PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WISCONSIN.

The Vote of the State by Counties.

Below we give the result of the vote in this State on President by counties as far as ascertained, with the vote for Governor last Fall for comparison:

Counties.	1863. Lewis.	1863. Palmer.	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.
Adams*	692	221	562	222
Ashland	32	30	30	—
Brown*	543	1062	730	1286
Buffalo	548	255	175	—
Calumet	557	707	267	—
Chippewa	236	272	—	120
Clark	106	45	122	—
Columbia*	2896	1262	2652	1483
Crawford*	712	666	786	711
Dane*	4132	3288	4018	3809
Dodge*	3677	4164	3226	4628
Door	230	49	175	—
Douglas	48	71	—	—
Dunn	507	273	250	—
Eau Claire	501	298	150	—
Fond du Lac*	3579	2667	3483	3305
Grant*	3984	1313	3247	1561
Green*	2646	836	2017	1107
Green Lake*	1499	436	1442	508
Iowa*	1351	1256	1252	1404
Jackson	559	204	450	—
Jefferson*	2300	2438	2157	2717
Juneau*	893	671	776	687
Kewaunee	143	456	233	157
Kenosha*	1288	642	1318	879
La Crosse*	1299	717	1530	902
La Fayette	1464	1463	—	230
La Pointe	43	12	15	22
Manitowoc	1302	1948	—	1000
Marathon	107	492	—	320
Marquette*	564	698	457	647
Milwaukee*	3170	5815	3177	6675
Monroe*	1113	560	1169	647
Oconto	326	35	137	—
Outagamie	737	1034	654	987
Ozaukee	279	1794	—	1800
Pepin	295	95	150	—
Pierce	507	288	650	282
Polk	108	84	70	—
Portage	700	315	450	—
Racine*	2156	1465	2024	1614
Richland*	134	627	1020	652
Rock	4253	1368	2835	—
St. Croix	504	493	75	—
Sauk*	2061	854	2076	985
Shawanaw	138	168	130	97
Sheboygan	2076	1224	—	200
Trempealeau	517	85	400	—
Vernon	1155	366	710	—
Walworth*	3511	961	3435	1192
Washington*	695	2453	691	2923
Waukesha*	2986	2293	2909	2196
Waupaca	1037	438	769	—
Waushara	1100	284	800	—
Winnebago*	2728	1521	1154	—
Wood	284	327	20	—
Total	70,704	54,073	55,502	48,346

Counties marked * are official.

Lewis's majority in '63, 16,126. Lincoln's majority so far, 7,116. (With soldiers' vote it will be nearly 10,000).

Wisconsin Military Vote—1863 and 1864.

The following is the army vote of Wisconsin as returned last year, and this year as far as returned. The vote of last year includes the votes rejected at the State canvass:

	Lewis.	Palmer.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1st Infantry	79	0	(mustered out)	
2d Infantry	182	6	170	1
3d Infantry	180	2	394	21
5th Infantry	418	1	413	73
6th Infantry	197	0	123	36
7th Infantry	122	1	137	30
8th Infantry	334	14	237	21
9th Infantry	244	53	—	—
10th Infantry	34	0	(mustered out.	
11th Infantry	269	3	—	—
12th Infantry	510	12	423	70
13th Infantry	411	17	—	—
14th Infantry	269	0	193	62
15th Infantry	41	0	184	1
16th Infantry	194	1	327	128
17th Infantry	58	189	106	252
18th Infantry	13	0	—	—
19th Infantry	145	4	—	—
20th Infantry	99	1	—	—
21st Infantry	155	2	311	86
22d Infantry	433	10	371	10
23d Infantry	125	3	298	20
24th Infantry	151	11	—	—
25th Infantry	275	0	369	7
26th Infantry	—	—	—	—
27th Infantry	206	10	—	—
28th Infantry	339	17	—	—
29th Infantry	272	7	280	88
30th Infantry	559	20	—	—
31st Infantry	368	50	422	71
32nd Infantry	375	4	408	73
33rd Infantry	340	6	293	25
35th Infty (new reg't)	—	—	—	—
36th Infantry	—	—	86	52
37th Infantry	—	—	141	22
38th Infantry	—	—	285	75
42nd Infantry	—	—	—	—
43rd Infantry	—	—	420	92
44th Infantry	—	—	—	—
45th Infantry	—	—	—	—
1st Cavalry	213	4	—	—
2d Cavalry	315	5	436	28
3d Cavalry	128	105	—	—
4th Cavalry	220	2	—	—
1st Battery	53	0	—	—
2d Battery	25	8	16	61
3d Battery	69	0	52	0
4th Battery	7	17	—	—
5th Battery	64	0	65	0
6th Battery	69	5	76	0
7th Battery	104	0	114	3
8th Battery	41	0	79	27
9th Battery	56	0	—	—
10th Battery, not returned.			—	—
11th Battery, not returned.			—	—
12th Battery	50	15	—	—
1st Heavy Artillery	161	41	706	146
Sharpshooters	27	0	—	—
Hussars	39	0	—	—
Total	9,175	693	7,081	1,579

KENTUCKY.

Vote for President.

The following are the returns, as far as reported, of the late election in Kentucky:

Counties.	Lin'n.	McCl'n.	Counties.	Lin'n.	McCl'n.
Kenton	1719	1373	Meade	3	630
Knox	619	197	Larue	17	700
Whitely	600	—	Jefferson	2066	6404
Garrard	467	460	Bullitt	11	624
Clarke	130	600	Oldham	31	588
Grant	250	373	Marion	28	1119
Boone	200	1003	Shelby	18	900
Pulaski	1050	615	Franklin	253	689
Lewis	645	391	Madison	800	700
Hardin	83	1018	Montgomery	401	813
Anderson	34	272	Rockcastle	428	250
Woodford	28	564	Laurel	444	188
Bourbon	374	850	Macon	368	1197
Boyle	129	537	Harrison	256	850
Scott	87	567	Nicholas	244	528
Pendleton	629	668	Bath	132	451
Fleming	357	701	Simpson	6	430
Fayette	1882	1496	Barren	55	737
Estill	470	343	Nelson	17	868
Jessamine	195	612	Taylor	30	489
Lincoln	109	891	Hart	40	1051
Mercer	271	630	Carroll	82	324
Logan	220	508	Daviess	37	1124
Warren	163	1444	Hickman	289	223
Trimble	13	385	Casey	127	507
Washington	73	810	Wayne	89	545
Edmonson	48	219	Todd	105	388
Gallatin	109	261	Allen	29	547
Monroe	84	336	Metcalfe	24	452
Adair	59	627	Trigg	42	452
Russell	15	459	McLean	69	504
Green	—	591	Breckinridge	43	995
McCracken	515	323	Boyd	262	493
Spencer	1	351	Bracken	268	922
Greenup	696	431	Muhlenburg	225	597
Clinton	3	225	Hopkins	47	492
Powell	27	127	Webster	77	311
Campbell	1504	1286	Lyon	60	105
Owsley	348	66	Graves	643	769
Cumberland	33	302	Grayson	114	716
Ballard	331	541	Morgan	—	52
Union	95	528	Whitley	731	71
Henderson	30	949	Hancock	16	366
Livingston	246	217			
Fulton	86	61	Total	24,730	57,666
Caldwell	294	351			

McClellan's majority, 32,936.

The Vote in Rhode Island.

From The Providence Journal, Nov. 24.

The official home vote in Rhode Island at the election of Presidential electors is as follows:

For Lincoln	13,692
For McClellan	8,470
Lincoln's majority	5,222
Votes from soldiers thus far received:	
For Lincoln	516
For McClellan	160
Lincoln's majority	356
Lincoln's majority on the home vote	5,222
Lincoln's majority on the soldiers' vote	356
Total majority for Lincoln	5,578

A few more soldiers' votes are yet to be received from New-Orleans. They will probably carry up the majority to 5,600.

OHIO.

Soldier Vote at the October Election.

The following table exhibits the vote of Ohio soldier's on the State ticket at the election of October 11, 1864, as returned to and canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers. The vote given is on the Secretary of State, which is deemed a fair average of the whole ticket:

Counties.	Smith, Union.	Arm-strong, Dem.	Counties.	Smith, Union.	Arm-strong, Dem.
Adams	385	108	Logan	305	45
Allen	333	122	Lorain	505	23
Ashland	255	47	Lucas	601	58
Ashtabula	625	3	Madison	135	14
Athens	454	26	Mahoning	310	8
Auglaize	166	44	Marion	212	73
Belmont	429	63	Medina	255	17
Brown	401	128	Meigs	436	29
Butler	356	38	Mercer	132	14
Carroll	216	10	Miami	329	26
Champaign	237	6	Monroe	275	84
Clarke	488	26	Montgomery	417	58
Clermont	416	92	Morgan	342	42
Clinton	364	69	Morrow	323	65
Columbiana	557	24	Muskingum	620	82
Coshocton	379	46	Noble	220	33
Crawford	225	37	Ottawa	129	32
Cuyahoga	988	51	Paulding	126	1
Darke	324	60	Perry	306	42
Defiance	206	14	Pickaway	365	11
Delaware	326	48	Pike	267	36
Erie	362	63	Portage	309	4
Fairfield	442	54	Preble	222	17
Fayette	219	27	Putnam	197	31
Franklin	606	236	Richland	322	82
Fulton	317	34	Ross	433	64
Gallia	501	60	Sandusky	329	33
Geauga	284	5	Scioto	474	135
Greene	358	92	Seneca	441	75
Guernsey	439	81	Shelby	233	39
Hamilton	1675	541	Stark	583	10
Hancock	389	34	Summit	473	10
Hardin	335	128	Trumbull	419	11
Harrison	227	15	Tuscarawras	422	34
Henry	210	5	Union	357	51
Highland	464	66	Van Wert	214	13
Hocking	248	54	Vinton	217	39
Holmes	132	45	Warren	413	11
Huron	456	20	Washington	508	28
Jackson	461	49	Wayne	368	79
Jefferson	187	18	Williams	363	11
Knox	330	58	Wood	440	7
Lake	236	6	Wyandott	329	63
Lawrence	585	55			
Licking	344	56	Total	32,887	4,396

Smith's (Union) majority, 28,491. The total vote is 37,283, being 6,561 less than last year on Governor. The combined majorities of home and soldier votes will probably not exceed 35,000.

KANSAS.

Vote for Governor and Congress.

Counties.	Governor: Crawford, Lane, Un.	Governor: Thatcher, Anti-Lane, Un.	Congress: Clarke, Lane.	Congress: Lee, Anti-Lane.
Allen	—	—	66	—
Anderson	183	—	150	—
Atchison	—	40	—	90
Bourbon	600	—	517	—
Clay	42	—	42	—
Coffey	—	—	102	—
Davis	10	—	8	—
Dickinson	27	—	27	—
Doniphan	118	—	—	171
Douglas	400	—	379	—
Franklin	170	—	122	—
Jackson	144	—	127	—
Jefferson	210	—	200	—
Johnson	—	21	—	52
Leavenworth	—	513	—	1059
Lyon	327	—	281	—
Marshall	26	—	—	17
Miami	—	—	136	—
Morris	—	—	—	89
Nemaha	119	—	19	—
Osage	—	—	54	—
Ottawa	26	—	25	—
Pottawatomie	86	—	60	—
Riley	86	—	31	—
Saline	—	5	—	23
Shawnee	185	—	99	—
Wabaunsee	56	—	28	—
Woodson	—	—	8	—
Wyandott	—	163	—	166
Total	2709	742	2621	1660

On the home vote it will be seen Crawford's majority is 2,057, and Clarke's majority is 961. These majorities will be increased.

The soldier vote of the Army of the Frontier adds 1,000 to Crawford's majority and 928 to Clarke's.

Vote of Vermont for President.

OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Addison	3567	344
Bennington	2323	1021
Caledonia	2791	1115
Chittenden	3257	923
Essex	613	365
Franklin	2969	1156
Grand Isle	370	168
Lamoille	1760	531
Orange	3365	1701
Orleans	2703	620
Rutland	4799	1247
Washington	3633	1532
Windham	4183	1232
Windsor	6446	1320
Total	42,419	13,321

The above does not include the vote of the soldiers in the field, which will carry up Lincoln's majority to 30,000.

The Union *majority* in Vermont is more than double the entire Democratic vote.

New-Hampshire Soldiers' Vote.

The Monitor gives the returns of the Soldiers' vote as received at the Secretary of State's office, and they are as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Second Regiment	65	4
Fourth Regiment	81	24
Fifth Regiment	96	28
Sixth Regiment	102	18
Seventh Regiment	84	19
Ninth Regiment	83	18
Tenth Regiment	14	51
Eleventh Regiment	119	51
Twelfth Regiment	87	39
Thirteenth Regiment	105	41
Fourteenth Regiment	191	12
Eighteenth Regiment	233	71
Heavy Artillery	559	261
First Battery Light Artillery	51	2
U. S. S., 2 companies	17	10
First Cavalry	119	29
	1999	679
Lincoln's majority	1319	

The Tenth Regiment, which gave McClellan a majority, is known as "The Irish Regiment." The Third N. H. did not vote.

Vote of Maine Soldiers.

From the Kennebec Journal.

We add the following to the vote of Maine soldiers. For most of these returns we are indebted to B. H. Hinde, Esq., and J. C. Knowlton, Esq., Commissioners to the Army:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Maine Agency, Washington	93	7
Campbell Hospital	23	7
Lincoln Hospital	16	8
Camp Distribution	106	25
Alexandria	24	7
Camp Stoneman	18	8
Tenth Corps Hospital	54	—
Ninth Maine	294	54
Eighth Maine	169	13
New-Orleans	59	1
Cavalry Corps Hospital	65	2
Second Corps Hospital	78	3
Ninth Corps Hospital	33	7
Dismounted Cavalry Camp	57	8
1st Cavalry	506	48
1st Heavy Artillery	220	23
3d Battery	77	5
	1,984	256
Reported last week	1,633	598
Total reported	3,617	594

Lincoln's majority thus far 3,349.

S. S. Marble, esq., Commissioner to the troops south of the James, reports that in that department something more than 2,000 votes were thrown, all but about 300 of which were for Lincoln.

The votes for county officers secure the election of the defeated Union candidates in Lincoln County.

The Maine officers and soldiers on detached duty at New-Orleans, held an election at the office of Major Robie on the 8th inst., with the following result: For Lincoln, 52; McClellan, 1.

The vote for Cony and Howard for Governor, was the same as for President.

For Representatives to Congress: John Lynch, 11; Sidney Perham, 3; Jas. G. Blaine, 13; John H. Rice, 14; Fred. A. Pike, 10; A. P. Gould, 1.

Col. Granger, of the 9th Maine, writes that the total vote in his regiment was 340; 293 of these for Lincoln, and 47 for McClellan.

The State vote was not so large, many of them having voted at home in September. The result was, Cony, 173; Howard, 1.

The soldiers in the Tenth Corps Hospital, in which the 9th and 11th Maine regiments are located, gave 44 votes for Lincoln and none for McClellan.

CORRECTION.—A voter in Northcastle, N. Y., complains that we, some days ago, gave that town credit for 54 Copperhead majority. It appears that the town gave 28 Union majority. Good for Northcastle.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen and the Etna—Additional Details of the Captures of the Florida—Comments of the English Press—The Trial of Muller—The Treaty of Peace between Denmark and Germany—Banquet to Mr. Berryer in London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Hecla, Erin and Europa have arrived out. The Saxonia passed Falmouth Nov. 8.

The Damascus arrived off Greenoatle on the morning of Nov. 9.

The Confederate steamer Florida—Captain Morris and Paymaster R. Taylor, of the Confederate States Navy, late of the Florida, arrived at Southampton on Saturday evening from Bahia. Captain Morris and 80 of the Florida's crew were on shore at the time of her capture. Mr. Wilson, the United States Consul, was on board the Wachusett during the whole of the affair, and proceeded to sea in her after the capture had been made. His exequatur was at once withdrawn by the President of the province. A letter from a most trustworthy source to *The Times* says: It appears that the immediate cause of this violation of neutrality was the temptation of the reward of 500,000 dollars for the capture of the Florida by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The indignation of the Brazilians at the conduct pursued toward the Florida was most intense, and the populace tore down the American Consulate Arms and broke it in pieces in the street.

Nearly all the merchants of Bahia had signed a document and forwarded it to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, requesting them to withdraw any judgment on the matter until they have full and correct accounts of the outrage.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived off Woolwich Arsenal from Antwerp, on Monday, Nov. 7.

The Observer says: The Lord Chief Baron and Baron Martin are stated to have replied to the communication to the Secretary of State, in reference to their opinion of their verdict in the case of Muller, that they considered the evidence entirely conclusive, and that they saw no reason to doubt the propriety of the verdict. The prisoner continues to express himself unable to say more than that he bought Mr. Briggs's property. Meanwhile he continues cool and collected, and to eat and sleep well; he is described as being in high health.

The Times in a leader on Tuesday, says:

"The capture of the Florida by the Wachusett in Brazilian waters was reported by telegraph from Lisbon a few days ago, but it was not until yesterday that the flagrantly lawless nature of this proceeding could be appreciated. The story, as it has now reached us from authentic sources, beats those related of Paul Jones, and carries us back to the time when the Spanish Main was made infamous by the piratical deeds of civilized nations. Had the Florida actually sailed from Bahia, the Wachusett could not have followed her till after the lapse of 24 hours without infringing the law of nations. To attack her by night in the harbor, and that after a solemn pledge had been given that neutral rights should be respected, was neither more nor less illegal than it would have been to kidnap Mr. Mason in the streets of London.

"It may possibly be alleged that the Consul was carried off against his will by the Captain of the Wachusett, who is likely enough to claim the whole credit, and responsibility of the exploit; and it is to be feared that some of Mr. Barnum's countrymen may chuckle over its shameless audacity. But the New-York Chamber of Commerce has a character to lose, and, unless we are greatly deceived, gill scruple to forfeit it by rewarding or justifying a crime so utterly subversive of confidence between neutrals and belligerents.

FRANCE.

The Papal Nuncio, Monsignore di Chigi, was received by the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, on Sunday last.

The Times Paris correspondent says: The good effect produced in commercial circles by the announcement that the directors of the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent, was somewhat neutralized by the weekly account published at the same time. Orders received from England together with the reduction in the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent, have caused more animation in the Paris Commercial market, and and there are fewer sellers. Good Wheat is quoted at 21 to 23f. the 100 kilos. Flour was officially quoted at 49f. the sack. The Paris Bourse was steady, and Rentes closed on Monday at 64f. 85 centimes.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A telegram from Vienna says: The official text of the Treaty of Peace, consisting of 24 articles, together with the protocol referring to the evacuation of Jutland, has been published. The evacuation of Jutland is to be effected within three weeks, and the Danish rule to be reestablished in the provinces on the day of the ratification of peace. The essential points of the treaty are: all treaties concluded between the contracting parties previous to the war, and hitherto unconceled, enter again into force. Denmark renounces all rights to the Duchies in favor of Austria and Prussia, and recognizes their further disposition by those Powers.

The cession of Schleswig comprises also all the islands thereunto belonging.

To facilitate the settlement of the frontiers of that province, Denmark cedes all the Jutland dependencies south of the district of Tondern. On the other side, an equivalent portion of Schleswig, including the island of Aeroe and some other portions of territory which serve as connecting links between Ribe and Jutland, are left to Denmark.

A commission will determine the frontier line and arrange the territorial settlement. The portion of the public debt allotted to Denmark amounts to 29,000,000 thalers, and Austria and Prussia guarantee that the same shall be paid to Denmark either in cash or in bonds.

A compensation will be paid to Denmark for the contributions levied in Jutland, while the Duchies reimburse the Allies their war expenses. The vessels and cargoes captured on either side during the war will be restored or the owners indemnified. Denmark and the Duchies mutually return all deposit moneys, and all pensions payable in either country will be continued. Denmark undertakes the charge of the various crown lands. Soldiers or sailors, inhabitants of the Duchies, serving in the Danish army and navy, may leave the service or remain without prejudice to themselves. As regards trade and navigation each contracting party is placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

SPAIN.

By a Royal decree the increase of pay conceded to the other troops is extended to the artillery, infantry, and the navy. *The Epoca* in an article upon the San Domingo insurrection says that the Rebellion having been suppressed, Spain ought not to retain, but only occupy the principal points in the island.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The elections of the Grand Councils have terminated, and are favorable to the Government. Prince Cousa has sent in a bill to the Council of State relative to the introduction of civil registry and civil marriage in the Principalities. A Catholic seminary has been established by the Government at Varzy.

A CONGRESS.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says: The scheme for a Congress is again being discussed, and confidential interviews have taken place between the representatives of some Courts. The King of the Belgians takes an interest in the success of the scheme. The principal difficulty is the position of Austria in the Italian question. Hopes are however entertained that the basis for compromise may be settled, and that neither Rome nor Venetia will be discussed.

The entry of Schleswig into the German Confederation would be one of the questions to be treated by the Congress.

THE TURKISH BUDGET.

The Budget for 1864-1865 shows a revenue of £14,737,221. The expenditure is estimated at £14,571,238. The increase in the latter over that of last year is occasioned by the public debt, and the Circassian immigration. A reduction in the army and navy expenses to the amount of £37,758 will be made. The Ottoman Bank estimates the loss on the cotton crop from the late rains at 60 per cent.

ITALY.

The bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies are occupied with the financial bills introduced by Minister Sella. Five bureaus have elected Commissioners. The instructions received by the latter are to grant to the Minister the means of meeting the engagements of the Treasury, but at the same time to pay regard to the impossibility for the country to pay the whole of the land tax for 1865 in advance.

Baron Ricasoli has addressed a letter to a friend on the subject of the French Convention, and the document has been published in the Italian papers. It is a calm, wise, and patriotic letter, and takes a view of the situation which cannot but commend itself to dispassionate minds. Baron Ricasoli approves on the whole of the Convention—that is, he thinks it is an arrangement which Italy ought to accept. He considers the withdrawal of the French from Rome, and the establishment of the principle of non-intervention, results of great importance. He asks what Italy can lose by the Convention, and what she has to gain without it. Whatever the inconvenience of the transfer of the Capital, he thinks the general result will be all in favor of the national objects of Italy. Following the letter of Massimo d' Azeglio, this from Ricasoli will have a wide opinion throughout the Italian Peninsula.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The Treaty of Peace was read a third time in to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Rigsraad. After a very short debate it was unanimously resolved that it should be read a second time. The second reading will take place to-morrow.

News by the Etna.

The Inman steamer Etna, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th of November, arrived here yesterday.

The Hecla reached Liverpool on the night of the 6th, and the Europa early on the morning of the 6th of November. The Damascus arrived off Londonderry midnight of the 8th, and the City of Washington off Crookhaven on the morning of the 9th of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The overdue steamer Saxonia from New-York, passed Falmouth on the 8th of November for Southampton, with her machinery disabled. She was proceeding under canvas at the rate of six knots an hour. On the day prior to this announcement the premium of insurance on her had advanced at Lloyds to 20 guineas per cent.

The Ocean Pearl, from New-York for Tarragona, was stranded on the 28th of October off the latter port and became a total wreck. The crew were saved; also a large portion of the cargo.

The London Shipping Gazette has reason to believe that the steamer which Capt. Semmes is now commanding is the Sea King (1,200 tons), which recently cleared out of the East India Dock, London, for Bombay, but whose destination was actually Madeira, off which port she signaled the Laurel, then in port from Liverpool with Capt. Semmes on board, to join her.

Advices from Bahia state that the last American vessel captured and destroyed by the Rebel steamer Florida before she put into Bahia was the Mandarin, bound from Rio to Baltimore.

The Morning Post thinks the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings. It thinks the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other Powers, and says: "When Commodore Wilkes dragged the Confederate commanders from beneath the protection of our flag, France, Russia and other Powers instructed their representatives at Washington to protest against an act which was directed not against the rights of this country alone, but against those of every neutral State. It is in the same light that the insult now offered to Brazil should be regarded, and it should equally evoke the strenuous protest of every maritime State. No justification can possibly be offered for the capture of the Florida, and for the murder of a portion of her crew. It would not only be graceful, but it would be prudent, on the part of the European maritime Powers to cause such representations to be made at Washington as may secure for the Brazilian Government that redress which, though entitled to demand, they would not, without aid, be enabled to secure."

The Daily Telegraph thinks the event will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New-York, and that the loss of national honor will be overlooked.

The Morning Herald believes events such as these will speedily force the nations of Europe to interfere in the American quarrel, not only for the sake of humanity but for their own security.

The Daily News and *The Morning Star* of the 8th are silent upon the subject, but the former contains an editorial on the Presidential contest to be determined on that day, in which it predicts that the success of Lincoln will lead to an early termination of the war.

The official investigation at Liverpool into the loss of the new trans-Atlantic steamer Ontario resulted in the exculpation of Capt. Brooking, the pilot in charge being held responsible. The investigation had not closed, as it also included an inquiry into the alleged inhuman conduct of the Yarmouth beachmen in connection with the wreck.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had returned to England from their foreign tour.

Lord Wodehouse had been formally installed in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. He was received in state by the municipal and other authorities of Dublin.

M. Berryer, the distinguished French advocate, was being honored in London. The grand banquet given in his honor by the English bar at the Middle Temple was a very brilliant affair.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail to October 14 and Calcutta to October 6 (the day after the great cyclone) are received. The accounts in the Bombay papers had been received by telegraph, and are similar to the details telegraphed from Suez to London. A Calcutta paper of the 6th says: "There is not a ship that has not lost her spars. Whole tiers of vessels have their yards and masts intertwined in apparently inextricable confusion, and the river is strewn with the fragments of damaged craft of all sizes."

The fuller accounts direct from Calcutta were expected in the course of a few days. The estimate of 12,000 deaths by drowning appears to be confirmed.

The Economic Movement.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: To the numerous applications made to us from all parts of the country for more specific information upon the various topics, and particularly for the best mode of carrying out the objects of the women's patriotic movement, which, under the different names of national covenants, economic leagues, and women's patriotic associations, have been inaugurated with the purpose of diminishing extravagance, encouraging home manufactures, and preventing the continual depreciation of our currency by the export of gold in payment for foreign luxuries, we beg leave to answer that on the part of the women of the country we have had the most substantial evidence of their determination to carry out these objects, but that we have been met by difficulties chiefly on the part of the manufacturers, merchants and retail dealers, which we will briefly explain.

Circulars issued by different societies were sent to all manufacturers whose names could be obtained. These circulars remaining almost without exception unnoticed, the ladies interested in these movements became satisfied that there was some secret cause for it, and determined to institute a series of inquiries to ascertain the reason. The result of these inquiries was, that they were informed by the agents of these manufacturers that they were entirely independent of any such movement on the part of the public, and that, as they already had as many orders as they could execute, they took little interest in the matter. A few, more honest, frankly admitted that it was not their interest to let their fabrics be known as American; that they were disposed of to the jobbers and importers, who directed what labels should be placed upon them, and that they were under premise not to disclose where or under what names they were sold, and as the prejudice against home manufactures was so great, in many instances they were sold as foreign goods.

The truth of the matter is, that not content with ten or fifteen per cent regular profit, like the European manufacturer, and being thus entirely irresponsible or indifferent as to the reputation of his fabrics, if the demand increases as at present, the American manufacturer, as the foreign article is almost excluded by the high price to which it is raised by the heavy tariff, raises his prices to the enhanced price of the foreign article, which, though his goods may be inferior, he is able to do by the protection of the tariff. Thus immense fortunes are made by the few, at the expense of the people and the country. Indeed, the ladies were told on some occasions that the demand was now so great for every or any kind of wearing material, that quantity, not quality, was all that was aimed at.

This desire of making rapid fortunes on the part of our manufacturers therefore is the real cause of the prejudice against American goods, of which they complain. As no one can be sure of receiving the same or a better quality of goods year after year, when purchasing the same make, as they can when purchasing from the European manufacturer, the ladies of the various organizations can no longer conceal from themselves or the public that all connected with the making and the selling of domestic goods have set their faces against the movement. On several occasions, when different members of the associations made a personal inquiry of the manufacturer or agent as to where the goods which they saw on their shelves and handled could be procured at retail, or by the piece, or by the dozen, the answer was: "We are pledged not to tell."

Are they sold as American?

"We do not know. Would the ladies give as much for them if sold as American?"

Until, therefore, content with a less exorbitant profit, our manufacturers, jobbers and retail merchants will consent to sell us our home fabrics under their true labels, the well-meaning and patriotic signers of the different pledges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburg, Rochester, Bingamton, and other places, must endeavor by their economy to consume as little as possible of foreign goods and luxuries. Perseveringly ask for American fabrics, regardless of the irony and sometimes impertinence with which their demands are met in many stores, giving the preference, conscientiously, in all cases to such where goods of American make are acknowledged and sold as such. And the different organizations should carefully note such storekeepers as will do this in their respective cities, and publish their names for the benefit of the community. By thus appealing to their interests we shall compel American goods to be sold under their proper labels.

For the comfort, however, of all interested in these different organizations, we can assure them that their efforts have been in all other respects very successful. They have called the attention of the wealthier classes to the necessity of a wise economy from patriotic motives, and by making it good taste to be cheaply and plainly dressed, many who before would have been ashamed to say "I cannot afford a thing," now wear with pride old bonnets remodeled and old dresses renewed, and deprecate the imputation of having indulged in the purchase of an expensive article of dress. Those who have less wealth, and upon whom economy is enforced by the present high prices, are thus kept in countenance and relieved of many an unpleasant feeling of mortification, while those who in the crisis still parade their extravagance before the public expose themselves to an invidious and contemptible distinction which few are inclined to imitate.

Woman's Protective Association, No. 694 Broadway, Room No. 6, November, 44.

[Advertisement.]

Give CONSTITUTION WATER a fair trial.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway, is now prepared to sell his Ladies' and Children's SHOES and Gents' Plain and Fancy SLIPPERS at prices to suit the times.

Business Notices.

RICHMOND.

Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT and SHOE Establishment of Mr. EDWIN A. BROOKS, No. 159 FULTON-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.

It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 5 to 15 per cent less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.

Very respectfully, C. C. RICHMOND.

N. B.—The Foreman and employés of the former business remain with me.

REFERENCES—