MUSICAL.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AT THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

Notwithstanding the terribly inclement night of Thursday, a very large audience was gathered together at the above church, allured by the attractions of the new organ just completed by Mr. Levi U. Stuart of this city, and the expected performance of two of our finest organists—Mr. George F. Bristow and Mr. George W. Morgan. The Covenant Church is situated on Park-ave. (which is fast becoming magnificent with noble sacred edifices), and is remarkable for beauty of design and finish—equaling any specimen of its class in the city. The organ just completed for its use is comparatively small in scheme, but is large and truly grand in many essential features, and particularly in orchestral effects. Mr. L. W. Stuart, the builder, is justly favorably known by the enlarged organ in the Tabernacle Church in Sixth-ave. The front of this organ is unique, yet tasteful and extremely pleasing to the eye; but the decorative part of it has frequently embarrassed with its details the effective working of this really noble instrument, particles getting into its mechanism, and so either clogging the pipes, or rendering the mechanism partially unmanageable. An accident of this kind occurred on Thursday evening, in the midst of Bristow's overture, choking the palette of the swell and compelling Mr. Bristow to stop in his performance until it was remedied. This fact will account for certain apparent blemishes in the utterance and mechanism by fixing the true cause. We may further remark that, placed as the organ is, it is subject to constant and radical changes of temperature, frequently throwing the reeds out of tune—a temporary blemish utterly beyond the control of the builder.

The compass of this organ is from C C to G, and on pedals from C C C to G. It has 14 stops on the great organ, 9 stops in the swell, and 6 in the pedal organ. Its solid, compact tone, and true musical strength when the full organ is used, amazes all who merely consider its nominal capacity, for it surpasses in power, as heard in that large church, any organ in this city, except that in Trinity Church. The great organ is truly magnificent, and the diapasons throughout are what their name imports, and make the instrument the noble accessory to religious service, which it should be to fulfill its purpose. We remarked upon this fine specimen of Mr. Stuart's ability in organ building, that his idea of voicing is sanctioned by the experiences of many years, and if strong, telling style of voicing be followed, time's mellowing influences will blend and soften them into sweetly melodious utterance. At present some mixtures appear shrill or even hard, without a grand diapason being used to subdue and conform them into a harmonious and majestic ensemble. Taken as a whole, and freely accepting for individual stops, like the cornet, Mr. Stuart's ability in shaping their utterance, we can find no blemish to displease even fastidious ears, and its general effect must be considered by all intelligent observers to be remarkably fine, complete and grand indeed.

The selections made by the two distinguished organists, who displayed all the points of this fine instrument, were admirably suited to the purpose. Mr. Bristow played the overture already named, Gottschalk's "Slumber Song," and a pot-pourri on themes from Lucia, Don Giovanni, Euryanthe, and the Last Rose of Summer, in masterly style—so ready, free, and masterly as to surprise most present, as he, not making solo performance a specialty, was, until then, scarcely known beyond mere church service. His performance of the pot-pourri commanded general admiration, and called forth a unanimous and determined encore, which he replied to in the briefest way he could in accordance with courtesy. His performance throughout was a marked and decided success. Mr. George W. Morgan played Bach's Fugue in E flat, his admirable "William Tell" overture, and selections from Gounod's Faust, concluding with the well-known military chorus. His performance of the overture made a profound sensation. He has played it in concerts in this city a hundred times before, but we have never heard him produce such broad and telling effects in that piece as on this occasion. He played there all he knew; he was spurred on to his uttermost efforts and the result was one of the most brilliant essays he has yet made in New-York. He was, of course, rapturously encored when he played his charming arrangement of the beautiful ballad, "By the Sad Sea Waves."

Miss Maria Abbott was suffering perceptibly from a severe cold, but that discomfort could not overshadow entirely her admirable style and beautiful voice. She sang with her usual grace and ease, but the want of concordance between the singer and accompanyist showed the want of rehearsal in the organ loft as necessary to a mutual understanding. Mr. Cooper, the basso of the church, was also suffering from a severe cold, but he battled through it very bravely and very creditably.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert this season of the New-York Philharmonic Society takes place this evening at Steinway's Hall. The instrumental programme offers considerable variety, combining the recognized classic works—the works of the Future. The solo performers are a Mlle. Seelig, vocalist, and Mr. Wachtel, pianist. The last rehearsal will take place this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, the day of the concert.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

To-morrow evening the usual popular Sunday evening concert will take place at Steinway Hall in Fourteenth-st. On this occasion the whole of the Bateman Concert Company, including Mlle. Parepa and Signor Brignoli will appear, in addition to Mr. Theodore Thomas's Orchestra. There will be, of course, a great rush for seats, judging by the brilliant and overflowing audience present last Sunday evening, when the same attraction was presented. Those, therefore, who wish seats should attend early.

AT IRVING HALL, THIS EVENING.

A concert will be given at Irving Hall this evening for the benefit of "The Hall and Asylum Fund." It will be under the auspices of Manilon Lodge No. 109, F. and A. M., and will be given by Miss Mina Geary, Mlle. Ernesta Pieris, and Messrs. Gustavus Geary, George Weeks, J. R. Thomas, A. Sedgwick, Henry G. Orrington, Johannes Sesia and C. H. Dibble.

THE DRAMA.

MADAM RISTORI AS FIA DI TOLOMEI.

Majestic sanctity is one of the qualities of character—or, shall we say, one of the conditions of the soul—which Madam Ristori perfectly portrays, both in feeling and in manner. Majestic sanctity is the prominent quality of the character of *Pia di Tolomei*. She is a pure-minded, affectionate, devoted wife, heroic in spirit, and capable of the most extreme self-sacrifice. In the course of the drama she is made the victim of a base plot, and is treated with cruel injustice and ignominy. Great sufferings come upon her, but she meets them with a great spirit, and thus illustrates the sublimity of virtuous fortitude. The character is simple, and is developed under the pressure of simple though unlikely circumstances. Madam Ristori conceives the part perfectly well, and acts it with exceeding sweetness of sentiment, with several fierce flashes of emotional power, with an intense earnestness of feeling that is continually impressive, and with exquisite beauty of finish in nearly all of the details. Take it for all in all, it is a touching and genuine work of dramatic art. Madam Ristori's pensive and solemn loveliness, and uncommonly natural acting during the first two acts, will not soon be forgotten. Her art was made finely manifest in *Pia's* first interview with *Hugo*. Delicate shades of emotion were herein very neatly conveyed in delicate intonations of voice—such as indicated close and thoughtful study. In the third act, when *Pia*, reproached and abandoned by her husband, is assailed by *Hugo*, and threatens to hurl herself from the window, Madam Ristori's Italian fierceness of temperament created several startling effects. It seemed to us, howbeit, that too much elaboration was bestowed upon the climax. A certain air of artificiality, too, made itself felt in this act. To most observers, however, it will commend itself as powerful and magnetic. It is here that one sees what is denominated, in the introduction to the libretto, "the excitation of terror." That of "pity" comes later, when, in the fifth act, *Pia* succumbs to death, but dies triumphant in the consciousness of vindicated innocence. Madam Ristori, in her portraiture of pensive suffering, is wonderfully truthful and pathetic. Her burst of passion, when calling for vengeance, in this last act, is, perhaps the finest single point in the performance. That was to be expected. We rank this personation among the successes of the great actress. Albeit her *Pia* is not a great effort, compared with her *Elizabeth* or her *Judith*. The costumes in this part, we should note, are singularly harmonious with the character, and are delicate and beautiful. As to the drama—Charles Marenco's "Pia di Tolomei"—it is a very lame and impotent attempt to construct an Italian "Othello." *Pia* occupies somewhat the position of *Desdemona*, and possesses some of *Desdemona's* attributes. *Renaud* is the noble and abused husband, *Hugo* the *Iago*. The story of the piece is utterly improbable, and, indeed, it stimulates the mirth of the wicked. It requires more courage, however, than we possess at this late hour to laugh at the ponderous and solemn nonsense of Signor Marenco. To put it mildly, he is not a Shakespeare. The piece was, last evening, put upon the stage with considerable care; but, in general, the stage management at the French Theater is execrably inefficient. The theater was not crowded, but the audience was large and was very select in character, and the reception accorded to Madam Ristori, in her new effort, was that of cordial though critical applause. To-day she will play *Elizabeth*, at a Matinée—the last and only one of this brief season.

MR. DAWISON AT THE WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Bogumil Dawison has been engaged by Mr. Stuart to play a brief engagement at the Winter Garden. His first appearance at that theater will be made on Saturday evening of next week, the 24th inst., in the character of Hamlet. His first performance is to be given for the benefit of the German Hospital. The entire proceeds of the representation are to be given to the hospital. After that, we believe, Mr. Dawison's performances are to be at matinées.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

Another opportunity is given to-day of seeing "The Long Strike" at a matinée at the Olympic Theater. The price of admission to the matinées is much lower than the price of admission to the evening performances.

"Belphegor" will be given for the last time to-day, at a matinée at the Broadway Theater. This is Mr. Dillon's most characteristic personation, and all students of the drama ought to see it.

"The Black Crook" will, as is customary, be given at a matinée at Niblo's Garden.

"Rosina Meadows" will be acted this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum. The wild beasts will also be on exhibition.

A Circus Matinée is given to-day. We only need to remind our readers of the fact. The attractiveness of the Circus is understood.

Budworth's Minstrels give a Matinée, at the Fifth-Avenue Opera House.

"Griffith Gaunt" will be acted to-day, at a Matinée, at the New-York Theater. The piece continues to attract large audiences.

Mr. Hartz's new mystery, which we have described already, and which is one of the most wonderful bits of magic ever seen here, may be witnessed at the Matinée to-day, at Dodworth's Hall.

EVERY SATURDAY for November the 24th contains additional chapters of the serial novels by Miss Thackeray, Henry Kingsley and Edmund Yates; one complete story, entitled "Stain by a Fan;" three essays, and two fine poems. The opening paper, translated from the French, affords us a most graphic and interesting description of the Great Markets of Paris.

A lecture will be given at the Cooper Institute to-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev. Charles B. Smythe, on "The Naked Truth; inquiring into the right or wrong of Dancing, Theaters, &c., being Lessons for the Clergy on the Amusements of New-York."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday at 10 a. m. Supervisor Bleakley called off the 1st, IId, IIId and Vth Wards, and Supervisor Stewart the XXth and XXIId Wards. A number of corrections were made, which completed the VIIIth Ward and the State ticket on the XXIId Ward. The official figures arrived at are:

	WARDS— 1st.	IId.	IIId.	IVth.
Fenton	176	134	196	443
Woodford	174	134	196	441
Hoyt	173	134	195	441
Hammond	170	135	195	441
For Convention	136	142	201	477
Sedgwick	294	162	285	1000
Smith	506	162	285	990
Halpine	536	222	401	1481
Naumann	302	144	234	538
Shaler	163	123	191	343
Taylor	503	132	388	662

	WARDS— 1st.	IId.	IIId.	IVth.
Hoffman	2190	267	593	2650
Pruyn	2193	266	592	2646
Wright	2194	265	593	2647
Gallagher	2196	263	592	2647
Against Convention, inc.		197	435	1426
Hackett	2015	223	473	1944
Tucker	1802	223	472	1835
McCool	1785	155	330	1532
Schirmer	2023	239	515	2484
Herrman	1565	104	90	1433
McAlear	91	24	62	493

	WARDS— Vth.	IXth.	XXth.	XXIId.
Fenton	803	3397	2670	2415
Woodford	800	3391	2670	2440
Hoyt	801	3389	2669	2441
Hammond	799	3356	2691	2449
For Convention	603	3112	inc.	2330
Sedgwick	1189	3456	4739	....
Smith	1177	3412	4333	....
Halpine	1561	4472	5845	....
Naumann	872	3325	2921	....
Shaler	723	2950	2681	....
Taylor	1486	1889	799	....

	WARDS— Vth.	IXth.	XXth.	XXIId.
Hoffman	2130	4187	6199	4962
Pruyn	2133	4186	6198	4957
Wright	2133	4184	6199	4953
Gallagher	2131	4185	6985	4913
Against Convention	1436	3298	inc.	1875
Hackett	1363	3009	4141	....
Tucker	1179	3008	4136	....
McCool	1289	2185	3414	....
Schirmer	1978	3348	5345	....
Herrman	465	2117	3430	....
McAlear	189	145	1528	....

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.

	WARDS— 1st.	IId.	IIId.	IVth.	Total.
Michael C. Murphy	1648	131	354	1671	3804
Michael Doran	404	73	194	198	869
Michael J. Cowan	249	119	247	929	1545

Murphy over Cowan, 2259.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.

	WARDS— IVth.	Vth.	Total.
Constantine Donoho	1739	1426	3165
Bryan Gaughon	1076	645	1721
George Ross	289	172	461

Donoho over Gaughn, 1444.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

XXth Ward.		XXth Ward.	
Alexander Frear	2671	Martin Wellinghoff	1621
Francis M. Curry	1559	Enos McMullen	29

Frear over Wellinghoff, 1046.

The Board adjourned to meet to-day at 10 a. m.

CAYUGA.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....7,721	Hoffman	4075
Lieutenant Governor	Woodford....7680	Pruyn	4115
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	7665	Wright....4118
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....7674	Gallagher	4069
Congress	Pomeroy....7559	Humphrey	4172
Assembly, First Dist	Lockwood....3247	Burke	1913
Assembly, Second Dist	Parker	4023	Lyon....1962

CHAUTAUQUA—[OFFICIAL.]

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Arkwright	182	79	Harmony	720	116
Busti	326	116	Kiantaron	96	28
Carroll	319	92	Mina	166	71
Charlotte	239	217	Poland	286	33
Chautauqua	416	269	Pomfret	535	299
Cherry Creek	218	89	Portland	235	165
Clymer	285	59	Ripley	216	127
Dunkirk	492	532	Sheridan	196	127
Ellery	349	95	Sherman	238	57
Ellicott	977	381	Stockton	281	160
Ellington	340	58	Villenova	217	116
French Creek	139	49	Westfield	469	292
Gerry	269	33			
Hanover	563	362	Total	8750	3814

For Convention, 8445; against, 3572.

CHENANGO.—[OFFICIAL.]

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Towns.	Fenton	Hoffman.
Afton	275	157	Norwich	537	526
Bainbridge	277	170	Otselic	277	124
Columbus	289	54	Oxford	410	365
Coventry	229	151	Pharsalia	111	120
German	197	66	Pitcher	182	130
Greene	538	456	Plymouth	220	139
Guilford	380	256	Preston	109	197
Lincklaen	198	44	Sherburne	463	186
McDonough	149	179	Smithville	141	308
New-Berlin	332	276	Smyrna	331	76
North Norwich	158	82			
Totals				5571	3980

Fenton's majority, 1591.

CORTLAND.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....3672	Hoffman	2830
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....2869	Pruyn	2932
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	2870	Wright....2931
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....2867	Gallagher	2933
Congress	McCarthy....3731	Ruger	2953

Assembly—Horatio Ballard's majority, 1,878.

LIVINGSTON.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....4555	Hoffman	3118
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....4541	Pruyn	3123
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....4536	Wright	3125
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....4537	Gallagher	3124
Congress	Kelsey....4445	Cheesebro	3141
County Treasurer	——	4522	—— 3133
District Attorney	——	4427	—— 3215
Assembly	Meade....4231	Bendoe	3382
School Com., 1st Dist	——	2550	—— 1335
School Com., 2d Dist	——	1931	—— 1651

FRANKLIN.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....2856	Hoffman	1949
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....2854	Pruyn	1953
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	2856	Wright....1955
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....2855	Gallagher	1952
Congress	Hulburd....2840	Lawrence	1960
Treasurer	——	2856	—— 1941
Sheriff	——	2843	—— 1959
Assembly	Kimball....2788	——	1934
School Com'er, 1st district	——	1578	—— 1194
2d district	——	1373	—— 944

MADISON.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....5623	Hoffman	2319
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford....5627	Pruyn	2321
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	5604	Wright....2331
State Prison Inspector	Hammond....5633	Gallagher	2326
Congress	Churchill....5638	Perry	2300
Sheriff	French....5657	Petrie	2468
County Treasurer	Payson....5628	Bicknell	2496
Assembly—First Dist	Hoppin....3127	Clark	1357
Second Dist	Bruce....2833	Hyde	2065
School Commissioner	Wells....2990	Keith	1392
	Loomis....2695	Loveland	2125
Convention	For....5604	Against	2329

ONTARIO.—[OFFICIAL.]

Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Towns.	Fenton.	Hoffman.
Bristol	250	111	Naples	336	157
Canadice	141	96	Phelps	574	501
Canandaigua	761	374	Richmond	248	71
East Bloomfield	280	163	Seneca	895	790
Farmington	274	68	South Bristol	128	104
Gorham	306	228	Victor	299	249
Hopewell	223	160	West Bloomfield	275	73
Manchester	377	347			
Total				5971	3672

Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....5329	Pruyn	3090
State Prison Inspector	Hammond....5333	Gallagher	3092
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	5332	Wright....3097
Congress	——	5317	—— 3715
Assembly, First District	——	2927	—— 2161
Assembly, Second District	——	2705	—— 1514
Convention	For	5208	Against....3475

OSWEGO.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....8368	Hoffman	5480
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford....8456	Pruyn	5410
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....8377	Wright	5490
State Prison Inspector	Hammond....8454	Gallagher	5414
Congress	Churchill....8323	Perry	5327
Sheriff	Tucker....7512	Gray	6190
County Treasurer	Conklin....8401	Philips	5448
District Attorney	Baker....8287	Gary	5528
Special County Judge	Fenton....8347	Wright	5469
Special Surrogate	David....8345	Garber	5381
Superintendent of Poor	Parsons....8383	McAuley	5469
Assembly, 1st District	Littlejohn, no opposition		3294
IId District	Rice	2672	Carter....3019
IIId District	McKinney....3130	Wort	1530
School Com's, 1st District	Metcalf....2333	Bacon	1395
IId District	Richardson....1882	Burr	1511
IIId District	Foloes....2356	Skinner	982
Convention	For....8111	Against	5349

SENECA.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....2567	Hoffman	3114
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....2746	Pruyn	3129
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	2717	Wright....3157
State Prison Inspector	Hammond....2742	Gallagher	3127
Congress	Pomeroy....2710	Humphreys	3147
Assembly	McDonald....2657	Welles	3189

TOMPKINS.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....4456	Hoffman	2652
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....4457	Pruyn	2654
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....4456	Wright	2654
Prison Inspector	Hammond....4454	Gallagher	2656
Congress	Lincoln....4460	McCormick	2646

WAYNE.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....6921	Hoffman	4026
Lieut.-Governor	Woodford....6691	Pruyn	4048
Canal Commissioner	Hayt	5690	Wright....4054
Prison Inspector	Hammond....5692	Gallagher	4052
Congress	Pomeroy....5629	Humphreys	4085
Assembly, 1st District	Vandenburg 3144	Lyon	2468
2d District	Archer....2794	Cornwall	1633

WARREN.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....2522	Hoffman	1844
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....2523	Pruyn	1840
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....2520	Wright	1842
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....2521	Gallagher	1841
Congress	Ferris....2530	Boyle	1923
County Treasurer	——	2570	—— 1887
Assembly	Gill....2444	Ferguson	2004
School Commissioner	——	2351	—— 2091

WASHINGTON.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....5972	Hoffman	3035
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....5964	Pruyn	3041
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....5967	Wright	3037
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....6024	Gallagher	2981
Congress	Griswold....5933	Milliman	3060
Assembly, 1st District	Shiland....3298	Burke	1438
2d District	Hitchcock....2668	Allen	1556
School Com'r, 1st District	——	3284	—— 1427
2d District	——	2603	—— 1526

WYOMING.—[OFFICIAL.]

Governor	Fenton....6403	Hoffman	4165
Lieutenant-Governor	Woodford....6400	Pruyn	4098
Canal Commissioner	Hayt....6397	Wright	4098
Inspector of State Prisons	Hammond....6393	Gallagher	4096
Congress	Van Horn....6366	Comstock	3933
Assembly	Bristol....6352	Potter	4100
School Comm'r, 1st Dist	——	3387	—— 2210
2d Dist	——	2834	—— 1813

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Few of the counties of the State have done as well as Wyoming. Always true, it has this year proved its loyalty beyond any previous trial. Every possible effort was made to change the voters and reduce our majority. For many years it was the home of Senator Doolittle, and immediately after the adjournment of Congress a mass meeting was called for him at Warsaw, and largely attended by all parties. Gov. Parsons of Alabama, visiting relatives, frequently addressed large meetings, endeavoring to persuade the loyal and true men that "my policy" was the right one. Our County Judge (Comstock), somewhat prominent as a local politician, with a few other office-holders left us, united with the Democrats and labored faithfully to reduce our majority as much as possible.

All proved unavailing, however. The true men worked, and the result proved their effort was not in vain. The work on the part of the Republicans was quiet but effective. Two large meetings, but a great number of smaller ones, were held and addressed by our local speakers. Every corner was reached. Our prominent Republican paper did excellent service, and to its editor, Wm. H. Merrill, esq., Chairman of our County Committee, and a member of the State Committee, are we largely indebted for our success. THE TRIBUNE aided us also. Its circulation in some of our towns is counted by hundreds. Fifteen hundred majority was the highest the most sanguine promised the State Committee; but the result proved that our majority was increased over '64 or '65, amounting to *eighteen hundred and seven*, an increase of 252. With *hard work*, and plenty of TRIBUNES, we propose to give *two thousand* in 1868.

F.

KANSAS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16.—The following is the official vote in all but five counties in this State:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Allen	407	168	Johnson	846	404
Bourbon	442	370	Lyon	647	61
Butler	176	39	Linn	360	32
Brown	460	160	Marshall	560	33
Coffey	405	226	Osage	384	137
Douglas	1680	479	Ottawa	175	—
Dickinson	111	103	Pottawatomie	335	17
Franklin	747	122			
Jefferson	829	423	Totals	8573	2743

Republican majority, 5830.

The City of Atchison was carried entire for the Republican ticket, for the first time in its history, at the last election. This is the home of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, and is a most emphatic and gratifying indorsement of his course in the Senate, and an emphatic rebuke to "my policy."

MISSOURI.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Piles's election will be contested by John Hogan, on the ground of votes being cast by parties living in the IId District. Birch has a nominal majority in the VIth District, owing to the Clinton County fraud.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE RELATIVES OF SOLDIERS, BLACK AND WHITE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—In the House of Representatives the bill making appropriations of $100 to relatives of each deceased Tennessee soldier was so amended as to strike out the word "white," thus extending its benefits to black and white alike. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 31 to 29. Last Spring the same amendment was defeated by a large majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

CARD FROM MR. G. GORDON ADAMS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Mr. G. Gordon Adams, who was reported as a delegate from Mississippi to the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Loyalists, is out in a card, wherein he says he was not a delegate, is no politician, nor did he know until a few days since that he was appointed a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, nor the person appointing him. His political opinions, he adds, are of no importance, as he never expects to hold or seek office.

LOCAL POLITICS.

GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT—SMITH ELY, JR., RECOMMENDED FOR CONTROLLER.

On Thursday evening a large number of leading Germans met at the Steuben House, to decide upon the most suitable candidate to be supported for the office of Controller, irrespective of party. The representative men, not only of the political organizations but also of the mooted interests, trade organizations, and social clubs, and of the German press, were present. John A. Kriesmayer, esq., was called to the chair, and Julius F. Kaufmann, esq., was elected Secretary of the meeting. Speeches were made by Messrs. Magnus Gross, Sebastian Kohlhepp, J. G. Korte, John J. Freedman, the Chairman and Secretary, in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Smith Ely, jr., and, on motion, those present resolved themselves into a Municipal Reform Club, for the purpose of aiding in the election of Mr. Ely. A Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Magnus Gross, Jacob Windmuller, John J. Freedman, Sist. Lodin, Kapff and Sebastian Kohlhepp, to which the officers were added, to prepare and issue a suitable address indicative of a sense of the meeting. This Committee prepared an address, in which it is stated that the taxes imposed upon this city for national, State and municipal purposes, have, partly in consequence of the great political events of the last few years, and partly and chiefly in consequence of the loose and unscrupulous administration of our city affairs reached such an enormous figure, that the honor, the interest and welfare of this community imperatively demand that all honest and well-meaning citizens should join hands in any well-directed movement having a tendency to lessen and alleviate the evils complained of. The address then points out the importance of the office of Controller, and urges the election of Smith Ely, jr., to such office. After alluding to the character and qualifications of Mr. Ely, cooperation is pledged "with any organization, without regard to former political differences, that will indorse so worthy and capable a public servant."

THE SEVENTH WARD CONNOLLY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Connolly Democratic Association was held last evening at No. 44 Market-st., Mr. Walter Joyce in the chair, and Capt. Philip Doherty, Secretary. The business transacted had merely reference to the preparatory arrangements for the meeting of the same association to be held on Monday evening next, at Rotanie Hall, No. 6e East Broadway.

IIID ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of citizens of the IIId Assembly District (Fifth and Eighth Wards), held at the Warren House, last evening, A. H. Tyler, esq., in the chair, the Hon. Christian B. Woodruff was unanimously nominated for the office of Alderman.

UNION DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF JUDGE MICHAEL CONNOLLY FOR CONTROLLERSHIP.

A meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Charles G. Halpine, the newly elected Register in the chair, for the purpose of electing a candidate for the Controllership. The commencement of the meeting was somewhat stormy, as the Delegates from the Ninth, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards were refused admission on account of some informality. Nelson J. Waterbury was appointed the head of a Committee to wait upon the different Ward organizations to see if they were the properly appointed members. During his absence the meeting was entertained by a number of excellent singers, who greatly contributed to the harmony of the meeting. On Mr. Waterbury's return the delegates from the Ninth, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards were recognized, and an informal vote taken, which resulted as follows: Michael Connolly, 111; Richard B. Connolly, 30; Smith Ely, 28; Michael Mills, 19; Scattering, 23—total, 192. After some discussion, a formal vote was taken, and Judge Connolly was nominated, by a large majority, as will be shown by the following vote: Michael Connolly, 141; Smith Ely, 56; Richard B. Connolly, 16—Total, 213. The meeting then declared, upon vote, that Judge Connolly was unanimously nominated. This independent nomination has been effected in order to upset the machinations of the "Ring," which, as the Judge is a strong man, will no doubt go far to have the desired effect, as he is most deservedly a popular candidate.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

HENRY VINCENT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Henry Vincent, the celebrated English orator and Liberalist, colaborer with John Bright, Stuart Mill and Tom Hughes, delighted a large audience last evening at the Cooper Institute. Subject: "The Great American Conflict and the Friends and Enemies of America in England." Mr. Vincent was a warm and active friend of the Federal cause throughout the late Rebellion, and being so worthy a representative of the Reformers of England, is welcomed earnestly by the Unionists of America. Twenty-five years ago he was thrown into jail and confined there two years for being found at the head of the Radical Chartists. The Young Men's Association of Liverpool, presided over by the Mayor, has now sent a letter of greeting to America by the hand of Mr. Vincent, and he has received a letter from John Bright entreating him to find out so that he shall be able to communicate "what America has done to make instruction as universal as air and water are." He has just had cordial greetings by the citizens of New-Haven, Providence and Schenectady, and he goes hence to lecture at Buffalo on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, and at Philadelphia on the week ensuing.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Aaron C. Allen, President of the Mercantile Library Association, and was hailed with hearty cheers, which were repeated frequently throughout the lecture. He thanked the audience for being so welcomed to New-York, and said he had always loved the American people, and felt a deep interest in their social progress and political freedom. He disclaimed the purpose of making any remarks upon the partean conflicts of the nation, holding that Americans had power, virtue and patriotism enough to solve the present problems without the interference of any foreigner, and that the final solution should make the country more illustrious than ever. As the defender of civil and religious liberty, he referred at length to the relation which England bore to America during the war, and said there were many who regarded the gigantic conflict as an indication of a final decline of the national power, and the ultimate fall of the Republic, but there were some others who ventured to defend the Federal cause, and in the darkest hour uttered the language of prophecy which was at last so gloriously justified. We did not wonder that Americans should have been surprised when England, forgetting her own traditions, seemed to look with indifference or hostility upon the nation in the great conflict between freedom and slavery, law and anarchy. What took place in England, however, was only one of many evidences that there exists in the earth two distinct camps, in one of which are found the defenders of feudalism, despotism, and superstition, the apologists for Slavery, and those who live in constant fear of the people; and in the other camp the men of faith, of genius, of progressive thought and aggressive civilization, the fearless champions of liberty for all; and it has been the blessed privilege of America, in the Providence of God, not only to strangle Slavery at home, but to light the beacon-fires on transatlantic hill-tops, and to give new hope to the friends of liberty throughout the world. England was in a peculiar situation when the war began. The repeal of the corn laws had given an exaggerated importance to material interests; they spread through the land a belief in good wages, great profits, heavy exports—things not to be derided, but things which may be placed above the spiritual forces by which nations are upheld and strengthened. There was on the part of the aristocracy an apprehension that the working people were becoming more intelligent, and that they would soon demand that extension of franchise whereby the old fogies would be overthrown. The chiefs of the Tory party have been prophesying ever since this Republic was founded, of certain sunken rocks, not laid down in the chart, on which she would go to pieces. They said Slavery would destroy the nation. So it would, if the nation had not destroyed Slavery. The learned Tory chief said it was possible for Republics like those of Greece and Rome to hang together for a few years with a ruling class of patricians and a troop of subservient slaves, but on a continent like this, covered with intelligent people of diverse interests, a Republic was impossible. The lecturer referred to the English Whigs as a party having the merit of having more quickly than the Tories. Many of them tried to be "neutral" during the Rebellion. Now when men are neutral they are always against you. A few distinguished men, like Lord Argyle, pronounced hopeful and prophetic words of the future of the great republic. Of the Liberal party, the speaker said that, with the exception of a few crotchety people, like Mr. Roebuck—a kind of vinegar cruet on legs—every leading English Radical, from the commencement of the war, stood stoutly on the Northern side. And they could not understand, more than Unionists in America, how they suddenly became surrounded by clouds and darkness. But they soon saw that there was something more than a slaveholders' Rebellion; the movement was to affect labor and human rights in England and throughout Europe. The whole aristocratic systems of England were involved. Then it was that the Conservative speakers—not the statesman Lord Derby, nor the cold, calculating politician Disraeli—these men did not so hasten to commit themselves—but the dandified, dawdling dilettanti went down to the mechanics' institutes with their lectures on paleontology or the spots on the wings of a butterfly, subjects which, they presumed, could be safely treated on "without danger to the worker class." And they generally finished their lectures thus: "There is another question—my friends—a