
Shabord John H
Spader Wm-2
Slade, J Henry
Staton E M
Small Isaac H
Small Isaac H
Stratchan Parick
Stafer Nathan B
Spanulding & Rogers
Sprague Arnold P
Strachan Parick
Stafer Nathan B
Spanulding & Rogers
Sprague Capt Ezra
Sprague Mw
Sprague Capt Ezra
Sprague

Hay Augustus L Hazes Jacob Hayes Richard Hazen F Hawk Wm E Haskins D O L Holmes Joseph E Hussy Edward L Hutchinson Capt Chas Holly A L Holmes Aurelius Hogan Andrew Hutchings E W Ingley Saml Wosley Innis Aaron, Mur-Inverness John Innes John J, re-ray st Irwin John porter

porter

Jackson Jas, Pitt st Jarvis John
Jackson Wm
Jermain Richard
Jacobs AH, Blway Jerome Lovek
Jacobs IM & Co
James Edwin, barJones John S
James AS
Jones David, Sitst Johnson H M
Jurpin James
James Thomas
James AS
Jones David, Sitst Johnson H M
Jurpin James
Jones William A
Johnson Greenleaf
Jones William E
Jansen, Hall & Merkle
Jennings Patrick;
Broadway
Johnson Edward

Johnson CF
Johnson, Turpin &
Jones Lewis,
Johnson Edward

Johnson Edward

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Johnson

Jennings Patrick; Broadway Johnston Edward 39th st

Kantner N
Kantles T
Kendrick W, Pine
Karples T
Kereliy John
Kay John
Kay John
Kay John
Kay John
Kewyon & Dotty—2
King B F
Kenapy Wm H
Kessler & Co, bank King Wm, Warren
Kershaw James T
Keeler Frederick
Keeler Frederick
Keeler Frederick
Keeler Frederick
Keeler Frederick
Keeler Wind
Keeler Wind
Keily Capt Francis Keyser John C
Kelley Capt Francis Keyser John C
Kelley S Y, North Killing Michael
Moore st
Kendall Rev Hen
Kimball James B
Kendall Rev Hen
Kimball James B
Kenool W Kino James
King James J
Kinck James J
Kirkpatrick Wm
Kingt John
King Richard
King J B
King B F
King James S
Kiney James J
Kirkpatrick Wm
Kingt John
King J B
K

Leske Lieut Col W
Lester Chas S
Levingston J
Levy Solomon
Lewie —, Mott st
Lavin R
Lewis —, Mott st
Lavin R
Lewis Willium
Liebenau H
Liller James
Liladerbeek John
Lindsay G F
Liurdhan James
Walter
Watter

Liukey F G Ladd Cyrus J
Lafferts Lewis
Lamb James E
Lambert Louis J
La Mothe B F
Landecker P
Lane J W, treasurer Lindsa,
Liudhan

Liudhan

Waller

Littel MA

Little G L & Co

Lidwig Capt

Atio James

Atio Living Hugh

Living Hugh

Living Ston Cam

Lusgon Grove

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Lusgon Grove

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Luster K Canal st

Livingston L

Lynch Patrick

Livingston J L

Lynch Thomas

A Lusten Thomas

Lynch Michael

Lynch Michael Lawrence Horatiog
Lawrence James
Lawrence Ira A
Leary John
Lee Patrick
Lee & Osgood
Leeds —, with W
F Jones
Co-2
Legendre Charles

Livingston John A
Livingston L
Livingston J L
Livingston on Lange
Lockwood A H
Lockwood B
Logan William
Logan Graies H
Loomis & Griswold Co-2
Legendre Charles
& Co-2
Leighton C H
Leonard G R
Léonard Francis
Leonard Brothers Lyons Daniel
Lyons Short & Co
l Lyons Patrick—2
Lyons Philip Léonard Francis
Léonard Brothers

Macdaniel Albert
MacDonald Ranald
Macken Peter
Mackinnon Alex
Magary James
Maguire F
Maguire A J
Magliton John B
Maher Geo J W
Maher Peter
Mahony John H
Maidand Robert M
Maione Thomas
Malony William
Manchester George
Manley William R
Manton John
Markwitz A
Markwitz A
Markwitz A
Miler FA
Miller HA
Mill Morey Wn C & Co Morey Trueman Morarty Michael Morlarty Eugene Morgan Francis Morgan George W Morlasey James Morris Francis Morris John H Worris of H, optician Morrison Wm C Morrison Capt J J Morse Henry Morton Brothers Morton Henry A Morton Henry Morton Hothers Morton Sim ddlehoohe Le
Grand
iller Charles
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iller A, Broome s
iller D C, agent
iller B C, agent
iller F A
iller Warner
iller B E
iller B E
illey Dr n Sim n James, Hud-

Mills Lewis
Mills D S & Co
Miner J D
Miner Wm
Miskey Marine C
Mitchell Alexande
Mitchell John A
Moiram Elishea
Molloy John
Monechen Philip Moss Edward A Moter Archy Mott Wm Mott J J naghan Philip Montal-Monday F
Monday F
Mondan Philip
H Monthan E, produce
Montgomery Mathew Montgomery R W
Mooney William
Moore Wm, Elm st
Moore Samuel G
Moore John L, 11th
Moore T W, Broadway—2 er & Clark kittrich A ro Arthur W sell H H

Maxwell John
Maad Abram
Meatow Wm
Meanthy James
Meiry & Bro
Melon James
Mellon James
Mellon George
Mellon George
Mellon Wm
Melville Dr
Merriman E R
Merritt John J
Merritt J P
More T W, Broadway—2
Moore MA, photograph
More MA, photograph
More Griffith
Moore J W C
More MA, photograph
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More G W, Broadway—2
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More Griffith Murray William
Murray Henry
Murray Charles S
Murray C J
Murray D J
Murray D J
Myers Theodore
Myers James
Myers J H
Myers, Tilton & Molony way-2 Moore Walter K Moore M A, photo-Mac McLaughlin James
McKinley Hugh
McKary RufusK—2
McLean James
McLean A
McLennon John F
McLaughlin John
McKübon James

McArby Daniel
McArthur David
McBride Theodore
McCarthy McHoad
McDonald Wn S
McCarthy Michael
McGorry Bernard
McCarthy Michael
McGuray C
McCarthy Michael
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McCarthy John
McGappin John
McCosker John J
McGarther Daniel
McCurdy Jas E
McCarther Daniel
McC

Newkirk H V Norjes Arthur P Newman Chas Wm Norman John A Newman — Pearl st Norriss, boarding-levton Geo W house Newton George—4 North Thos R North AW North Nassington — Naumburg E Neale Martin Neil Robert Never Henry Nelson J Nelson M

Newhall Geo T Noten Sam H Nye John S

Oates John Osgood Frank O'Connor Patk
Oakley John R Otheman FrancisW O'Connor John
Oliver Prof P B Owen Geo B O'Connell Denis
Oliver William Hen-O'Brien Thomas
ry O'Brine John O'Nell Charles
O'Roll Gharles
O'Roll Gharles
O'Roll Francis
O'Roll Thomas

Onre George
Orr Robert

P
ParkhurstStephen R Pearson H B
Palmer John N
Paecock James
Percy John
Parshall Henry O
Parshall Henry O
Parsons Capt Chas
Parsons Capt Chas
Parsons Capt Chas
Percy John
Parsons B J A
Parsons D H
Parterson D H
Patterson D H
Patterson C A
Pratt Edward D
Patterson E A
Paughton Henry
Phalen Michael
Phelps Wm E
Pease J A
Pries Mr
Pellings Franklin B
Pease J A
Pries Mr
Pellings Franklin B
Perce Albert A
Pupting L C
Perce Al

Q Quelch Mr Quintard James H QuarterRev WalterJ Quimby D N Quinn George R

Quinn George

Robbins A A
Roe Chas H
Rogers Peter A
Rogers Peter A
Rogers Body
Robert
Rhodes John P
Roche James
Rogers Hanry E
Rodgers Hanry E
Rodgers Hanry E
Rodgers AH & Son
Rogers A B
Rodgers A B
Rodgers J
Rodgers Reynolds J
Reed Chas F
Reed Chas F
Reddield H A
Regniur P
Richardson Jas
Rich David
Rice Moses
Rix Wm
Richards T H
Rickhard Joseph
Richards Henry
Richardson S
Richardson S
Richardson F D
Ripley II
Rivers John C
Rich Geo C
Richlards C
Rightmire Aaron
Ripley John H
Ricker John
Richards De Henry J
Robert Wm
Roberts Geo
Robinson John
Robinson John
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Robinson John R
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Robinson John B
Roberts Geo B
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Robinson John D
Robinson Capt
Robinson Geo
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Robinson Ranney H W
Rapp Conrad
Randall John
Ray Wm Albert
Fainsey George
Railton Henry
Ranlet Ohas A
Raymond Josiah
Rapelyea W G
Randy H
Rapolyea W G
Raymond Clark
Rathbern Geo W
Ransford R
Ranseson Edw R
Raywom
Reliy Chas
Ray Wm
Reliy Chas
Resch G
Reindrad
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Reford Lewis
Reddeld J
Reddeld J
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chmidt Mr
Simon G
Simon G
Simon Bedin St
Simons Demeret H
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Simpson Wn
Sims H
P
\$ Co
Siebricht Wilhelm
Simpson Jas Hill
Simpson Jas Hill
Simon Henry
Schmidt Theo
Sillerbach George
Schmidt Henry
Schmidt Henry
Schmidt Henry Schule, Maurice & Co Summers Albert E Sturges A I Styles Labin C Stuart S H & Co Symington James Sutfill James Subbi W Hermann

Townst Wm
Trowbridge Ed L
Toolney James
Tortunate F
O Truby H M
Tower Jass M
Towl Amos
Thorn Ed E
Thorn James
Townsend Jr
Tucker George
Tully Edmund
Turner John
Tryon Francis—2
Tyson W & Co
C Tust Edwd
Turner Wm D
Turner, Keim & Co
Turner, Keim & Co
Turner, Keim & Co
Turner, Co
Turner, Co
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Turn Travis Edw F travis Edw F
Taylor James
Fravers Gustav
Faylor Isaac L
Taltot Francis A
Falcott George
Faylor J E
Tracy E
Faylor Joran
Falmadge, Hunt&Co
Faylor Geo Taylor Geo
Toryl James
Thompson Gilbert Tr
Toryl James
Taylor Me
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Taylor Rey SW
Thompson Mym
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Taylor Me
Todd Fred G
Thompson Mym
Trellenghas Wm H
Todd Fred G
Thompson Mym
Trellenghas Wm H
Tompkins Wm B
Tellenghas Wm H
Tompkins Wm B
Treadwell E P
Thompson KCo usin T
Toole Thompson KCo usin T
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Underhill E F UhliMr 

Van Loon Isaac

Van Loon Isaac

Wandewalker E
Vandewskirk Mr

Weaver Dr Nathan
Williams J Howard
Wells Andrew J
Weber Mr
Wheelen, Madden & Williams Stephen A
Wells Andrew J
Weber Mr
Weber Mr
Weber Mr
Weber Mr
Weber Mr
Wehr J Shapier
Webr Peter
Wells Harrison
Welcome Wm J
Wester Henry C
Williams Mr
Williams W Hite E & Co
White A H
Williams Mr
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Withins R H
Williams W H
White A Waddell Wm Wait T B Wailace W S Wallers Wm Wallers Wm Waller Swamel S Warner E Russell Warrick & Brown Warren W F Wartman Henry Watkins Joseph Watts Jerry Watson Hardin Way Wm & Co Waterman Wm D Watenman Wm D Watenman Mm D

Wilkinson Jacob & Whitaker E M
Son
Wicke V W
Wolfe George
Wickes Ed D L
Wright John
Wilson James
Wilkinson Morris R
Wilkinson Morris R
Wilkinson & Co
Wilson J W
Wilkinson & Co
Wilson Bro
Williams J
Williams B T
Williams B T
Williams B T
Williams B Wood y N
Wood Wm
Williams C Wood Wm
Williams B Wood Wn
Williams B Williams B Wood Wn
Williams B Williams B Wood Wn
Williams B Wykof B S
Williams J
Wykof B S
Warzburger L
Young & Hogeland
Yale Linne, Jr Wood A T Wood A & Co Wood A T 3 Woodruff & Co Woolley Chas, Jr—2 Wolf J Wonderly Wm S Wolf M L & Bern-Young S Young Hartwell G Yale L, Jr Young G O Young G M

Young & Hogeland Yale Linus, Jr Young Beng T Young Baniel Youngs G Young Jas Z

Zahn B Zumpf France Navy and Revenue Service Letters. Allen J, Purser str Atlantic Barker Jas H, Lieut Rev Cut-ter service Flanway H, str Lancaster Gunning Josiah H, Ass't Sur-

Allen J, Furser str Atlantic
Barker Jas H, Lieut Rev Cutter service
Barker Jas H, Lieut Rev Cutter service
Baumgarten G E H, Ass't
Surgeon
Brady James, ship N Carolina
Buchholtz W, Act'g Master
gunboat Arthur
Cailff J M, Act'g Midshipman
DeWolf W H, Act'g Master
Debuff A Gilbert
Army
Ansiey Marvin, 1st Lancers
Babbage John S, Sergi 3rd
Artillery
Ansiey Marvin, 1st Lancers
Babbage John S, Sergi 3rd
Artillery
Boots Capt C G, 6th Infantry
Boots Capt C G, 6th Infantry
Bounbleday Col T D
Freedley Capt H W, 3d Infantry
Thenkery Lielian Sharish & Letters

Errench Italian Sharish & Letters

Elanway H, sir Lancaster
Gunning Josiah H, Ass't Surgeon
Hartis Martin S, late Act'g
Master
Unter Joseph, sir Augusta
Waster
Unter Joseph
Waster August
Waster
Unter Joseph
Waster
Unter Joseph
Waster

French, Italian, Spanish, &c., Letters. French, Italian, Spanish, &c., Letters.

1-Audifrad Constantin
2-Appy Henrie
3-Berthaut Tony
4-Buisson E B
5-Bignani Luigi
6-Bances Francisco de P
7-Bertrand Don Rafael
8-Cognon Charles, cuisinier
9-Caecamo Guisseppe De
10-Conpuro Francesco
11-Ceriore Antonio
12-De Rouville H H
13-Delaunay Mads, Modiste
14-Demartini Angelo
15-D'Assise Silvo Francisco
16-De Sanches Donna Vicente A

2-Lernan H
3-Lenna H
3-Lenna E Dan Jose M
4-Leto Munos y Ca
35-Lindo Santiago
35-More Jacques 1,-2
35-Mindo Santiago
35-More Jacques 1,-2
35-Mindo Maria
41-Permesel Pierra de Lyon
42-Pingallez Charles
43-Raedle Jean Baptiste
44-Roucelle Edmond
45-Rosa Guglielmo

16—De Assass Sano Francisco
16—De Sanches Donna Vicente A
17—De Soonsa Continho Abillio
18—Duenas Don Ynacio
19—Eilo Luigi
20—Fardella Col Henri
21—Farsira J Dashia Majo
22—Fesher Don C P
23—Foncea Diego
24—Gonzales Don Rafael y
25—Harmano Trofesseur
27—Hitifliot — 
27—Hitifliot — 
27—Hitifliot — 
28—Hermanos Don Antonio
Reynes

Ships' Crews Loffs.

Bark Hone, Capt Deans

B'er Sheba Lodge No 11, IO

B'B Canaan Lodge No 29, IO BB
Lace Merchan', Israelite,
Grad st
Canaan Lodge No 29, IO BB
Canaan

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer. reasmer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Sleam weekly between New York and Liverpool, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

ETNA. Saturday, Nov. 30

intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
ETNA. Saturday, Nov. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE. Saturday, Dec. 14
and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin. \$75 | Steerage \$30
Do. do. to London. \$8 | Do. to London. \$3
Do. do. to Paris. \$5 | Do. to Paris. \$3
Do. do. to Hamburg. \$5 | Do. to Paris. \$3
Do. do. to Hamburg. \$5 | Do. to Hamburg. \$3
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam,
Antiwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets
here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool
or Queenstown, first cabin, \$75, \$85 and \$105; steerage from
Liverpool, \$40; from Queenstown, \$30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in
water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators
on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM water data from sections, and have packed to the foot board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glaszow to ALEX, MALCOLM, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

GEO. MACKENZIE,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

TOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—ON SATURDAY
December 7.—The United States Mail steamer
FULTON, J. A. Worron, Commander,
will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on
Saturday, December 7. at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed fee safety and comfort, has
double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides o her results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agants, 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Januazy 4.

(A) Southampton. The Hamburg American Packet Company's iron steamship SAXONIA, H. Ehlers, commander, carrying the United States mail, will leave from pier No. 21 North river, foot of Fallon street.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. Von Santen, commander, carrying the United ites mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Cham-

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to to the state of the sta

TOR LIVERPOOL.—BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKets—The ethers hip COLUMBIA, now at anchor in the storm, sails this day. For passage apply to JACOB WILSON, 108 South street.

X LINE.—FOR LONDON.—SAILS ON MONDAY, DEC. 2, the ship HEMISPHERE, lying at pier 16 East river. For passage in second cabin, at low rates, or drafts on any part of England or Ireland, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

TOR LIVERPOOL.—PACKET SHIP EXCELSIOR, IN the stream, salls this day. The JERH THOMPSON, at pier 46 East river, will sail Wednesday, Dec. 4. For passage, or drafts on Bank of Ireland, apply at the office of Thompson's Black Star line, 275 Pearl street.

FIRST SHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.— Fare to Liverpool in second cabin and found \$13.—Ship AMERICAN UNION, for Liverpool, sails Dec. 4. Ship CONSTITUTION, for Liverpool, sails Dec. 9. Ship AMERI-CAN CONGRESS, for London, sails Dec. 4. Ships lay at

DEMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &C.-TAPSCOTT & CO. Committee to the Market and the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business, 86 South street, New York.

O'ALIFORNIA.—TICKET IN FIRST CABIN, WITHOUT bearth, per steamer North Star, sailing on Monday, Dec. 2, for sale low. Apply to E. W. BARTHOLOMEW, 36 John street, before 11 A. M. this day. FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.

day, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.

For frieght or passage apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, Jersey City, on Monday, November 10.

Tuesday, December 10.

Tuesday, December 10.

Passage money to Nassau.

645

Passage money to Havana.

646

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to

No. 4 Bowling Green.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.—GREAT BARGAINS IN CORsets and Skirks, best shapes and quality, slightly solled, for \$1 and \$1 25. Just received those celebrated Paris made Coutille Corsets; regular price \$5 and \$6-now \$3 and \$4. Also the Paris woven Werrely Corset. New styles in French Skirts, new pattern Balmorals, all sold at panic prices. \$43 Broadway, near Union square.

Broadway, near Union square.

A T RONALDSON & MEARES, CORNER OF SIXTH avenue and Nineteenth street, can be found an elegant assortment of Undershirts and Drawers, Hoslery, Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Mufflers, Ribbons, Embroideries, small wares, &c. Best Kid Gloves 63 cents.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

J. J. BENSON, 310 Canal street, exactly opposite Mercer.

CARPETINGS, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &C., at reduced prices. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, 75c. per yard; Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, 75c. per yard; all wool Ingrain Carpeting, 50c. per yard. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., 373 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS, HURS, MINK, MINK.

Furs are scarce and getting high. My stock of Mink and Royal Ermine is choice, and

Selling at reasonable prices.

J. J. BENSON,

310 Canal street, exactly opposite Mercer.

Seining at reasonable PLS. J. BENSON,
310 Canal street, exactly opposite Mercer.

TURS, FURS, FURS.

THE EMPIRE CITY FUR COMPANY.

Wholesale and retail,

228 Bowery, 226 Grand street, 231 Eighth avenue,
offer to their friends and the public a large and splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY
FURS, all of our own manufacture, consisting of Hudson
Bay Sable, Mink, Fitch and Stone Marten, Siberian Squirrel,
&c., in Talmas, Capes, Cloaks, Victorises, Muffs and Cuffs;
also a choice selection of Sleigh Robes, gentlemen's Fur
Caps, Collars and Gloves, all at prices to suit the times, at
HARRIS & RUSSACK'S,

231 Eighth avenue, 226 Grand street, 228 Bowery.

N. B.—FURS repaired, neat and cheap, at the very shortest
notice.

ADIES' AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.

We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
Stammand of the complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs,
made-up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink,
Ermine, &c., &c.

RANDALL & FABBRI, 53 Broadway.

D. H. MACY SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
Land Rand Company of the street of the part of the pa

A T ISAACK'S.

Just received, from auction, Mantilla and Bonnet Velvets, Black Silks, Black Beaver Cloths, and all kinds of Millinery and Dress Goods. N.B.—Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, only 25c. a pair, G.W. ISAACK'S.

T Franklin street, three doors west of Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON STREET, between Essex and Norfolk streets. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. John A. Paddock, rector of St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, will preach next Sunday evening.

"IT IS NOT THE VOICE OF THEM THAT SHOUT FOR I mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome, but the noise of them that sing do I hear." Ex. 32, 18. By request, the Rev. William Alvin Barlett will repeat his sermon from the above text at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Sunday evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE SERvice will be held according to the rites of the above church in Trenor Hall, No. 65 West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, on Sunday next, December 1. Morning services at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

DEV. NEWTON HESTON AND REV. WASHINGTON Cladden, will preach in the State street Congregational church, near Hoyt street, Brooklyn, on Sunday—the former in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and the latter in the evening. at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Heston, and prayer meeting, every Tuesday evening. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Children's meeting every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.
To be let, for a term of years, the
Newly erected licensed Hotel,

Newly erected licensed Hotel, called

THE WASHINGTON.

The above is a magnificent pile of building, being the largest and most elaborately finished hotel ever yet built in Engest and most elaborately finished hotel ever yet built in Engest and containing 200 noble and spacious rooms, with every convenience and requisite that modern art and experience can furnish. It is stimated upon a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of Liverpool, in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, St. George's Hall, the Assize Courts, Free Public Library, and within a very easy distance of the New Great Lauding Stage of the river Mersey.

All communications to be addressed to

WILLIAM EARP, Esq., Liverpool, England.

SIVORI HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET,
Elegant Suits of Apartments for gentlemen and families at
low prices.

low prices.

The New American who, from the calls of business, or "on pleasure bent," sets out to travel, it is always a matter of regret that he cannot carry with him to the Old World that excellent hotel system which is one of his peculiar home institutions, and has universally commanded the admiration of foreigners visiting this continent. He does not take kindly to the grin statellness, the solilary, dignified discomfort, and—be it said with all respect for the Old World prejudices of the "hosts" on the other side of the Allanic—the very high charges, and generally unsatisfactory arrangements of an English hotel. On reaching the Mersey, for instance, our Wall street merchant or Congressman may search in value through Liverpool for any of those palatial structures which abound in Broadway, and have made famous the Fifth Avenue. True, Mr. Radley, in his aristocratic Adelphi, and "Host" Lynn at his well known "waterioo," do all in their power by personal courtesy and attention, to make their American guests at home, but the national "system" is against them, and their establishments, not having been originally constructed for hotel purposes—consisting, in fact, of a number of small houses converted into a tolerably sized one—are altogether wanting in those numerous minor conveniences which have become necessities with us, and go to make up a grand whole of comfort and frequent compenionship, which is the distinguishing social feature of hotel life in this country. But a better state of things is gradually, yet surely, being

one—are altogether wanting in those numerous minor conveniences which have become necessities with us, and go to make up a grand whole of comfort and frequent companionship, which is the distinguishing social feature of hotel life in this country.

But a better state of things is gradually, yet surely, being brought about in "the old country." We have given England mowing machines, revolvers, newspaper machines, which "knock off" forly thousand copies of the Times in an hour, street rallway cars and paper collars, and now we are soing to give them better, cheaper and more magnificent hotels than they have ever had before. One or two already exist in London, and one has just been completed in Liverpool, and only requires some smart American to go overand work it properly in order to make for himself a fortune. This new building has been appropriately named "The Washington," and in its size, construction and general detail of arrangement, everything has been done to make it worthy of the pre-eminent mame it bears. Indeed, the magnificence of the design was so startling to British notions that there was considerable disagnly in obtaining the necessary authorization for its being carried out. The Town Council of Liverpool, who have the control of street architecture, objected that "The Washington" was too tail; that it towered too much above its neighbors and competitors, dwarfing them by comparison, and the property of the pre-eminent of the facable of the building, a compromise was effected. From the windows on the western side of the building an extensive view is obtained over the lower part of the facade of the building, a compromise was effected. From the windows on the western side of the building an extensive view is obtained over the lower part, of the town—the long line of the docks, the river Mersey, the Wirral peninsula of the famous cheese county of Cheshire, and the great range of gray Welsh fills which stand out boldly in the far off distance. Indeed, nothing can be conceived more charming than such a

St., John's market, while the Liverpool fish market is also But it is time to say something, more particular of the building isself. "The Washington" stands in Lime street, and some idea of its extent may be formed from the fact that main tody of the building covering about 200 yards leas, owing to a portion of the ceilaring belingered under the street for convenience of extra storage. The facasite fronting tectural design is of a composite order, a long range of windows, four stories in height, enriched with columnar floor—Borre, Ionic, Corntain and Image with the ground the ornamental windows is heightened by the division of each window being filled with a single square of the best Helens, near Liverpool. The main entrance, 23 feet in width, is very handsoms four massive columns of red Aberdeen grante forming the portion. These columns are as out of a single block of stone. This has added materially to their cost, which amounted to about \$1,500. Indeed the contraint of the co