THE NEW YORK SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1861.

The Candidates for Election.

We give today a list of candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming election, so far as yet nominated. The interest of the community is largely centred upon the Mayoralty contest, in reference to which Wood's acceptance of the nomination, and various political speculations among the party newspapers as to the result, published in another column, will be read with interest.

Dr. Breckinridge for the Union.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, uncle of the rebel Senator, is about to publish a series of articles in the Louisville *Journal*, to prove that it is the imperative duty of the nation to suppress the rebellion at whatever cost of life and treasure, and maintain the Constitution.

Last spring, Dr. Breckinridge wrote a series of anti-secession articles for the *Journal*, which attracted general attention, and contributed largely to the growth of that Union sentiment for which Kentucky is now so gallantly fighting. In these papers he will take a broader view, and consider the rebellion as it affects the individual and the nation, socially and morally, from the highest political and religious standpoint.

From Dr. Breckinridge's wide spread reputation as a scholar and divine, and the high estimation in which he is held throughout the South, we expect that these articles will command the attention of the thinking and intelligent classes of that section, who would not even look at the productions of any other author on the subject.

More of the "Outrage" in Canada.

The *Toronto Leader*, speaking the views of the Canadian ministry, continues its denunciation of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, on an English vessel, and its arguments to show that it was such an outrage upon the British flag as cannot consistently be passed without notice by the Queen. In its issue of Wednesday it has a long article in review of the positions of the Northern press, the *animus* of which may be gathered from the following extract:

"All this was prior to the downfall of the Union. With the occurrence of that catastrophe, the predilections of northern politicians and journalists underwent a startling revolution. From the President downward, they became enamored of the things they before assailed. In their eager desire to establish a strong government, they sought precedents in Austria, borrowed principles and practices from Russia, and paid tribute to the virtues of Bomba by imitating the most odious features of Neapolitan rule. The outrage perpetrated by Commodore Wilkes upon the British steamer Trent, has now been seized as a convenient pretext for extinguishing the new lights of their jurists and publicists, and for appealing with profound reverence to the venerable versions of international law."

But notwithstanding the bitterness and malice which it cannot conceal, the *Leader* discusses the question at issue with considerable clearness, though making its points mainly in assumed inconsistencies of Americans and the American Government. Alluding to the suggestion which has been made, that the English vessel was acting in violation of the Queen's proclamation, in carrying the rebel "ministers" as passengers, it quietly intimates that "Cunard steamers are equally guilty, since they have carried Federal ministers, and every trip carry Federal dispatches." It says further:—

"Let it be conceded that Commodore Wilkes was justified in stopping and overhauling the *Trent*, because he suppose d that dispatches were on board, and there is *no limit* to the annoyance which Yankee captains may give to British steamers plying to New York or Portland. The *Norwegian* may be stopped on her next outward voyage, and every bag and every trunk may be ransacked for Southern dispatches; and so on without limit. The pretended right is boundless in its application. And think you that its enforcement will be, or should be, submitted to?

"Besides, not only are Messrs. Mason and Slidell not officers and soldiers, according to the terms of the Queen's proclamation, but in the eyes of the Federal government they are not even ministers of a belligerent power. They are simply "traitors" and "rebels" according to the Northern view of the quarrel; and treason and rebellion are not offences which subject the authors to a forfeiture of protection under the British flag."

Alluding to the bellicose talk of the *Tribune* and another New York daily, about a war with England, the *Leader* uses the following more bitter, if not equally bellicose language:—

"We are not apprehensive that this bellicose spirit will advance beyond talk. The North knows its weakness too well to venture upon another war simultaneous with the war now in progress; and all this insolent bluster may therefore be passed over at a very low value. The outrage itself, however, and the lawless, unprincipled manner in which it is applauded and defended, may well reconcile both England and Canada to the destruction of the Union. We have no interest, political, social or commercial, in the preservation, intact, of a Union whose rulers and people are alike indifferent to the obligations of law and comity; and we may be not unreasonably satisfied with a disruption which by humbling the North, and removing a prime source of its prosperity, may ultimately teach it the pleasure and profitableness of an adherence to right, and a cultivation of the courtesy which is due to neutral and friendly powers."

New Publications.

Tropical Fibres; their Production and Economic Extraction—By E. G. Squires. New York: Scribner & Co.

This work, though small, contains much valuable information relative to the growth and culture of the various endogenous plants of tropical America. Few persons, and even few travellers, are aware of the number and variety of these plants, and of the manifold uses to which they are applied for the gratification of human wants. The pine apple, plantain and palm afford not only articles of food, oil and exhilarating drinks, but their delicate tissues are formed into many fabrics and enter into the composition of the strongest cables. In those regions, too, the cotton tree is a perennial, and blooms three or four times a year, the yield each time being greater than can be annually extracted, in Alabama, by the unwilling labor of slaves. Well executed lithographs of the various plants described, give additional interest to this timely work.

A Manual of Elementary Geometrical Drawing; by S. Edward Warren, C.E. New York: John Wiley.

This is a handbook designed for high schools and colleges, and the self-instruction of mechanics and engineers. It adapts the works of foreign authors to the American methods; of construction not usually found in books, and is illustrated with diagrams of the problems given.

The United States Register and Blue Book for 1862. New York: Scribner & Co.

This is a work for reference, and contains a fund of general information on subjects connected with the United States and other governments on the North American Continent.

The Lamplighters Story: By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This is a republication of various nouvellettes that have appeared in *Household Words* and other periodicals. In these short tales, Mr. Dickens is as attractive as in his longer ones, and proves that his genius is progressive—although not possessing the same power to charm us now, as in the years that are gone, yet always readable and almost invariably entertaining.

The *Knickerbocker* for December, tries hard to sustain its ancient reputation, but makes rather up-hill work of it—being, perhaps, too much interested in the solution of the slave question. In these times, however, it is difficult for those who do not fight to do aught save listen for the click of the telegraph, and dream about what to-morrow may bring, and if old Knick's thoughts *are* a little too "contraband" just now, we can only hope for the news of a great battle to restore him to his proper self.

Blackwood's Magazine for November contains the usual amount of readable matter. The inevitable Buckle is, of course, taken up, and his "errors" made the most of. The attacks on Buckle remind students of the outcry against Gibbon, but his reputation, like Gibbon's, will survive the critics.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for December, is issued with its usual variety of literary matter.

The Grand Review

(*Special Correspondence of the Sun.*)

Washington, Nov. 21.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun:

The grand review at Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday, nearly depopulated Washington. "Everybody" went—and, in the absence of so many officials, business at the different Departments was actually suspended, while the streets were deserted, and all through the forenoon the Long Bridge was densely packed with a moving mass of horsemen, vehicles and pedestrians, hastening to the show. The hotel omnibuses went early in the day, heavily laden with passengers at $1 50 a head, and carriages of all descriptions were in active demand and commanded fabulous prices, some quotations being made as high as $10; ten and twenty dollars being the extreme of liberality on the part of the stall-keepers. I heard of one confiding individual who paid $30 in advance for a carriage, and then had the satisfaction of seeing it driven off at a tearing speed by its owner as soon as the hirer had alighted, leaving him to take an interesting walk of 8 miles over a dusty road homewards.

Other experiences equally dismal were the order of the day, one good lady confiding to me her sorrow at being obliged to return without seeing the review, after spending a long day in a variety of ineffectual attempts to pass our outposts in search of the review ground, which her stupid driver had a vague idea must be somewhere in the vicinity of the rebel encampment.

The review was as magnificent a spectacle as the gathering of sixty or seventy thousand disciplined men can be made; the very massing of such a multitude being the grandest feature of the whole. As it was designed for a practical experiment in the mobilization of the army, every detail connected with a movement was as carefully observed as though an advance had been actually intended. The surgeons were ordered to be present with a full supply of their medical equipments, the ambulances to be in place, and the soldiers provided with great coats, knapsacks and 40 rounds of cartridges. This last provision was perhaps intended to guard against any emergency, and to prevent surprise the pickets were more than doubled at the outposts, and similar precautions taken.

But no alarm occurred, and the different battalions and regiments went through their evolutions and dispersed quietly to their quarters, without difficulty or accident, beyond a few trifling mishaps to individuals. The ground was not suited to very extensive manœuvres with so large a body of men, and the exercises were confined to a simple inspection of the troops by the President, Gen. McClellan, Secretaries Seward and Cameron, and others who passed down the extended line amid salvos of artillery and cheering from that immense body of men which must have been heard far beyond the rebel outposts, but two miles away. This inspection over, the troops passed in review before the commander-in-chief, each regiment returning to its quarters as soon as it had gone by the General.

The movements of the army showed how thoroughly Gen. McClellan has his men now in hand, and with what effect he will be able to wield them when the proper moment comes. When that is to be you know as well as I, or probably the commander-in-chief himself. The advance of our army depends unquestionably on circumstances beyond human control, and it is as safe to say that Gen. McClellan will assume the offensive tomorrow as next week, or the fortnight after. He is ready, and when there is an opening for the blow it will come. It is a significant fact that no movement is yet observed for going into winter quarters, though the season advances rapidly, and the snow will ere long be whitening the ground. This does not prophesy of inaction, and we may confidently look for news ahead.

It appears likely that our military settlement at Port Royal will be largely reinforced, with a view to making it the base of active operations in South Carolina. I hear of facts that point to this. In any event, if we hold the ground we already have, in South Carolina, of which there can be little doubt, Port Royal has a future of which we little think. So fine a harbor will not readily part from the control of northern enterprise, however war matters may turn, and under the inspiration of a new spirit of industry, those cotton fields about Port Royal entrance will soon change their products from trees and plants to bricks and mortar. Meanwhile, who wants to invest in corner lots on Hilton Head?

In conversation with a senator from Rhode Island, whose recollection of matters in that state goes back toward the time of the deluge, I learned some interesting facts in regard to the parentage of Gen. Sherman, now Commander-in-Chief of our forces in South Carolina. He was born, it seems, in Newport, R. I.; his father being an honest coachman in the employ of Mrs. Gibbs of that place, the widow of Gen. Gibbs, one of the wealthiest families in the state. Though a coachman, Sherman's father was a man much beyond his position, in cultivation and capacity, and a special favorite with the family of Mrs. Gibbs, by whom he was allowed to freely use the horses belonging to the estate in working his little farm, and received other tokens of consideration and kindness not usual between employer and employe.

Passing from his position as coachman, Mr. Sherman finally became possessed of a lumber wharf at Newport, and engaged in that business until by prudence and industry, he became possessed of an estate valued at $70,000, which, at his death, was left to his family. His success is ascribed in some measure also to his connection with a Baptist church at Newport, formed more nearly in the Apostolic plan of a community of interest than is common now, each member assisting the other in advancing his worldly interests so far as he had opportunity.

Though Gen. Sherman's father died a man of considerable wealth, he must have become possessed of it late in life, as the son's history is that of a poor and friendless lad, forcing his way through the world by his own inherent force of character. The story of his walking all the way to Washington to procure an appointment to West Point, is well known, and it was his own efforts which procured him the place, where he subsequently did himself so much credit, graduating near the head of his class.

Let me add, for the benefit of the curious, that in personal appearance Gen. Sherman is a man of the pale and smooth-shaver aspect of Fernando Wood, and of the same spare form and light build, though shorter by some inches and quite unlike in other respects. He is far from being so diplomatic and smooth-spoken as Fernando, being a man of quiet nervous temperament and inclined to be brusque, or at least distant in his manner. As a soldier he is strictly regular in all his ideas, pinning his faith to the regulations and not inclined to listen to suggestions of newspaper popularity.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Burning of Warsaw, Mo., by the Rebels, etc.

Jefferson City, Nov. 22.—Passengers by the train from the west report that the rebels burnt Warsaw night before last, to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops.

A train of 80 wagons, with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia, a few days ago, for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at twelve o'clock, last night, announcing that they had been attacked near "Knobnoster," by 500 or 600 rebels, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds—many in a most destitute condition.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 22.—While some gentlemen of distinction are desirous that Gen. Meigs shall take the field, it is known that the Government appreciating his eminent qualifications for the discharge of the extensive and very important labors devolved on him, is not inclined to transfer him from the Quartermaster's Department to the performance of other public duties.

Much speculation continues to be indulged in relation to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained the minister of her Britannic Majesty's government has taken no action whatever on the subject, but will probably await instructions.

Nor has there been an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons, believe in this as in other matters, he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

Two schooners loaded with wood ran the blockade successfully on Wednesday night. The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery at "Possom Nose," which is far above the others, on Mr. Otterback's land.

The Wyandank ran the blockade last night, reaching Indian Head about moonrise, and the Navy Yard this morning. She was not fired at. The steamer J. B. Hall also ran the blockade last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally.

THE EXPEDITION YESTERDAY.

The reconnoitering and foraging party under Gen. Brooks, which went out from Gen Smith's division yesterday, took possession of Flint Hill, and the surrounding country, by throwing out the pickets in different directions, to prevent a surprise, while the forage-master gathered and brought away 70 loads of hay, having with him not less than 90 wagons. The only evidence of the presence of the enemy were one regiment of infantry, a squad of cavalry, and one battery, seen from a prominent position between Fairfax Court House and Centreville, in a westward direction, about eight miles beyond our present outposts. The party returned late last night, having been altogether successful, and met with no casualties whatever.

Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

The report that Dr. Mulford, Surgeon of the 33d New York, was accidentally killed at the review on Wednesday, is untrue. He was not even hurt. The only one slightly injured was Dr. Dickerson, Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment.

Col. Taylor, who was arrested under a misapprehension in connection with the running over of a private on Wednesday, has been restored to his command.

Gen. Smith's division, including the brigade of Generals Hancock, Brooks and Brannan, and Mott's and Barr's batteries and Friedman's cavalry, was to have been reviewed this afternoon by Gen. McClellan, but as public business prevented him from being present, Gen. Smith himself reviewed the division.

After passing in review the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and Friedman's cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge. The infantry and artillery first opened the fire which was continued by the entire division for nearly an hour, movements as in actual battle being observed.

They imagined the enemy to be in the direction of Lewinsville, Ayres battery, which occupied Smooth Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from Friedman's cavalry, on a fancied column of the enemy's infantry.

The only accident was that to Charles Trenter, of Company I, of Philadelphia, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. Both the review and sham battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. Smith's division, and showed that it has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

Col. Einstein yesterday took formal leave, in this city, of the officers of the regiment which he formerly commanded, having been appointed Consul to Nuremburg. He will leave for Europe by the next steamer.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Col. Harrison Ritchie and Lieut. Col. Frank E. Howe have left for New York, where they will arrive at noon. They have been visiting the camps of Massachusetts regiments during the last ten days.

Another French Regiment.

Albany, Nov. 22.—Captain Coufort, of the French army, who has served 14 years in Algeria, has, at the request of Gen. McClellan, been authorised to raise a regiment of "*Franc-Firers.*" Their service is to be special in its character and under the immediate commander-in-chief.

Movements of the Constitution.

Portland, Nov. 22.—The Constitution anchored off Cape Elizabeth, in this harbor, at one o'clock this morning, after a fine run from Boston. She will receive troops probably this afternoon and sail immediately.

The Steamship United Kingdom.

Portland, Nov. 22.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow for New York, arrived here this morning.

A New Counterfeit.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Peterson's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit "tens" on the Waterbury Bank, of Connecticut. It is the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit that has been out for years.

Military and Naval Movements.

The Rebels will find running the blockade of some of their southern ports a more difficult feat in the future, than in the past. A large fleet of stone-laden vessels left on the 20th, under sealed orders, for a southern port, now blockaded, which they are expected to reach in a few days. These vessels are all old but substantial whaling vessels, with double decks for greater strength, stripped of copper and other fittings, and otherwise prepared for abandonment. In the bottom of each ship a hole is bored five inches in diameter, in which is fitted a lead pipe, with appropriate valve, to operate as a stopper. This removed, the vessel can be filled and sunk within twenty minutes of time. An enterprising rigger accompanies the fleet, and six men from the crew of each vessel, these to be assisted in the sinking by the men-of-war on the station.

The following is the list of the vessels to be sunk:

SHIPS.	TONS.	PORT.
Corea	356	New London.
Lewis	308	"
Robin Hood	395	Mystic.
Archer	322	New Bedford.
Timor	289	Sag Harbor.
Meteor	324	Mystic.
Rebecca Sims	400	Fair Haven.
L. C. Richmond	341	New Bedford.
Courier	381	"
Maria Theresa	330	"
Kensington	357	"
Herald	274	"
Potomac	356	Nantucket.
Phœnix	404	New London.
BARKS.		
Tenedos	245	New London.
Fortune	292	"
Cossack	254	New Bedford.
Amazon	318	Fair Haven.
Henrietta	407	New Bedford.
Garland	243	"
Harvest	314	Fair Haven.
America	329	Edgartown.
Peter Demil	300	New York.
Leonidas	231	New Bedford.
South America	606	"

25 vessels. 8,376 tons; average 335 tons.

Commander Le Perusi, of the French frigate Bellone, accompanied by his Aid, paid an official visit to Commodore Paulding at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. A salute of 13 guns was fired on his arrival, and the marines, commanded by Capt. Brevoort, turned out and presented arms.

The U. S. Steamer Bienville went down to the battery yesterday to receive her powder, after which she sailed for Port Royal.

The Powhattan will hoist her flags and receive 150 of her crew, today, and proceed to Philadelphia for repairs.

The Nightingale received her crew of about 90 men from the North Carolina yesterday, and commenced to take in stores.

A Battalion of Artillery, consisting of four companies, numbering 475 men, under command of Capt. M. Wiederich, of Buffalo, arrived here yesterday from Albany, and, after dining at the Park Barracks, proceeded on their way by the New Jersey railroad.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry N. Y. S. V., Colonel E. J. Morrison, numbering 900 men, is expected to pass through this city today, on its way from Albany to Washington. Horses are to be furnished to the regiment at the capital.

CITY NEWS.

The Candidates.

The following is a table of the different candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming election, so far as yet nominated:

MAYOR.

Tammany.	*Mozart.*	*Republican.*
C Godfry Gunther	Fernando Wood	George Opdyke

Aldermanic Nominations.

Dist.			
2..Wm Walsh	Richard Barry Jas McMahon		Wm Walsh, dem.
4..W H Charlock	Andw. Sheehan James Bagley		Charles H Hall
6..James Reed	Jas Durning		A C Smith
8..P McKnight	Peter Mcknight Arlad Meynard		John Lewis
10..G A Jeremiah	G A Jeremiah F I A Roole		Wm A Smalley
12..F I A Roole	Bernard Kelly Richd Dalton		
14..Gilbt M Plattl	Richd Murphy		John D Ottilwell
..H M Condon			
16..Jas Farley T McSpedon	Terrence Farley		Charles McCarty Geo M Harpd

Councilmanic Nominations.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Geo A Barney	John Hogan	Thomas Outwater
Morgan Jones	Thos Fitzgerald	Adolphus Borst
Joseph Hughes	Alex McGarren	Jos W Hawkes
James Sandford	Charles Hagan	John M Gallagher
James Hayes	Harris Bogert	Wm H Jagar
John Henly	Cornel's Desmond	Joseph D Costa

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Saml T Webster	Michl Cassidy	Thomas G Hall
J H Houghkirk	John Murphy	Wm Breckel
Ed C Malor	Edward Costello	Simon Hazelton
Anthony Miller	Andw Mulligan	Henry A Smith
Michael C Cross	Peter Wygrack	Eli Taylor
John Ryan	Fredk Repper	G F Steinbrenner

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Alexander Shaw	J J Howland	Alex H Koech
James O'Neil	H K Blauvelt	James Gedney
John B Ecor	L M Van Wart	William Orlyn
Arthur Akman'z	..... Bryn	George Ross
James Farley	Arthur A Moody	Thos Stevenson
Joseph Smyth	Frank O'Brien	

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

John Bryce	William Harris	Jonathan Trotter
John Kavanagh	F J Mardenough	Chas C Pinckney
William Joyce	Kevron Perkins	John Cooper, Jr
Jacob M Long	John Lyons	Hamlin Babcock
O F Brandan	Thomas A Dunn	Thos Ogilvie
Lake Cannon	Saml K N Kepner	Michl Snyder

Tammany School Officers.

Commissioners.	*Inspectors.*	*Trustees.*
Ward.		
2..Wm Maloney		
4..Peter Meade		
6..Tim. Brennan		Wm Cantwell Walter Roche
9..John Nash	A J Mathewson	John M Nichol J J Dimond
11..S Acker		J Canlon
12..		L O'Brien
13..John H Trapp	Peter Relyea	Fred Holstein Francis Coan
16..John Wilhelm		
18..Wm E Curtis	Fredk E Mather	John Foster James Riley
20..James Moore	Thos McKenzie	T M Partridge John Heydecker
21..A V Stout		

Mozart School Officers.

These nominations we also group:

Commissioners—3d Ward, Edward B. Heath; 4th Ward, James Riley; 6th Ward, John Winne; 9th Ward, Albert G. Bogart; 14th Ward, Wm. S. Wilhelm; 18th Ward, Wm. C. Curtis.

Inspectors—5 Ward, George F. Carland; 6th, Robert Conway; 9th, Andrew Holley; 14th, Wm. Reynolds; 18th Ward, F. F. Mather.

Trustees—3d Ward, John Suhr and John M. Minnie. 4th, John Moore; 9th, Wm. H. Gray and Henry I. West; 14th, Wm. J. Kane and Robert McCafferty; 18th Ward, John Foster John O'Brien.

Note.—Third ward, Mozart School Nominations, to fill vacancy—*Trustees*, Wm. W. Conover and James McCluskey.

Republican School Officers.

The nominations of this party for School Officers are very incomplete. We group together such as we have secured:

Commissioners.—2d Ward, Wm. H. Maloney; 6th, Timothy Brennan; 12th, A. S. Hill; 15th, Edward Robinson, Jr.; 16th, S. B. H. Vance; 19th, Hugh M. Herrick; 20th, Samuel Sinclair; 21st, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.; 22d, A. H. Underhill.

Inspectors.—16th Ward, Richard Martin; 20th, Wm. Ross; 21st, W. B. Robertson.

Trustees.—6th Ward, Walter Roche and S. Cantrell; 12th, M. St. John and B. C. Wardell; 20th, Matthew McDougal; 21st, John Stephenson and E. C. Johnson; 22d, S. N. Simonson and David Clark.

German Democratic Central Club.—The delegates of the various German Democratic Ward Committees, forming the above Club, held a special meeting last evening at their headquarters, the Bowery Garden, for the purpose of making a nomination for Mayor. The assemblage was very large and the votes were cast in favor of Mr. Gunther, who was declared nominated.

Sixth Dist. People's Syracuse Councilmanic Nominations.—Abraham Lent, Alex. H. Keech, John D. Haviland, Gustavus A. Isaacs, Arthur Ahmuty, Thos. Stevenson.

The People's Democratic and Rent Payers Organization, which on Thursday last nominated for the Mayoralty, Mr. J. Kerr, were to meet yesterday afternoon, but their committee appointed to notify Mr. Kerr of his nomination, having reported that the gentleman desired twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and would then make his decision known through the public press, it was agreed to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Duffy.

A Mass Meeting, for the ratification by the people of the nomination of C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor, will be held on Tuesday evening next.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers organization meets today, to discharge the important business it should have completed yesterday.

The Syracuse Union Organization did not, on Thursday evening, nominate J. D. Ottiwell for Alderman, as reported, but adjourned over until this evening.

Mayor Wood's Acceptance of the Nomination for the Mayoralty.—The committee appointed by the Mozart Mayoralty Convention to wait on Mayor Wood and notify him of his re-nomination, discharged that duty at the Mayor's office yesterday noon.

Ex-Alderman Francis, as chairman of the committee, addressed the Mayor, apprising him of the errand of the committee, and requesting his acceptance of the nomination:

He hoped the Mayor would accept, although he had not sought the nomination, and notwithstanding the fact that three months ago he had told him (the speaker) that he should not desire a renomination. The speaker had not found a man opposed to the nomination, which had been made unanimously in the convention with the exception of one dissentient vote, and the party who gave that vote afterwards cordially approved the choice of the convention. The convention had not advertised for a candidate, like Tammany Hall, but they had looked for themselves, and they were satisfied that no other man but Mayor Wood would suit them. The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that he trusted the Mayor would accept the nomination, because, if the office did not benefit him, he could benefit the city.

The Mayor responded, that he certainly felt that he had held the office of Mayor long enough. While he recognized it as, and knew it was a position of great prominence, and highly honorable, and enough to excite the ambition of any man, he was satisfied that it could give him no further honor;—not that he meant self-praise,—but because he had attained to the office three times, and he had no desire to hold it now without power to reform many of the abuses of the City Government which were known to exist and of which he was fully aware. Under the present charter it made no difference who was Mayor; one man was as good as another. The Mayor was a mere clerk. Ostensibly the head, he was, *de facto*, the tail of the city government. If the office had the power and dignity it should have, he would desire to retain it. Then a man could build up no better monument for himself than to be the chief magistrate of the great city of New York. No position afforded a better opportunity for the display of executive ability than the Mayoralty of this city did. He had other reasons why he ought to retire. He had children to educate, and he ought to seek the comforts of private life rather than attempt to discharge the duties of Mayor, when he was conscious that he was rendering no good to the public, and certainly none to his friends. The present condition of the country had much to do with the position of Mayor of New York. The attention of the people of this continent, and of Europe, at this time, was directed to New York, to see how she would bear herself in the coming struggle. He felt that, if peace was to be restored, the movement for that restoration must be commenced here. His friends thought that, by his continuing in the position of Mayor of New York, he could, at the proper time, contribute advantageously to that end. If he could do anything to quiet the conflicting interests of the country, and restore harmony, he ought to do it. The people of New York made him what he was, and they had the right to claim his services in any mode in which they were needed. The city was materially affected by the crisis of the country. Her position was such that she could not escape. He did not despair of the Union. He clung to the Union and believed that New York would again be the centre of the North and South, East and West. It would be unfortunate at this time to choose to the office of Mayor a man whose opinions or antecedents would interfere with a reconstruction of the Union. New York should still continue to hold a national position, giving no aid to either the South or North by electing any other than a national and conservative man. He was ready to labor to prevent the calamity of any sectional party again having possession of New York. Therefore, for public reasons, and against the wishes of himself and family, he had finally concluded to accept the nomination just tendered to him, and again be a candidate for the suffrages of the people, hoping that the Legislature would give to the office the power it required to make it efficient, and that it might be the means of inaugurating the restoration of harmony.

The Committee then withdrew.

In addition to the Port Royal Expedition, and to the one under Gen. Butler, now leaving Boston harbor, Capt. David D. Porter, of the Navy, is in town, getting the vessels and materials together for another southern expedition. The Captain comes of excellent fighting stock, and has, at Cuba and elsewhere, shown that the true blood of the family is yet in good condition within his veins, so that we may expect a second edition of Port Royal, if Captain Porter obtains the chance of repeating it. There are now about eighty Government vessels in port, ready, or nearly ready for sailing.

The Government has also purchased the New York and Sandy Hook pilot-boat No. 11, and is examining with the same view several others. For dispatch or mail boats there are no such vessels in the world, either for speed or safety. There are a number of them, recently built, which could be obtained for this purpose, that have been built in the most substantial manner, as, indeed, the nature of their business demands that they should be, and fitted up in the most comfortable, and in some instances luxurious manner.

John Jacob Astor, of this city, worth thirty millions of dollars, and having a yearly income of two millions, has joined the staff of Major Gen. McClellan, with the commission of Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Astor has been one of the most active and efficient members of the Union Defence Committee since the commencement of the war, and has spared neither effort nor means for its vigorous prosecution. Such facts will speak loudly in the London and European money markets, and elsewhere abroad, through the reports of foreign mercantile firms established in this city.

Evacuation Day.—Monday next will be duly honored as the anniversary of Evacuation day, by a parade of all the First Division fit to be seen. We say fit to be seen, because one of the most gallant of our New York regiments, the 69th, has only 125 uniforms sound enough for a modest man to wear. We have heard of no intended parade of any independent company, thus far, except the First Company of Washington Continental Guard, Capt. G. Yerance.

It is Reported that efforts are being made to get up a grand mass meeting during the coming week, with a view of urging on the government, the exchange of prisoners and the establishment of some communication between prisoners at the South and their friends here.

Case of Midshipman Hicks.—This prisoner, (of the privateer Sumter,) was yesterday sent to the Tombs to await orders respecting him. He tells a pitiful tale—that he desired to remain in the U. S. Navy, but that at the time the war broke out, his mother, who, he says, is a wealthy southern lady, and feared the confiscation of her property if he remained, compelled him to resign and go South.

Artists' Fund Society.—This is a charitable institution, composed of artists, each member contributing one painting each year, valued at not less than fifty dollars. These are annually exhibited in the studio building, in Tenth street, for a limited time, and then sold at auction. A private view of the pictures to be exhibited this winter was given on Thursday evening, to a large number of gentlemen, who were much pleased with the variety and beauty of the works of art presented. At the close, a modest repast was furnished, and Mr. John H. Gourley made a short address, explanatory of the objects of the institution. Messrs. Godwin and Thorp also spoke briefly on the relations of the war to the prospects of art, and on the progress of American art.

Thanksgiving Donation Visit.—The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28th. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also from 6.30 to 8 P. M. Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission.

Those of our Good Wives and daughters who desire to knit mittens for the army can obtain quite a plain diagram, with instructions, from John J. Hinchman & Co., 26 and 28 Vesey street.

Police Intelligence, &c.

Daring Robberies.—On Thursday afternoon, a man named Henry Mallon, entered the sugar store of Ramsey Crooks, No. 57 Front street, and asked to look at a directory. Soon after, a confederate of his, named Charles Warner, entered, and commenced pricing sugar. While Mr. Crooks was showing him samples, Mallon robbed the till of $170 in cash, and a check for $130. The twain then left and proceeded to the flour store of David D. Crane, No. 45 Jay street, where they pursued a precisely similar game, obtaining from Mr. Crane's till $277 in cash, and two checks amounting to $250. Shortly after they had left the stores, the robberies were discovered and the police notified, and, yesterday, Detectives Slowey, Kelso, and Bennett arrested both parties, and took them before Justice Connolly, where Mr. Crooks identified both of them, and Mr. Crane, Mallon. The prisoners were both committed to await further examination. No portion of the stolen money or check has been discovered.

Alleged Arson.—Antoine Holz, a cabinet maker, at No. 232 Division street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having wilfully fired his shop on the night of the 12th inst. He was insured for $700, and he claimed that loss, but his stock and tools were worth only about $200. After an examination by the Fire Marshal, Justice Steers locked him up for trial.

LEGAL REPORTS—FRIDAY.

United States Circuit Court.

Decision in Appeal Prize Cases.—The United States vs. the schooner Crenshaw and the bark Hiawatha.—In these cases the points involved in which were stated in the Sun a few days since, the Court has now rendered its decision affirming the decrees of condemnation made in the District Court by Justice Betts. The cases will now go to the United States Supreme Court, and will probably be heard at its coming session. An order was entered directing that the vessels and cargoes be bonded in the meantime, and Frederick W. Welchman and Franklin Morris were appointed appraisers.

Surrogate's Court.

The Bible Society in Luck.—Robert Stewart Buchanan, by his will, which was now admitted to probate, after distributing an interesting silver service among his family, and making a number of private bequests, leaves $250 to the American Bible Society.

Robert Boorman's will, also admitted, leaves a large estate among his family and relatives.

Mr. Boorman was late a prominent citizen of New York.

HOBOKEN.

Fatal Shooting Affair.—Coroner Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, concluded an inquest yesterday at New Durham, on the body of a young Frenchman, named Antoine Soulier, artificial flower maker, of No. 214 Avenue A, New York, who lost his life on Tuesday last by the discharge of a gun while in an affray with a Mr. Post. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of his gun; at the same time the jury censure Mr. Post for taking illegal proceedings whilst ordering deceased from his premises." Deceased leaves a wife and three children. Coroner Bohnstedt was informed on Thursday evening that Mrs. Soulier had become deranged over her sad bereavement.

Forty Men are now signing United States demand notes, each averaging about 3,000 daily. The amount of money daily manufactured is from $400,000 to $500,000. The amount is sued to date is about $23,000,000, requiring 5,050,000 signatures.

Further News, see Third Page.

To be Soaped is a blessing,
If but done by flirty's tongue;
But when used before dressing,
It makes the old folks young.
PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is sold by Grocers everywhere.

EVANS
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 } Fulton street,
68 }
The immense stock of two of the largest wholesale houses in the city,
BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,
is now being sold at this establishment twenty-five per cent below cost of manufacture,

Super black Cloth Frock Coats lined with satin	$13 00
Fine black Cloth Frock Coats, lined with silk	10 00
Good black Cloth Frock Coats	$4 00 to 8 00
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Doeskin Pants	2 00 to 00
Over 10,000 fancy Cassimere Pants	2 00 to *00
5,000 rich Silk and Satin Vests	50
A large variety of Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00
Excellent blue Pilot Overcoats	6 00
Blue Kersey Overcoats	3 50
South Carolina Monkey Jackets	1 50
Heavy Beaver Overcoats	6 00 to 15 00
10,000 Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12 00
Complete blue Beaver Suits	10 00
Complete silk mixed Cassimere Suits	12 00

&c., &c., &c.
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street, between Cliff and Gold streets.

Laura Keene's Theatre—The new Tableaux and new version of the *Seven Sons*, as played this week, is decidedly the best entertainment in the city.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Ants, and all vermin. Free from poison.
LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 14 Park Row, and 424 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the best and cheapest article for dressing and beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs
SEWING MACHINES,
508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30

Post Office Notice—The mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, per the U. S. steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on Saturday, the 23d November, 1861, at 10½ A. M.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster. 110

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Protestant Episcopal "Church of the Free Gospel," West 29th st, west of 9th ave, Rev. GEO. L. NEIDE, Pastor; residence 237 West 36th st.
Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock a.m, and 7½ p.m. Seats free. no2 248*137

Market Street Church—The Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor of Market street Church, will preach tomorrow morning and evening. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. no21 3tf

North Dutch Church, cor. of Fulton and William sts.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A.M., 3½ o'clock, P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening,