ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

The returns reported from all the counties make Gov. Fenton's majority 14,210.

Majorities for Governor, partly estimated.

FENTON.

*Albany	213	Niagara	730
Allegany	3,755	Oneida	1,279
Broome	1,798	Onondaga	3,517
Cattaraugus	2,370	Ontario	1,750
Cayuga	3,653	*Orange	770
Chautauqua	4,900	Orleans	1,481
Chemung	82	Oswego	3,000
Chenango	1,585	Otsego	551
Clinton	63	*Rensselaer	2,076
*Columbia	272	St. Lawrence	7,456
Cortland	1,842	*Saratoga	1,887
Delaware	1,364	Schenectady	471
Dutchess	1,249	Schuyler	700
Essex	1,170	Steuben	2,400
Franklin	1,000	*Suffolk	510
Fulton	836	*Tioga	1,180
Genesee	1,424	*Tompkins	1,501
*Herkimer	1,351	Warren	586
Jefferson	2,884	Washington	2,936
Lewis	538	*Wayne	1,966
Livingston	1,407	Wyoming	1,806
Madison	2,400	Yates	1,481
Monroe	1,764		
*Montgomery	4	Total	77,855

MAJORITIES FOR HOFFMAN.

Erie	746	Seneca	298
Greene	310	Sullivan	538
Hamilton	200	Ulster	366
Kings	9,297	*Westchester	772
New-York	47,200		
Putnam	101	Hoffman's total	63,776
*Queens	903	Fenton's total	77,986
*Richmond	971		
Rockland	414	Fenton's maj.	14,210
Schoharie	1,600		

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

The Board of County Canvassers reassembled yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., and Supervisor Willmann canvassed the XIth and XVIIth Wards. The Canvassers of the VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIIIth, XVIth and XVIIIth Districts of the XIth Ward, and of the XVth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXIst and XXIId Districts of the XVIIth Ward were sent for to supply the deficiencies in their returns. No return has yet been made for State Officers in the XVIIIth District of the XVIth Ward. Thus far the returns show more inaccuracies than last year, which was noted for its inaccurate returns. Of 17 Election Districts canvassed on Tuesday, 7 were incomplete; and of 43 canvassed yesterday, 11 could not be used. The Board adjourned to meet this morning.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but the returns from the First District of the Tenth Ward, Second District of the Third Ward, and Second District of the Thirteenth Ward being missing, the Board adjourned until this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ALLEGANY.—[OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.]

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Angelica	279	108	Friendship	282	146
Amity	305	163	Genesee	291	95
Alfred	296	38	Granger	207	93
Andover	274	114	Grove	168	70
Allen	196	7	Hume	342	86
Almond	233	218	Independence	223	58
Belfast	225	109	New-Hudson	228	85
Burns	173	86	Rushford	335	46
Birdsall	83	75	Scio	223	178
Bolivar	157	69	West Almond	129	49
Clarksville	168	37	Wellsville	340	241
Centreville	200	34	Wirt	264	63
Cuneadea	214	114	Willeug	170	92
Cuba	344	221	Ward	101	58
Fenton's majority				3,709	

COLUMBIA—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	5155	Hoffman	4883
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford	5132	Pruyn	4915
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	5135	Wright	4914
State Prison Inspector	Hammond	5137	Gallagher	4910
Congress	Ketchum	5128	Collier	4881
Assembly, 1st District	Miller	2038	Seymour	2377
2d District	Windover	2427	V. Valkenbg.	2335

HERKIMER—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	5182	Hoffman	3831
Congress	Lafin	3192	Lansing	3867

ORANGE—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	7267	Hoffman	6497
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford	7264	Pruyn	6502
Congress	Van Wyck	7148	Anderson	6371

SARATOGA—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	6078	Hoffman	4191
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford	6066	Pruyn	4202
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	6029	Wright	4194
Inspector State Prisons	Hammond	6077	Gallagher	4201
Congress	Marvin	6143	Horton	4107
Assembly, 1st District	Younglove	2983	Clark	2424
2d District	Reynolds	3090	Corven	1707
School Com., 1st District	Gilmour	2712	Whalen	2420
2d District	Wilcox	2831	Reynolds	1797
Sup't Poor—long term	Holmes	6106	Wright	4136
short term	Tripp	6069	Mott	4192
Justice of Sessions	Marshall	6024	Warner	4214
County Judge	Hulbert	6057	Merrill	4133
County Clerk	Horton	6094	Barrett	4156
County Treasurer	Mann	6073	Noxon	4187
For Convention		5950	Against	4173

SUFFOLK—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	4081	Hoffman	3579
Lieut. Governor	Woodford	4076	Pruyn	3565
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	4092	Wright	3561
Inspector State Prisons	Hammond	4095	Gallagher	3557
Congress	Gleason	4196	Taber	3496
Assembly	Wagstaff, jr.	4065	Nicoll	3579
County Treasurer	Goldsmith	3897	Miller	3640
District Attorney	Tuthill	4110	Strong	3487
Coroner	Banks	4079	Woodend	3567
	Skinner	3983	Gildersleeve	3578
Superintendent of Poor	Dayton	4080	Smith	3565
Sessions	Wicks	4063	Monfort	3565
School Com., 1st District	Elmer	1900	Young	1439
2d District	Sheldon	1923	Mount	2898
For Convention		3979	Against	3511

TIOGA—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	3359	Hoffman	2779
Lieut. Governor	Woodford	3362	Pruyn	2769
Congress	Lincoln	4017	McCormick	2962
For Convention		3889	Against	2774

SCHENECTADY—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	2469	Hoffman	1998
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford	2480	Pruyn	1985
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	2483	Wright	1992
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond	2480	Gallagher	1981
Congress	Marvin	2591	Horton	1969
County Treasurer	———	2577		1731
Assembly	Ellis	2473	Seymour	1961
School Commissioner	———	2410		2020

RENSSELAER—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	9380	Hoffman	7504
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford	9319	Pruyn	7557
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	9326	Wright	7555
State Prison Inspector	Hammond	9307	Gallagher	7556
Congress	Griswold	9736	Milliman	7313
Justice Sessions	Weis	9320	Norwood	7547
Superintendent Poor	Cowley	9446	Potts	7289
Coroner	Haynes	9258	Burns	7781
Assembly, 1st District	Gurley	3973	Carroll	3139
2d District	White	2800	Reynolds	1809
3d District	Wooster	2817	McClellan	2462
For Convention		9409	Against	6712

RICHMOND—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton	1568	Hoffman	2479
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford	1555	Pruyn	2458
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	1545	Wright	2444
State Prison Inspector	Hammond	1563	Gallagher	2429
Congress	Gleason	1527	Taber	2434
Assembly	Brick	1566	Wyeth	2395
County Treasurer	Gulon	1738	Wandel	2364
Superintendent of Poor	Bull	14	Bender	2364
School Commissioner	Brownlee	1914	Kilpatrick	1965
Coroners	Warren	1584	Murphy	1908
	Quirk	1316	Gaffney	1959
Coroners on citizens' tick'ts	Harcourt	696	Meagher	63
For Convention		1639	Against	1857

There was an error in printing the name of the Superintendent of Poor on the Union ticket, which caused 1,369 votes for Bull to be thrown out.

ROCKLAND.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Some weeks since I wrote you, ordering 60 copies of CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, for "distribution in this benighted portion of Rockland County." The expression "benighted," roused the ire of the leading Copperheads in this town, and in one way and another has been "harped" on ever since. At their public meetings and in their private *conspiracies* with each other during the recent campaign, they have sworn about it, and they have attempted a sort of melancholy ridicule of it, and yet, notwithstanding all such attempts to prejudice their party against the acquisition of political truth through THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, the result of the recent election in Rockland County has shown the wisdom of the measure. *They* experienced no pain. THE TRIBUNE has let in the light, and the light has let down the Democratic majority. We are satisfied of the truth of the fact, that by the distribution of the 60 copies of your paper, referred to, the Town of Stony Point *at least* has been enlightened, and if any Copper doubts the assertion, I would respectfully refer him to the Hoffman majority at our polls last Tuesday. *We want the papers continued.* Yours respectfully, F. TOMKINS, for U. L. of Stony Point.

Stony Point, Nov. 9, 1868.

ONONDAGA.

Onondaga County official Fenton majority, 3,538.

LIVINGSTON.

The official canvass for Livingston County shows the following majorities: Fenton, 1,437; Woodford, 1,418; Hayt, 1,411; Kelsey, for Congress, 1,304.

MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery County wheels into the Republican line. The official canvass shows a majority of four for Fenton. The entire Republican County ticket is chosen. All honor to the workingmen of old Montgomery!

WAYNE.

Fenton's official majority, 1,996.

MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE ELECT.

The Evening News claims the Missouri Legislature elect, as follows: Senate, 26 Radicals and 8 Conservatives; House, 98 Radicals and 48 Conservatives.

POLITICAL.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The ensuing charter election, which will be held on Tuesday, December 4, promises to be an exciting contest, owing to the numerous candidates for municipal offices. The places to be filled are those of the Controller, nine Aldermen, the whole Board of Councilmen, seven School Commissioners, and twenty-two School Trustees.

The Aldermen to be elected are from the nine odd districts, in place of the present incumbents, whose names are John Moore, Michael Norton, Ignatius Flynn, Wm. H. Gedney, Lewis B. Ryers, John Brice, Peter Masterson, James O'Brien and R. W. Van Voorhis. Those who hold over are Thomas Coman, Charles McBrien, Joseph Shannon, Wm. L. Ely, Bernard Reilly, Charles E. Loew, Joseph B. Varnum, jr., and Robert McChesney.

There is some difficulty about the Board of Councilmen, growing out of contradictory legislation. The Charter of 1857 provided that there should be six Councilmen elected from each Senatorial District, as said districts were then constituted, or thereafter might be constituted. There being at that time and up to the present year but four Senatorial Districts, the Board of Councilmen was composed of 24 members. The last Legislature, under a new apportionment, divided the city into five Senatorial Districts, which, under the terms of the Charter, would permit of the election of 30 members to the Board for the ensuing year. But the same Legislature inserted a clause in the Tax Levy of the present year to the effect that there "shall be elected at the next city election, and annually thereafter, five Councilmen from each Senatorial District, as the same now or may hereafter be constituted," and repealed all laws inconsistent therewith.

It has been questioned whether the Legislature has the right to override the charter by thus inserting a provision in the tax levy, and it is said that the legal adviser of the Corporation has given his opinion, unofficially, that the tax levy section is void in law. It is probable that only 25 members will be elected, as the notice of election now devolves upon the Police Board, which no doubt will follow the latest legislation on the subject.

The city is divided into seven School-Districts, and one School-Commissioner is to be elected from each District to hold office for three years. Those whose places are to be filled at the ensuing election are Smith Bloomfield, Henry P. West, Charles J. Chipp, George Kneller, Washington Murray, John E. Burrill and Thomas H. Landon. Mr. Bloomfield is a Republican; the rest are Democrats.

There will be one School Trustee elected in each Ward to hold office for five years. The candidates for these positions are myriad.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION FOR NEW-YORK STATE.

In view of the proposed Convention for a revision of the State Constitution, the American Equal Rights Association will hold a convention in Tweddle Hall, Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20 and 21, to consider the question of so amending the Constitution as to secure the right of suffrage to all citizens, without distinction of race or sex. The spirit of the age impels an onward step. The people, everywhere—in the Old World and the New—roused from the lethargy of ages, are demanding an extension of rights. The reconstruction of this Union is a broader, deeper work than the restoration of the Rebel States. It is the lifting of the entire nation into the practical realization of our Republican Idea. Let, then, the lovers of freedom from every quarter of the State come up to this Convention at Albany, and add their voice and their influence on the side of justice, to make New-York a genuine Republic—a power in the nation, and a light to the world. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, the Hon. A. J. Colvin, Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Charles Lenox Remond, Frances E. W. Harper, and other advocates of Equal Rights will be present and participate in the discussions of the Convention.

On behalf of the American Equal Rights Association,

LUCRETIA MOTT, President.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

N. B.—Friends who cannot be present may aid the good work by cheering letters and liberal contributions addressed to the Secretary, office A. E. R. Association, No. 464 West Thirty-fourth-st., New-York, or to the care of Lydia Mott, Albany, New-York.

THE SOUTH.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WANTS—AN ADDRESS BY GEN. CLINTON B. FISK.

The third of a series of lectures, for the benefit of the Ninth-st. Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, was delivered in the church last evening by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, late Commissioner for Freedmen in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

On being introduced, Gen. Fisk said that the theme that would engage their attention—the educational and religious wants of the South—was one in which every man who loved his God and his country felt an interest. The restoration of peace and tranquillity to the country was a subject of interest to all, and concerning which numerous inquiries were made of him. He was asked about the Southern people—did they love the Union? did they desire its restoration? Were the newspaper reports of the feeling of the South correct? He would endeavor to set down naught in malice, and would nothing extenuate in narrating what he had learned during the war and since the war of the feeling and condition of the Southern people. He had fought under the flag during the war, and at the close of the Rebellion was ordered into the Freedmen's Bureau. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas were placed under his jurisdiction as military commander for a time, and as Assistant Commissioner. At the termination of the war it was the mission of the Freedmen's Bureau to go into the South, by acting on the chaotic elements that then existed to become a power for God, a power for law and order therefrom out all that desolated country. When he first went into the South in 1865 he found the Southern people submissive. The most of them were satisfied that they had been whipped in the war, and were willing to abide the result. They only asked to live and move and have a being, to plant cotton, hoe corn and pay taxes. They were willing that loyal men should rule the country. The more sensible of them said that the men who preserved the Republic ought to govern it. Men who had held high positions of honor and trust, in all those States went quietly and industriously at work on their plantations. This condition of things continued for months. So long as the Administration at Washington continued loyal, so long as Mr. Johnson stood by the loyal element of the country, there was comparative quiet all through the South. But when they received the first intimation that the President was breaking from that element and turning his back upon the party that advanced him to power, from that hour matters grew worse in the South, and grew worse constantly. But he presumed that when they read the election news of last week, and became satisfied by that expression of the public will that the men who preserved the Union were determined to govern it, they would again become tranquil.

Gen. Fisk read an extract from a letter he had just received from one of the most prominent lawyers of Nashville, Tenn., congratulating him upon the result of the election, saying that the effect upon the South of the triumph of the policy of Congress would be excellent, and praying the North to be entire in sending to the South a Christian civilization. He also read a letter from the Rev. J. H. Caldwell, a Methodist clergyman in the interior of Georgia—a clergyman whose pulpit in 1861 was made a recruiting station for the Rebel army, but where, last year, he heard preaching upon the barbarism of Slavery. The letter narrated the operations of an organized band of night marauders infesting that country, driving from their homes and murdering the freedmen, and praying that the authority of the Bureau might be exercised, and they be restrained in their atrocities. If the President's policy succeeded, the gang of desperadoes would rain that country. His policy would virtually restore Slavery. Under that policy there could be no peace in the South, and no safety for the missionaries and travelers sent by the North. Another letter was read from James A. Butler of Helena, Arkansas, who had always been a Union man, and who suffered much during the war because of his Union sentiments, condemning the policy of the Administration, and citing the riot at New-Orleans as a sample of the spirit at present existing in the South.

Gen. Fisk continued, by saying that he was frequently asked, if this condition of things existed, what encouragement there was for the establishment of schools in the South, or the contribution of money for the education of the freedmen. The influences of education and religion was needed all the more because of this unfortunate condition of affairs. The churches of the South, like the people, were very poor, and could do very little in the education of the blacks and whites. The great work devolved upon the North. It might be interesting to look at the spirit of the Southern church during the Rebellion, and thus judge of their spirit at the close of the Rebellion. Very early in the Rebellion the Presbyterian Church South organized the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States, and issued an address to the church at large, condemning the cruel war that had been forced upon them, and declaring their firm adherence to the Confederacy. In a later address Slavery was declared to be a divine institution, and its perpetuity, as well as the perpetuity of the Confederacy, was a fixed fact. Providence, through the instrumentality of Slavery had redeemed the African race from barbarism of sin, it had been a link in the chain of Providence by which many sons and daughters had been made the heirs of an heavenly inheritance. The Baptist Church at Charleston, in 1860, prior to the secession of any of the states, declared before men and God that they held themselves in readiness, subject to the call of proper authority, to act in defense of the Confederacy, and to maintain the right of the State of South Carolina, as a sovereign State, to withdraw from the Union. In a later address, they declared that the lawless reign of terror in the South—the depredations and violence committed upon unoffending citizens, and the war so cruelly devastating their homes and hearths, ought to excite the horror of the civilized world. The Baptist Church of the South, numbering nearly 700,000 persons, was almost unanimous for Secession, and entirely so for the perpetuation of Slavery. The Protestant Episcopal Church were equally emphatic with the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches in their declarations concerning Slavery and a permanent disunion. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the most numerous and influential of Southern churches, was also unanimously in favor of Rebellion and Secession. The Roman Catholic Church in the South, and also in the North, very generally struck hands with the Rebels. A general address of all the Southern churches was issued in 1863, showing just how the leaders of the Church felt at that time, and they have never taken any of these things back. In that address they reaffirm all that had been said in support of Slavery, many of them refusing, and refusing even now, to hold fellowship with persons who doubted that Slavery was a divine institution. Such was the feeling of the leaders of the church in the South in 1864. We have no evidence that they have since that time changed their views relative to the War, Secession or Slavery. The record they then made stands against them to-day. Since that time, the Presbyterian Church met at Macon, Ga., and reaffirmed their former declarations almost word for word. The Methodist Episcopal Convention, which met in New-Orleans in May last, did not take back a single word of their previous assertions but spent two days in discussing whether they would have anything to do with the American Bible Society, because in its vaults were the stereotype plates of two speeches delivered last Spring while the nation stood within the shadow of the great martyrdom of the President. The great objection to one of the speeches was that it favored the hanging of Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis. The other speech denounced the Rebellion of the South as a wicked Rebellion and charged the clergyman of the South with doing much toward prolonging it. But although the South had uttered and still maintained such declarations, the North was none the less bound to establish Christian schools in their midst and to do all that could be done for the promotion of Christian culture and education.

He would next consider what was now being done for the education of the South! There were now in operation 975 Freedmen's schools, employing 1,465 teachers, and attended by 90,778 pupils. There were also a large number of pupils in night and Sunday schools, aggregating, perhaps, in all, 150,000. But there were 1,000,000 of Southern children still standing without the door of the school-house and with no means of education. They look appealingly to the North and with outstretched hands say "come and help us." Would not the people of the great North in answer to that appeal, hold the cause of the education of the freedmen very near their hearts, and contribute largely of their treasure for the maintenance of the schools already in operation and for the establishment of others. These schools were conducted by different societies. The Quakers of Pennsylvania had been very liberal and earnest in the work. The Baptist Church, North, had established very good schools. The Methodist Episcopal Church, always on the advance line of aggressive Christianity, have gone into that country and rolled up their sleeves for work as if they meant to stay, and were building churches and schools and hastening the progress of Christian civilization.

The American Missionary Association had done more than all others for the education of the Freedmen. He loved to speak of that honored institution, to which he trusted the people of Williamsburgh would give $10,000 or $15,000 as a Christmas present. At Nashville the Fisk school for Freedmen had been established by that Society. Thousands of children were there being taught as well as in any school in the country. He had visited many schools in his lifetime, but never a better one than this, nor did he ever see greater progress by pupils than was there being made. He never in any other school saw such a hungering and thirsting after knowledge.

Of course in the education of the Freedmen the Bureau met with great opposition. It expected opposition. It courted it. The greater the opposition the greater would be the final success. The policy of the Administration was having a tendency to retard the progress of the education and the development of the industry of the South. By immoral people he votes of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and his veto of February speech were supposed to accomplish the restoration of Slavery. They went to their former slaves and declared to them that Slavery had been reestablished; that the Emancipation Proclamation had been set aside, and ordered them to return to their service. The massacre at Memphis might be directly charged to the Administration, and 40 red-handed murderers were to-day walking the streets of that city unpunished—not even arrested. They have not been indicted, because no Grand Jury dare indict them. When Gen. Grant issued his order that these men should be arrested and punished, Mr. Johnson prevented the execution of the order. The greatest struggle the General had had in conducting the Bureau was in Kentucky. There was to-day more barbarism in that State than in all the States besides. It would have been better for Kentucky had she gone out of the Union with her sister States, and then been whipped back with the rest of them.

He read a letter signed by Trenholm of the Rebel Cabinet, Gov. Orr of South Carolina, and many other distinguished citizens of that State, expressing their hearty approbation and appreciation of a Freedmen's school in the city of Charleston. He thought that the indorsement of Gov. Orr of a Freedmen's school in Charleston, the declaration of *The Chicago Times* in favor of Impartial Suffrage, and the action of *The New-York Herald* in supporting Mr. Greeley for Congress, were unmistakable evidences of progress.

In conclusion, he said that he loved the cause of the freedmen, and thanked God that he had been permitted to aid the struggling race to light and liberty and happiness. The negro asked for freedom, for justice, for equal rights. He was willing that any man, black or white, should have a fair race with him in Christian civilization, and he who won the race was the better man. He asked no rights for himself that he would not give to the blacks.

They had fought by the side of the white men for nationality, for liberty, for justice. He now wanted to see them enjoy the fruits of victory. It would be cowardly in the nation, after asking them to fight the nation's battles, to deny them citizenship. It would be shameful. The nation must be just, or it would suffer still. God would hold the Republic to a strict accountability in administering upon the great estate of Freedom. He would heave and hang as about as a nation, and throw the chaff from us until we should stand blameless in His presence, lifting up all mankind on an equality before Him. Then might we sing to the race:

"Oh, dark, sad millions, patiently and dumb
Waiting for God, your hour at last has come.
. . . . . And Freedom's song
Breaks the long silence of the night of wrong."

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Accounts from Texas and Upper Louisiana announce crops nearly all gathered, and the rains which have now set in, if general, as they appear to be, will prevent the saving of much more. Cotton is now coming in freely and will soon be in the market, but business is small, owing to the knowledge of the crop being small.

EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Charleston bark Everhard, Capt. Delius, from Bremen, with 170 German immigrants, arrived here to-day. These immigrants intend settling in South Carolina, being mostly connected with German families residing in that State.

The Colonization Society's ship Golconda will sail hence for Liberia next Saturday, carrying about 600 freedmen emigrants. Nearly 500, chiefly from Georgia and South Carolina, have already taken passage.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

OBSERVATIONS AT WASHINGTON—THE DISPLAY STILL LOOKED FOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The interest that has been manifested in the expected shower of meteors is still unabated. Watches are still kept up at the Smithsonian Institute and the Government Naval Observatory, and at many private places. To-night the sky is cloudy, and if the shower should occur it will scarcely be visible.

The following is the report of observations taken last evening at the Government Naval Observatory, near Georgetown, D. C.:

The weather last evening was very unfavorable, the sky being almost entirely covered by thin clouds. At 2.10 this morning, about two thirds of the heavens being free from clouds the observations began. During the first 10 minutes meteors were recorded, and the number seen during each succeeding 10 minutes increased rapidly. The 10 minutes following 2.30 a. m. 31 meteors were recorded. This is by far the largest fall yet observed.

The meteors radiated almost without exception from the constellation Leo, large numbers of them having a train of blue light. The instant of the appearance of 10 of the most brilliant of these was carefully recorded. It was very misty throughout the whole of the observations, the stars being at times entirely obscured. Undoubtedly many more would have been observed, had it been clear.

At 4.30, over one-half of the sky was obscured, and the mist was so thick that it was deemed expediest to suspend operations for the night. One hundred and seventy-three meteors were observed and recorded in the space of two hours and 20 minutes. In the same time yesterday morning, about 160 were observed, and remembering that then it was perfectly clear, and that this morning not more than one-half the sky was visible, and that it was very misty, it must be admitted that this is a great increase on the shower of yesterday morning.

It is highly probable that the shower will take place on the morning of to-morrow, the 15th. If it does not take place then, and the fall shows an increase on that of this morning, it would be well to watch on the following nights, but if, on the contrary, it shows a decrease, it is more than probable that there is to be no display equal to that of 1833. The fall of the morning of the 13th was more than ordinary November shower, as will be seen by the statement given below.

In 1831 six observers recorded two hundred and thirty-one, in 1833 six observers recorded four hundred and seven.

MEXICO.

ORTEGA TO REMAIN AT BRAZOS—THE SITUATION IN MATAMOROS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Rio Grande news states that Ortega has decided to remain at Brazos. Gen. Partrini, Governor of Durango, Gen. Poncel and Gen. Sedgwick would meet him on the 9th for an interview. There is no business doing in Matamoros; the stores are all closed. Canales has 27 pieces of artillery and 900 men, 500 of whom may pronounce for Tapia upon the first attack. Cortinas is with Tapia, who has 900 men and six pieces of artillery before Matamoros. Cortinas had made an ineffectual attempt to raise money from Matamoros merchants. Juares is expected shortly at Monterey. Escobedo had returned to Monterey from San Luis.

MARYLAND.

THE POLICE DIFFICULTY APPROACHING A SETTLEMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The Police difficulty is rapidly coming to a solution. Nearly the entire force reported for duty to the new Commissioners this morning, through Marshal Carmichael and his subordinate officers. A few have resigned, whose places are being filled by new appointments. It is now believed that the books, property, &c., in the possession of the old Board, will be turned over to the new Commissioners as soon as they can adjust and close up the business of the department.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Treasury Department to-day destroyed, by burning, $3,500 in mutilated National bank notes, and issued an equal amount.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to contract the currency as fast as the late law of Congress will allow. The revenue fund of fifty millions, which the law authorized to be issued to redeem temporary loans, and the ten millions allowed by Congress to be withdrawn within six months from the 12th of April, have been retired, and, also, the first installment of four millions, which the law provided might thereafter be withdrawn monthly, leaving about three hundred and eighty-six millions of Government legal tenders now in circulation.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OFFICERS—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The Society of the Army of Tennessee was called to order by President Rawlings. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCarty, Col. Dayton, the Secretary, read the proceedings of the preliminary meeting at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865, and also of a subsequent meeting.

The Constitution defines the object of the Society to be to preserve those kindly and candid feelings that distinguished the officers of the Army of Tennessee, and contributed so largely to the success of its arms, and also to reciprocate fraternal affection in acts of brotherly love toward those of the Society or their families who may be in need of sympathy or aid. Any officer of the Army of Tennessee who has served honorably is entitled to membership, and all officers of other armies can become honorary members.

The Society is to hold an annual reunion. Every officer is expected to be present at each reunion, or address a letter to the Secretary communicating such facts about himself as may be interesting to the fraternity.

On motion, Gens. Belknap and Howard and Cols. Peckham, Kinder and Garber were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

At the request of Col. Peckham, the Secretary stated that the number of officers, who were members of the Society, thus far registered to-day, was 130; that the number at the last banquet was 250, all of whom were anxious to cooperate with the Society, and he had no doubt there were 500 who would become active members.

Gens. Force, Wood and Gilles A. Smith were appointed a Committee to propose amendments to the Constitution and frame By-laws, after which the Society adjourned until 2½ o'clock p. m.

Mozart Hall is fully decorated for the occasion. Across the stage is the motto, "For God, our country and the right," while stretching from the ceiling and door are the names of all the battles participated in by the Army of Tennessee. All around the hall are numberless flags, including many of the old regimental colors borne in action.

The business of the afternoon meeting was confined mainly to the reading of letters from officers who could not be present, including those from Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Meade, Howard, Sheridan, Schofield and others.

After a discussion as to the propriety of admitting private soldiers to membership, and the appointment of a committee to report on the subject to-morrow, the meeting adjourned.

To-night a public meeting was held at Mozart Hall. Gens. Rawlings and Hayes delivered speeches.

A poem, written and delivered by Thomas Stephenson Read, closed the proceedings.

THE NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Pursuant to call the Executive Committee of the National Wool-Growers' Association assembled in this city to-day. In their call the Committee invited the attendance of all those interested in this important branch of industry and the invitation seems to have been quite liberally accepted by the various Wool associations throughout the Northern States, the attendance being large and including many prominent and extensive growers. The object of the Convention, as expressed in the late published letter of the President of the Association, Hon. R. S. Randall, of New-York, is to better enable Congress to know the wishes and needs of one of the great industrial interests of the Country.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., and in the absence of President Randall, who is kept away by sickness, the chair was taken by R. Montgomery, esq., President of the Ohio State Association.

Mr. Montgomery addressed the Convention, stating its object. He deprecated hasty or immature action, advising that whatever action might be taken, it should be such as to stand the test of argument and fact. Several members followed the Chairman in addresses to the Convention, urging the necessity of Protection.

On motion, a committee of one from each State represented was appointed to report on the subject of a tariff on wool for the protection of the wool-growing interest of the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: The Hon. E. B. Fitts of N. Y.; the Hon. Edward Hammond of Vt.; the Hon. Victor Wright for New-England; the Hon. N. S. Townsend, Ohio; Dr. Julius Lemoine, Penn.; F. Feust, Ill.; Eli Stillson, Wis.; Lewis Wylie, Mich.

The Convention then adjourned to the evening, and reassembled at 7½ o'clock p. m.

The Chair urged the importance of circulating petitions among wool-growers in time to be presented to Congress early in the session. The committee appointed to report upon the subject of the tariff submitted their report in form of resolution.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

ANNUAL SESSION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers commenced their annual session in this city to-day. Mr. Charles Wilson of Rochester, presides. The association was organized in Detroit in 1863, and has for its objects the improvement of the condition of locomotive engineers, and to urge upon railroad officers the propriety of adopting such rules and regulations as will tend to harmonize the relations existing between employers and employés, and to discountenance all strikes, believing that the interests of each can better be subserved by more just and rational means. Between 60 and 70 delegates are present, representing all parts of the country.

BILLIARDS.

TOURNAMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 14.—The second tournament for the billiard championship of Connecticut, was commenced here to-day under favorable auspices. Six players from different parts of the State have contested. Three games were played to-day with the following result: First game—M. H. Hemins, Hartford, vs. H. Bishop, Bridgeport, won by Hemins. Second game—Wm. Woollahaw, Hartford, vs. J. L. Cooper of Bridgeport, won by Woollahaw. Third game—S. Bancroft of Hartford vs. H. Bishop, won by Bancroft.

The tournament continues the balance of the week.

FIRES.

MEMPHIS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—The Memphis cotton mills, destroyed by fire last night, were owned by Jesse Page and Geo. Check, and were valued at $250,000, on which there was insurance amounting to $80,000, principally in the Hartford offices. The fire was accidental. Two hundred hands have been thrown out of employment by this disaster.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—A two-story brick building on Third-st., between Chestnut and Pine, occupied by a small tobacconist, cigar-box factory and liquor store, was burned early this morning. The loss is about $20,000, mostly insured.

THE BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The breach in the Erie Canal is so far repaired that filling the level will commence this afternoon. Commissioner Allergar has been on the ground all the time, and the work has been done with great expedition. Boats will probably begin to move to-morrow. There is a fleet of about 350 boats awaiting to go East, laden with produce. Fifty thousand barrels of apples are afloat, and a like quantity of potatoes, west of the breach. The weather is fine, and the boatmen are in good spirits.

BRAZIL.

The London Times of the 2d says the news by the Brazilian mail is perplexing, since it announces proposals for peace on the part of Paraguay, and at the same time a serious defeat of the allies. One solution of these discordant statements would be, that the proposal for peace must have been made by Lopez, and rejected by the allies, previously to the battle which is alleged to have resulted so disastrously for the latter; but as the question of exchange from Rio falls to indicate any really unfavorable turn of the affairs, it may, perhaps, be as equally probable supposition that the reported defeat will prove to have resulted like that announced six weeks ago. When the allies sustained a terrible loss, but at the same time gained a step in position which increased the prospect of final success.

The Times of the 3d says: "Further telegrams from Rio confirm the supposition that the attack on Curapity was made after the proposals for peace from Lopez had been received and rejected. It is added that 10,000 men of the National Guard have been called out. The firmness of