UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches by William Orton, Geo. W. Blunt, Henry Smith, Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Charles S. Spencer, Orison Blunt, and Mr. McLellan.

Letters from F. A. Conkling and William B. Dodge.

The nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor of the City, was ratified last evening at the hall of the Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, opposite Madison square, which was gayly illuminated by rockets and Roman candles. The hall was well filled.

At 8 o'clock the Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE called the meeting to order, and nominated as President of the meeting WM. ORTON, esq., who, on taking the chair, expressed his hope that the efforts of the loyal and honest citizens would elect the loyal and honest candidate for Mayor. [Cheers.]

Mr. HENRY H. RUTLAY read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. T. Stewart.	Wm. B. Astor,	D. Randolph Martin,
Wm. E. Dodge,	David Dows,	John J. Townsend,
Jesse Hoyt,	Horace B. Day,	Wm. Seligman,
D. D. Lord, sr.,	John H. White,	Eugene Kelly,
James Kelly,	George Opdyke,	D. Ehrenberg,
Dan'l Drew,	Wm. Tucker,	J. Austin Stevens,
Jas. B. Taylor,	E. C. Benedict,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Geo. W. Blunt,	John W. Thorn,	Aug. Weissmann,
J. J. Roosevelt,	Nathaniel Smith,	Aaron Arnold.
Alex. Wakeman,	Andrew Williams,	Minthorn Tompkins,
R. A. Witthaus,	Sol. J. Josephs,	Abm M. Bininger,
Chas. Roome,	F. R. Tillou,	Francis B. Cutting,
Wm. A. Darling,	Andrew Warner,	Geo. F. Woodward,
James O. Bennett,	John Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Sylvanus Cadwell,	John Faulkner,	Elphalet Bretman,
Thomas E. Stewart,	Chas. Fox.	

SECRETARIES.

Hy. Van Schaick,	Wm. Borden,	J. C. Holden,
M. S. Mead,	Spencer Kirby,	Cephas Brainard,
Jas. L. Hastie,	Saml. C. Reed,	Jas. Ingraham,
A. A. Reren,	Jas. M. Horton,	Lorin Palmer,
H. G. Leask,	V. Mace,	Wm. A. Smalley,
B. F. Weymouth,	John Cook,	Geo. Terwilliger,
John Lewis,	Robert Fair,	Sidney Smith.
John T. Denny,	Harvey H. Woods,	

The gentlemen named were unanimously elected.

The following letters were read by CHAS. T. POMEROY:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Observing that I am announced as one of the speakers at the ratification meeting for Orison Blunt as Mayor, to be held this evening, I take leave to express my deep regret that a prior public engagement, which I cannot confer, will preclude my attendance. Had I been earlier apprised of a desire to hear me speak on this particular evening, nothing would have been allowed to prevent my doing so.

As I have repeatedly assured my friends that I should give Mr. Blunt my sincere and active support, I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat that assurance, and to request that you will read this note to the meeting if you deem it of sufficient importance. I shall support Mr. Blunt because I regard him as personally an honest man, because he has discharged the duties of the responsible offices which he has already filled with fidelity and ability; because, in the qualities which in my judgment constitute a just claim to the confidence and support of the community, he is the superior, at either of his competitors; because he alone of the candidates in nomination can be trusted to stand by the Administration and the country in the prosecution of the war, and because if the loyal citizens of New-York fail to give him a full vote as against the prominent officer of the disloyal Peace Meeting at Union square, and against the leader of the "Times" the inference will be drawn throughout the country that this city has suddenly relapsed from the patriotic stand taken at the late election, when our candidate received more than 21,000 votes—a number which, if now given to Mr. Blunt, can hardly fail to elect him.

Faithfully yours, F. A. CONKLING.

B. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863—2 p. m.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from Philadelphia, I find your favor of the 24th, requesting me to be present at the meeting this evening and make an address. I regret that other engagements will prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation. Had I known it sooner, I could have made arrangements to attend. Respectfully yours, W. M. EVARTS.

Messrs. JOHN KEYSER, BENJ. F. MANIERRE, ISAAC O. SELLEN.

GEO. W. BLUNT, esq., then presented the following resolutions, which were received with applause:

Resolved, That to this crisis in our national existence, it is of the greatest importance that the Chief Magistrate of the commercial metropolis of our country should be a man of energy and executive ability, of undoubted patriotism, of unimpeachable integrity, and of large practical experience in the management of affairs of this city.

Resolved, That the records of our Municipal Government demonstrate that such qualities preeminently characterize our Union candidate for Mayor, the Hon. Orison Blunt, and that his past fidelity to the interests of our city, his firm opposition to all wasteful expenditure, and his carrying into execution all useful and patriotic measures entitle him to the support of all good and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That we pledge to his success at the polls our united exertions, in the firm belief in his triumphant election to the high office for which he has been nominated.

In supporting the resolutions, Mr. BLUNT adverted to THE TRIBUNE'S article in Mr. Blunt's favor, which he suggested was dictated by jealousy of personal appearance. He said that now was the time to bring over wavering men; every vote given for Orison Blunt strengthened the hand of the Government; in standing by him they stood by the country. [Cheers.]

HENRY SMITH of the Tenth Ward was then introduced. He said that he had done the State some service, and he was happy to say that they knew it. He had been sent by the State Committee stumping over the State, and at Schenectady met Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, with whom he succeeded in raising somewhat of a commotion among the Smith family. He had charity for everybody, but he did not understand how Francis I. A. Boole could afford to spend so much money out of his small salary as Alderman. That was not enough to pay his board bills—not enough to pay his rum bills, going through the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Gunther, he believed, was a very pleasant sort of a man [cheers], but he had the scrofulous taint on him; he was a Peace Democrat. Mr. Orison Blunt, the candidate for Mayor, now came in. He was received with loud applause. Mr. Smith continued: He honored Orison Blunt. It didn't make any difference whether he had the fees as a prize-fighter or a bullder. [Laughter.] He found perfectness honesty in that face, and THE TRIBUNE was at fault when it could find no good qualities in it. A resident of the Tenth Ward of New-York, living for 30 years in one house, feeling all the pride of the place of his birth—recognizing "all the force of Walter Scott's "Lives there a man with soul so dead," &c., he said: "This is my own, my native city; my foot is on my native heath; my name is Smith." [Laughter.] A man above all the small temptations of office, above all pecuniary temptations, this was the man it was his pride to honor and support; and he said that every vote given for him on next Tuesday would be a vote to sustain the honor, and integrity, and incorruptibility, and morality of politics. [Applause.] They wished to inaugurate a new reign, and they would all vote to establish that happy, that halcyon state of things. He thought he heard every one of them say he would. Let them on Tuesday next go to the polls. Gunther would get about 20,000 votes; Boole, 19,000 or 20,000, and the balance would go for Blunt; and they could easily tell who would be elected. That was all he had got to say.

Senator WILKINSON of Minnesota was then introduced. He said that when requested to come to say something for the nomination of Mr. Blunt for Mayor of this city, he hardly knew what to say. He knew but very little about the politics of N. Y. City, and he did n't know that any body else knew much about it, but he thought he would suggest a Western idea to the electors of this city. It was an idea that was once suggested by a colonel, or a man who first went into the army as a colonel from the far West. They had adopted it as their platform in the late elections in the West. It was to move upon the enemy's works until they forced an unconditional surrender. [Cheers.] He took it for granted that the friends of Mr. Blunt in this city were all Union men—all men who were willing to make sacrifices for the Union—all ready to stand shoulder to shoulder for the Union, and to employ such means and such agencies as would most effectually support and maintain the Union. Put on this great metropolitan city to the Rocky Mountains where was nothing but an unbroken line of Union men, bound together by a strong attachment to this Union, determined that it shall be maintained at all hazards, and in order to carry out this determination they would support no man for any office, from a constable up to a President, that was not thoroughly, radically, totally devoted to the cause of his country. [Applause.] The State of New-York had settled in the main a line of States, commencing with Michigan, then Wisconsin, then Minnesota. This State had extended into those three new States its surplus agricultural population, and those States had adopted the institutions of the State of New-York. The influence of this State had run through also the northern line of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and wherever the influences of this State had gone westward, there would be found a people who never faltered in the attachment to their country, and who never hesitated in the performance of their duty to maintain their Government. But it was a little to be regretted that this great metropolitan city, this city which was maintained by the great resources of the West, supported by that vast rich country, which spread out to the Rocky Mountains, was not in sympathy with the rural people who surrounded it. He believed it ought to be so. He believed if the people in the city, Democrats and Republicans, all who were willing to make sacrifices to uphold this Government, would stand firmly and sincerely attached to each other, it might be done. There was no place on this continent where the people should be so energetic in their efforts to sustain this Government as New-York City. There was no place where the interests were so vast as in the City of New-York. It was the pride of this continent, it was the city of this continent; it was the great entrepot of the products of the Western World. All had a pride in the city, all looked to it, and all loved to come to it. But he must tell the truth (for he believed Western men were pretty generally to tell the truth), [applause] that generally to tell the truth, [applause] people of New-York living along the Mississippi river had been mortified and chagrined that a man should reside over this city who had been in heart and sympathy with the enemies of this country. He had been mortified to-day in taking up a paper and reading a report of a speech made in New-Jersey by a man who could probably control more votes than any other man in this city, where he seemed to regret that the Governors of the States did not rise up in opposition to the general Government, and refuse soldiers to maintain the free Government of ours. A man who but a little while ago was mayor of this city, addressing a meeting where a toast was drunk something like this: "A war Democrat, a white head upon a negro body." Now, a great obligation rested upon the people of New-York to eradicate and to tear up by the roots all such influences. He knew if the business men, the substantial men of this city were to combine together, they would destroy this influence, and they would place this great city where she belonged—with the country and with the Government. He knew there was loyal element enough in this city to do it, because it had been done in other places. There was an intelligence and patriotism and devotion to country enough to revolutionize the population of this city, but the difficulty was that it was not combined. It was not organized, and what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and men stayed at home and left politicians to do the work, while they merely and reluctantly left the counting-room to go and vote. Had the business men attended to this long ago, the riot which disgraced this city and this country last Summer would not have taken place. [Cheers.] There was one thing about this matter: The people of this country had determined in the late elections one thing, and that was that this country must and should be preserved. They had determined, in his judgment, another thing that this present Administration was to be perpetuated. [Loud and long-continued applause.] The fiat had gone forth, the people had spoken, and whatever New-York City might do, or whatever the State of New-Jersey might do, would not alter this matter one particle. [Cheers.] Being a New-Yorker, having been born in this State, he took a great interest in the political affairs of the State, and would like to see her united in interest and affection, politically, commercially, and in every other way with the new State which he had adopted as his home. There never had yet been an election in this city or State wherein he had not taken a most deep interest, for the reason that he was a native of this State, and because also of the great influence which the State of New-York exerted in politics and in the business affairs of the country. The time for all management and the trick of politics had passed; the people of this country were intensely earnest in regard to everything touching the politics of the nation. They felt that there were battles to be fought at home as well as on the Rappahannock or at Chattanooga. How could we expect our soldiers on the field to fight with the valor and earnestness and confidence of success, if we, who had not gone into the field, should permit their enemies in the rear to take possession of this Government and control it? Why, the meeting to which he had referred was a meeting to oppose furnishing another dollar or another man to our armies in the field; it was a meeting to oppose feeding our brave soldiers in the field, and to oppose also sending another recruit to aid them in fighting the battles of this country. It was as necessary that the victory should be won at home as in the battle-field. Suppose we had lost Ohio, we might better have lost the battle of Gettysburg. It would have sent a paralysis all over the Union people of this country; a lethargy would have seized upon the nation, and this great conflict would have been given over. Europe would have taken it up and interfered. But Europe now stood appalled at the power and majesty of the Nation. He knew nothing about the position of the candidates, but he took it for granted that they would nominate a man who was for the Union without an if [cheers]; that he attached no conditions to his support of the Government [cheers]; that while he wished to hang Jefferson Davis, he didn't wish to hang Henry Ward Beecher by his side [applause]; that he was for the Union under all circumstances, now and forever, one and inseparable. [Applause.] From what he had heard said outside he believed they could elect him if they chose. All that was wanted was the will and the determination to do it, and in the few days that would intervene between this and the election, if the true friends of this Union would put their shoulders together he believed that it could be accomplished. If they had the same will that Ulysses Grant had, if they moved on the enemy's works with the same resolution as he, they would do as he said he would do, force an unconditional surrender. [Great cheers.]

AN OLD GENTLEMAN said that he had spent many years in the locality where this speech of Fernando Wood's was made. He was a little north of it, addressing a Union League, and the Copperheads came up from old Bergen. After he had got through, one of them made a tremendous assault upon him, and undertook to enlighten him very much on the present Administration, beginning with Uncle Abe. He beat him off from that, and then he turned upon the Secretaries. "Which of them do you mean?" said I. His answer was, "Why I mean Wendell Phillips; he is the d——dest scoundrel that ever lived." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, that is a specimen of the intellectual character of that locality, and it is the best place in the world for Mr. Fernando Wood and Chauncey Burr to spread themselves.

CHAS. S. SPENCER, esq., was next called upon. He said that he for one was not surprised to hear what the gentleman who had just taken his seat had said; he was prepared to hear almost anything from New-Jersey without astonishment. He read the proceedings of the meeting in Bergen County; the speeches of Wood and Burr and the toasts, and if there was an honest man in the ranks of the Democratic party of the City of New-York to-day who had hitherto doubted the treasonable proclivities of the leading men of that party, let him read the proceedings of any assemblage of which the gentlemen had called their attention. One of the leading speakers in the presence of the lights of the Democracy of the State of New-Jersey last night (he referred to ex-Mayor Wood) said in so many words that not another dollar nor another man ought to be voted to assist the Administration in the prosecution of this war. That same gentleman in the course of his remarks said that Virginia had a right to secede, and the State of New-York had a right to secede. Every toast and every speech at that meeting was full of treasonable sentiment, and the only difference between the gentlemen who took part in that meeting and the gentlemen who would take part in the meeting to be held in a night or two at the Cooper Institute, to rally the Tammany and Mozart nomination for Mayor, was that Fernando Wood and the New-Jersey Copperheads spoke out their sentiments boldly, while the Democratic supporters of Mr. Boole disguised theirs; and, while opposing the Administration, pretended after a fashion to sustain the war. He admired much more outspoken men, like Benjamin and Fernando Wood, like Chauncey Burr and the lesser planets that revolved about them, when they spoke out their treason openly, than those men who put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, and while professing a kind of quasi support of the war, in reality obstructed it in every way that they could. We were satisfied with the policy of the Administration, and we understood it to be embraced in three words—Emancipation, Confiscation, and Self-Vindication. If he understood the sentiments of the party of which he was a humble member, we were in favor of prosecuting this war until every Rebel in arms should unconditionally surrender; we were in favor of prosecuting this war until every dollar's worth of public property stolen from us should have been returned; we were in favor of prosecuting this war until the blood of every brave soldier shed upon the battle field, until the blood of every Union martyr murdered in East Tennessee, in Western Virginia, Northern Alabama and Missouri, and elsewhere, should be tenfold avenged. We were in favor of prosecuting this war until the cause of the war should have been wiped out. [Cheers.] That was our creed; and with any man that believed this, he cared not what his previous associations might have been, we were prepared to strike hands; his people should be our people, his God our God. We had just redeemed this Imperial State of New-York, and she had taken her place beside all the other free States of the North, with the exception always of his friend's State of New-Jersey. Now we were about to enter upon another election, an election affecting us as citizens more immediately; but the result of this election would either strengthen the arm of the Government or it would weaken it. If the result of Tuesday's polls could show a decreased Union vote in this city, and an increased Democratic vote, all knew that it would be hailed throughout the country as a vote that the Administration was losing ground in the City of New-York, and therefore it was that he said, whether a man was satisfied with the nomination, or whether he was dissatisfied, it was the duty of every Union man in this city who loved his country better than his prejudices, to go to the polls, and to bring his friends to the polls, to stand by his platform, to stand by his principles, to stand by his candidates, and to see to it that Mr. Blunt got the full strength of his party. [Applause.] He believed honestly that if Mr. Blunt received as many votes as our Secretary of State did last election he could be elected. [Applause.] There was but one thing necessary to insure his success—confidence—faith. He had the honor of addressing the electors of the Eighteenth Ward in that place on the previous evening, and he said to them that one day, in one of our leading papers, an advertisement was noticed; an agent advertised that he had discovered a sort of band, which he had charged in some manner with electricity, and if you put it around your arm you would be three times as strong as you were before. It was under head of "Medical." [Laughter.] There was a young man who had a difficulty of a very serious nature with a person greatly his superior in strength. He wanted to whip him, and thought he could do it with this. He went and paid $3 for a band, and put it around his arm; then he went at the man and did whip him. The reason was that he supplied, by the energy which confidence gave, what he lacked in weight and strength. Momentum was velocity multiplied into weight, and that might be the reason why small men like himself sometimes get propelled so rapidly and successfully upon the railway of life. If the Union party believed between now and Saturday night that they could elect Mr. Blunt, they would go to work and do it. [Cheers.] He hoped most certainly that it would be done. He would stand by the poll from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and he knew from past experience, that the worthy gentleman who presided over them to-night would do the same thing. They could not vote for Mr. Gunther, he had presided over a peace meeting. They could not vote for Mr. Boole; he was the nominee of Fernando Wood and Mozart Hall. And they used to write in their copybooks: "Evil communications corrupt good manners;" and "A man is known by the company he keeps." No man would have the confidence of loyal men who was in person by Fernando Wood. We had nobody left but Mr. Blunt—a man of integrity, of political experience—a man who had already done the State some service, and under whose administration the taxes would be reduced. It had been said that Mr. Blunt had moved to reduce the salaries of the police to $500. There was not a word of truth in it. Since this draft Mr. Blunt had done enough for the poor people of the City of New-York to entitle him to the office for which he was nominated. He had devoted his time and his energies to the relief of poor men from the operation of the draft, so far as that relief could be given honorably and properly, and upon one occasion he took firm ground, even after the uniform was put upon him, that a fireman should not be permitted to go to the war, and he stood by the fireman from the beginning to the end of this matter. [Applause.] He hoped that they would give a good report of themselves on Tuesday. We had in one year reduced the Democratic majority 33½ per cent. Two more years of such work would place New-York where she ought to be—by the side of Philadelphia—by the side of Cincinnati—by the side of glorious St. Louis [applause], the largest city in the State of Missouri, a State which has just sent to the Senate of the United States a man in politics as black as night when clouds o'ershadow the sky, B. Gratz Brown—[cheers]—the City of St. Louis where the first seeds of radical emancipation were sown by her glorious German element as they sounded out upon the breezes that swept over the west in the campaign of 1856; their political war-cry was Free Soil, Free Men, Fremont and Victory. [Cheers.] He hoped that something would be done between now and next Fall to place New-York in that position, and that we would be able to rejoice before another charter election over the regeneration of New-York, as most assuredly we would be able to rejoice over the reelection of the aide, the honest, the glorious old man who now guided the helm of State. [Great applause.]

Mr. ORISON BLUNT was then loudly called upon. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I did not intend to speak here to-night. I return you my sincere thanks for the nomination you have given me. I can only say that I am proud of the Union nomination for the Chief Magistracy of your great city, and, whatever the result may be, I am perfectly satisfied. I can only say to you, if you will come forward and sustain me in this case, I feel satisfied that there is no doubt of our success in the coming election. I am satisfied, as the case now stands, if every voter in New-York, every true Union man, will come forward and vote his ticket, as he ought to do, there is no doubt whatever but we can carry the point and elect every Union man that is now before the people. [Cheers.] I do not intend to say much here to-night; I think it is not proper for a candidate before the people to say what he intends to do. I can only say, gentlemen, what I have done for the last ten years I shall continue to do. [Applause.] I thank you kindly for this demonstration, gentlemen, to-night. [Loud applause.]

After a speech by Mr. McLellan, of the Eighth Ward, the PRESIDENT announced that another ratification meeting would be held in Wall street on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Deputy Provost-Marshal stated that for the next draft the poll books of the next election would be copied, and the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Blunt and the Union.

THANKSGIVING AMUSEMENTS.

It was understood early in the week that Mr. Gerstnyan, ever faithful to his specialty, would lecture this evening at the Zoological Institute, on "Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Turkey in America. The plan was finally given up, on account, we believe, of some ornithological objection made by the management in the interest of certain geese. The public have thus lost what could hardly have failed to be a very unctuous performance, and but for the multiplicity of other entertainments, would have a right to enter a serious complaint. As it is, they will probably console themselves at some Irish, Yankee, dramatic, operatic, male, minstrel, or other entertainment—perhaps, at a little of each—and go home at night thankful for many things, and chief of all that the morrow cometh when all men can work.

It being everybody's
——delight
Of a shiny night
In the season of the year

to go where a good time may be had without too heavy a tax on the intellect, the various theaters have bravely come down to the emergency and prepared or continued programmes, which he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, may take pleasure in.

The only danger is that this state of things will be prolonged indefinitely, and that we shall have no more first-class performers, even at our leading theaters, until next year. There is hope of better things, however, at Wallack's, where the sensational drama will probably be discontinued after the withdrawal of "Rosedale," while other houses of the same class will follow the example or not, according to the wisdom of their management. Meanwhile, it is well to remark that no first class establishment can lower its standard of performances for any length of time except at the risk of losing its rank and forfeiting its prestige.

But we are departing from our object, which was not to moralize, but to call attention to the great variety of entertainments advertised in our columns for this afternoon and evening.

In the way of afternoon amusements, the most interesting will be those at Barnum's Museum, Van Amburgh and his menagerie, Lent's Amphitheater, and Christy's Minstrels.

At the Museum, the three giants will be on exhibition, as large as life, while the dramatic performances will consist of an effective ghost drama, entitled "The Shade; or, The Bond of Death," and the musical farce of "The Pough Diamond."

At the Menagerie, in addition to one of the finest collections of animals in the world, there will be the daring exploits of Prof. Langworthy with the lions, tigers, panthers, &c., and the comic performance of the elephant (think of a comic elephant!), not to mention—though we catch us forgetting them—the amusing feats of the learned mules and the all-but-college-bred monkeys.

At the Amphitheater, Mr. Stickney and others will witch the house with noble horsemanship, while a splendid corps of acrobats will do everything but jump through each other, and Jo Pentland will give you an idea of his great feat (never performed in public for fear of consequences) of "a thousand jokes in a thousand minutes."

Christy's Minstrels announce a special programme consisting of "The Mischievous Monkey," "The Old Folks' Concert," "The Highwaymen," "The Music Echo," and "The Privateer," while the Bryant's are busy electing Hank Mudge as Mayor, and we hope they ll have a good time of it. Christy is busy adding new features to his entertainment, which, if variety is the spice of life, may be fitly described as all spice.

There are no theatrical performances announced, except for the evening, when we advise everybody who has not done so, to go and see "Rosedale" at Wallack's, if only to admire its superb scenery, and the acting of probably the best theatrical company in the world.

We can also recommend to all lovers of Irish and Yankee comicalities, the lively and amusing entertainment in that line, announced under the special auspices of the Florences, at the Winter Garden.

There is abundant food for fun, also, at the Olympic, where "The Duke's Motto" is magnificently burlesqued, and the performances are introduced by Morton's dashing little farce of "Charlotte's Maid."

Anybody who fears that he will find no amusement at any of the above-mentioned places may go to the Cooper Institute this evening, where, in addition to the pre-Adamite musical performances of Dr. Colton's "Old Folks, there will be refreshments passed round to the company, consisting of various preparations of laughing gas, the effect of which is said to be

Make those now laugh who never laughed before,
And those who always laughed to laugh the more.

Finally, there will be a series of brilliant plays at the French Theater, consisting of a comedy by Alfred de Musset, a vaudeville by Paul de Kock, a comedie-vaudeville by Xavier, and a musical interlude performed by Mlle. Maillet and Mons. Jaignet.

One of the enjoyable things of the day is the Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel. The exhibition is one of great variety and excellence, full of instruction, and highly approved by those who have seen it.

BROOKLYN.

It will be worth while for any of our town readers who have not been frightened by Ward Beecher's pitch into the sea, to go to Brooklyn and witness Mr. C. W. Clarke's performances this evening at the Academy of Music; while to attend Mr. Thomas's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at the Athenæum would almost repay one for being sea-sick.

It is mainly important, however, so far as Brooklyn is concerned, not to neglect Mr. Harrison's charming little Park Theater, where the performances, always excellent, promise to be good enough this evening to associate with Thanksgiving and—turkey.

CITY ITEMS.

Entertainments This Day and Evening.

For time of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, corner Irving place—Opera of "Marboeka."
WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street—Rosedale.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress.
OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway, above Houston street—The Duke's Motto—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Broadway, above Prince street—Three French Pieces.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Montague street, near Court Street—Rustache Bandits.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, below the Park—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Liliputian King, &c., at all hours—The Bond of Death—Rough Diamond—Afternoon and Evening.
BROADWAY AMPHITHEATER, Broadway, near Broome street—Equestrian and Athletic Performances.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE, Broadway, above Spring street—Grand Review of Wild Animals.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, above Prince street—Ethiopian Entertainments.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY, Broadway, corner Ninth street—Mercy's Poems, and other Works of Art.
J. SNEDECOR'S, Broadway, above Eighth street—Inness's Painting, "The Sign of Promise."
HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, above Fourth street—The Grand Stereoscopticon.
COOPER INSTITUTE, Bowery, corner of Eighth street—Excelsior Old Folks—Laughing Gas.
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, Atlantic street, corner of Henry street—A Grand Concert by Thomas.

THANKSGIVING IN THE CITY.—This day, in accordance with common usage and the President's Proclamation, will be devoted to thanksgiving and prayer, and the good news from Grant's army has filled every patriot's heart with grateful emotion, and prepared the loyal people throughout the land for the pleasant service to which they are invited. In this city and vicinity the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, colored orphans, newsboys, the scholars in the Five Points House of Industry, the inmates of the institutions of charity and correction, and the Home for the Friendless, with numerous other benevolent and Christian associations will be the recipients of a Thanksgiving dinner—the donation of those who manifest their gratitude to God by their charitable gifts to the poor and destitute. The day, ushered in with good tidings, comes laden with cheerful hospitality to almost every house in this great metropolis. There will be feasting and merry-making, and gift-giving, and thoughts of those gallant fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers far away in camp on the field of battle, to whom have been forwarded by post and express loving letters and welcome packages. There will be religious services in many of the churches, and ministers who usually ignore politics in their Sabbath sermons will not hesitate to discuss the great questions of the times to-day. In all the places of public worship collections should be made in behalf of the suffering poor, and every hand should drop a donation into the contribution box. We may mention among the channels through which the beneficence of those who give will be sure to reach deserving objects of charity, the Christian Commission, the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the Hospitals for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, the Soldiers' Relief Association, and the Sanitary Commission. We have great reason to be thankful for innumerable blessings. Our fields have teemed with abundant harvests; our storehouses are filled with plenty; we have been exempt from pestilence; the armed enemy has not been permitted to approach our city or State; our brave men have gained fresh laurels at Gettysburg and elsewhere; the rioters whose path for a few days was drenched with blood and marked with murder and conflagration, have been put down, and some of them punished for their crimes. Even the misfortunes that overtake us are designed for our good—trade and commerce, and all branches of industry are in a flourishing condition, and the recent elections show a cheering advance of public sentiment toward liberty and humanity. Churches and other societies will act the part of the good Samaritan, and private individuals on their own responsibility will enjoy the luxury of doing good. John W. Farmer, the unpretentious philanthropist, invites all the wives and children of our gallant soldiers to dine with him today at his residence, No. 47 Ludlow street, from 12 at noon until 8 in the evening. The Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton street, will be open for the reception of presents. Last year the poor boys, who have no other home but that, were entirely overlooked. At Carmansville, the little colored orphans who were driven from their comfortable asylum by the mob, will partake of the hospitality of kind friends who sympathize with them in their misfortunes. A Thanksgiving donation visit will be paid at No. 334 Sixth avenue, to the children of soldiers who have been prostrated by disease or wounds since the commencement of the war. The poor freedmen and colored soldiers will enjoy the proceeds of a fair to be held at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. The Christian Alliance propose to give a dinner to needy families, served at their houses by a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, who will take provisions to them. Gifts to promote this object may be sent to University Building, Washington square. At No. 155 Worth street, the Five Points House of Industry will be kindly remembered. At No. No. 32 East Thirtieth street, the inmates of the Home for the Friendless will be generously cared for; and without further enumeration, we may say that the prospect promises a happy season of thanksgiving. During all the week past public conveyances on land and on water have been thronged with travelers, hastening to the old homestead to meet their relatives and friends. Before next Thanksgiving Day we hope the Rebellion will be put down so effectually that it can never rise again, and that our flag will float over a free, united, and happy people.

At the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery, there is to be a Thanksgiving bag with room enough inside or out for a ton of coal or a stick of candy—a quarter of beef or leg of chicken—a barrel of flour or a Yankee doughnut. The fact is, one can find room for anything good to eat—pies, cake, nuts, oranges, apples, raisins, figs, dolls, toys, books, shoes, clothes of all kinds, anything to wear or eat, and then have room for a bundle of brooms, ream of paper, and a few hundred oysters.

THANKSGIVING DINNER TO THE SOLDIERS.—At the New-England Rooms, to-day, a regular New-England Thanksgiving Dinner will be furnished for the soldiers. All soldiers of the Union army now sojourning in this city are cordially invited to report at the rooms at 12½ o'clock, and freely partake. The Ladies' Committee of the Soldiers' Relief Association will be present to wait personally upon the defenders of their country, and several distinguished gentlemen will also assist.

AN UNTERESTING LECTURE.—Mr. B. S. Osbon, one of the ubiquitous War correspondents of the city press, has accepted an invitation to speak about "Our Iron-Clad Navy," and will do so on Wednesday evening of next week, at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. O. has been with Admiral Farragut and other iron-clad heroes, and "knows whereof he affirms." We cannot doubt that he will interest and instruct all who have the good fortune to be present.

THE NORTH VINDICATED.—The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver a discourse on this subject at the Historical Society's Building, this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

The Rev. Frederick G. Clark, pastor of the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh avenue, will preach this morning. Subject, "Rest in the Lord" as a Political Idea.

ACCIDENT.—As the ferry-boat from Jersey City was coming over at 6 o'clock last evening it ran over one of the barges of the Russian corvette Waring, containing Midshipmen Sharroff and Loomas, Mr. Slaton, the priest of the squadron, and ten sailors. A tug boat came to render assistance, but during the excitement got fastened under the bows of the ferry-boat, became useless, and but for the timely assistance of the boats from the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, under the command of Midshipmen Guezantes and Wayiena, all the imperilled persons would have been drowned. They were conveyed to the Russian frigate in an exhausted condition.

A GOODLY SIGHT.—Nine hundred children of the Good Samaritan Mission and Industrial Schools connected with the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth streets, will be fed at that place at 12 o'clock to-day. Truly this will be a goodly sight.

POULTRY FOR THANKSGIVING SUPPLY—PRICE AND QUALITY.—This has been a bad season for the lovers of good poultry at this particular season of feasting upon fat things. As a general thing the birds are not fat. Corn is held at a higher price than it will sell for when converted into poultry at present prices, as will be seen by the wholesale quotations on Wednesday: Turkeys, 14@16c. ℔ lb; geese, 8@11c.; ducks, 12@16c.; common fowls, 12@14c. At the highest of these quotations the best lots were active, particularly for turkeys, but the quantity that would bring top rates was limited, and some of the low-priced lots went off slow. Rough geese were quite a drug. At present prices for this kind of birds, they are very cheap food. The quantity of poultry in market for Thanksgiving has been much lighter than previous years, and prices higher. We have had two wretched days for this trade. Saturday and Tuesday were drizzling all day. The first kept back supplies; the second hindered sales greatly. With good weather the supply would have been larger, and prices higher.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIANS.—It is stated semi-officially that the Russian fleet will leave our harbor this morning for Fortress Monroe, all the arrangements for their departure having been completed.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, at No. 308 Broadway, will remain open during the forenoon To-DAY Other days, from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM HAS OUTGENERALED even himself to-day. He has announced attractions enough to fill a dozen such places as his Museum. Stirring dramatic performances, the Ghost, &c., every hour; three enormous living Giants, the Liliputian King, &c., at all hours. It will be worth a quarter to see the crowd.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar's worth of full-size CUT PATTERNS in the Winter Number of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. A beautiful Cloak, ladies' elegant braided double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns. The most magnificent, interesting, and valuable number, in every respect, yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

HEROD'S OATH, and its Sequel reënacted in the 19th Century, with additional horrors and less justification, and this infamous infamy confirmed, by the Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher in England, as "the product of Principle. The Fruit of Liberty, the Inspiration of that Christian Faith, which is the Mother of both Liberty and Principle." See these Speeches reviewed in the PRINCIPIA of this week. Published at No. 104 William st., and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECHES in England, their sophistical and outrageous contradictions and libels on Christianity and our Constitution, and somewhat truthful representation of the subserviency of the people to these infamous concessions. He says, in reply to some questions put to him in regard to the pretended guarantees of Slavery in our Constitution, "The North was fighting for a Constitution which it never believed to be a perfect instrument. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"] They had always said that it was defective, that it included injunctions and prescriptions (to all Copperheads) which the consciences of the lovers of liberty (not Christians), and therefore must take the penalty of not following them." Christians, patriots lovers of your country, look at the above and then compare it with his Exeter Hall speech, in which it is assumed that the system of Slavery, which he himself characterizes as the most cruel injustice, odious and impious of all wrongs, is a Constitutional institution. But the gravest and most libelous libel on morality and Christianity ever perpetrated is contained in the assumption that our forbearance to interfere with this crime, because of a pretended oath, is the highest evidence of our integrity and Christian faith. Is not this simply shocking, shocking, shocking, to every nerve of our moral or Christian sensibilities? Will we, can we allow these contradictions and libels on our most cherished sentiments and institutions to go unrebuked? See these speeches reviewed in PRINCIPIA of this week, published at No. 104 William st., and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

MILLER & CARPENTER, Produce Commission Merchants, for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Flour, Pork, Hops, Seeds, Beans, Dried Fruits and Country Produce generally, No. 8 Erie Buildings, N. Y. (Cor. 309 Washington st.). We give our personal attention to the selling of all goods consigned to us. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Reference: President of Irving Bank; N. Marsh, President New-York and Erie Railway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH is the greatest curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate; your nearest friends will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ASK your Grocer for "KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound. Twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade st., (the General Depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "KENT'S." Grocers supplied.

[Advertisement.]

HOYT'S SATIN LAUNDRY STARCH

Received premium at the great Exhibition at Crystal Palace, 1852 and 1853. Requires only two thirds as much as of still nery Starch. Superior to any other for linens and muslins, giving them transparency, a white, smooth surface, an elegant polish, and