THE NEW YORK SUN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1864.

The Aspects of the War.

A review of the military situation shows that the rebels are making desperate efforts to roll back the tide of Union victories, and throw the campaign over into another year. The partial success that has so far attended their efforts for this purpose, indicates that they have recovered to some extent the exhaustion and losses of the summer campaigns in Georgia and Virginia. Practically, General SHERMAN is, for the time, acting on the defensive for the preservation of his base, which are threatened by the strategy of General BEAUREGARD, whom the rebels have at last pitted against our ablest General. We now have news to the effect that a rebel army of thirty thousand men has crossed the Tennessee river. This force is composed of HOOD's beaten army, reinforced by new levies, and is exclusive of the bands under Generals DICK TAYLOR, FORREST, and others, which, should they form a junction, would increase the rebel army opposed to SHERMAN to a total of about fifty or sixty thousand men. This number is far inferior to the forces under General SHERMAN, but the latter is compelled to guard a long line of fortified bases from Atlanta to Nashville. He may, and probably will, resort to the Napoleonic strategy of abandoning his bases, and concentrating the forces that hold them for a victory that would more than restore them, besides annihilating the rebel army. SHERMAN is one of the few Generals in active service capable of executing a movement of this character, and if it becomes necessary to attempt it, he has sufficient genius to "take the responsibility." In the trans-Mississippi region we find that the situation is auspicious. General PRICE to be sure has swept through Missouri, seizing all manner of supplies, but has been compelled to fall back on the Arkansas line, with heavy loss in men and material, at the precise point where General ROSECRANS' forces may be expected to strike him, and where, though he can be reinforced by the ten or twenty thousand rebels that have been threatening Little Rock for some time past, yet the combined federal force in that vicinity would in a fair open fight sweep his army of ragamuffins from the field. The operations in Virginia are also hopeful. The recent reconnoissance was advantageous in pointing out the strong and the weak points of the enemy's lines, and the means and forces that should be employed to pierce them. The government is now earnestly engaged in gathering in the various quotas under the last call, and sending them to reinforce the armies of the Potomac and James, so as to enable General GRANT to make a fresh advance. In the meantime he is engaged in strengthening and fortifying every inch of ground already won, in order that he may be able to securely swing his army into Richmond at the proper moment. General SHERIDAN is engaged in sealing up the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley with Federal forts that will stop future Northern invasions. This effected, he will be at liberty to co-operate more directly with General GRANT in the new movement now in progress. From a review of the principal fields of warfare, it is evident that the winter should be devoted to active preparations for a new spring campaign that will enable our armies to advance from the points already won by them, in numbers sufficient to suppress the rebellion once for all. Little wars and hand to mouth campaigns have wearied our patience and exhausted our resources without producing any adequate results. Let the nation now prepare to move immediately on the enemy's works, in overwhelming forces, and secure the last crowning triumph of our flag.

The Democratic Party.

It is unfortunate that the leaders of the Democratic party did not, at the very outset of the war, take the stand to which, by all its past history and associations, the Party was entitled—a stand which would have rallied to its support not only all who were then in the ranks, but the bulk of all oppositions and factions—the stand of progress and of the people. A short-sighted and illiberal policy has placed the party in a false position. Others have appropriated the Union name, and with it many of the cardinal principles which good old-fashioned Democrats used to monopolize. Many of the best and staunchest supporters of the party have felt compelled to leave it, and our "War Democrats" are doing little against their old friends. Evidently the management of the party needs a change—a re-modeling to suit the times.

Slavery Stabbed in the House of its Friends.

THE necessities of the rebels have at last compelled them to adopt the very policy whose advocacy by the North was made the sole excuse for rebellion. Four years ago they claimed that the election of a Republican President was a blow at the institution of slavery—that it endangered the perpetuation of servitude, and must therefore be resisted even though the last man and the last dollar were sacrificed in the effort. But it is remarkable how effectually war demolishes untenable doctrines. It seems but yesterday that the fearful howl of indignation and bitter rage came up from the whole Confederacy because President LINCOLN had authorized the arming of negro soldiers. The columns of their papers and the mouths of their orators overflowed with the most violent denunciation of the "Northern barbarian," and the most savage threats of vengeance emanated from the rebel Government. To-day, the same people, the same press, the same government are diligently engaged in advocating and perfecting system by which they not only propose to do themselves what in us they so violently denounced, but to far outstrip us in every particular. The action, which to Southern eyes looked so monstrous, was the arming of perhaps fifty regiments of free negroes, and placing them in the ranks to fight: now *they* are making arrangements to "go ten better" by arming three hundred thousand negroes, giving them their freedom and a bonus of fifty acres of land each. They inaugurated war to oppose the spreading theory of emancipation, they now voluntarily make that theory practical, give a handsome bonus besides, and surpass the most virulent abolitionist in dealing a death-blow at Slavery. There is this difference, however: the anti-slavery action of the North is humanitarian and the result of moral conviction; on the part of the South it is compulsory. They see that their available white population is about exhausted, and that without extraneous aid the life of the rebellion is only a question of days. In this dilemma, two alternatives are presented. Either the cause of independence or the principle for which they began the war must be surrendered. The latter accordingly goes by the board, the hated doctrine of abolitionism is embraced, and the Southern chivalry cry out to the poor down-trodden slave to save them from destruction. But the Northern people should not stand and idiotically wonder at this strange transformation of Southern opinion. It teaches a lesson that must not pass unheeded. The rebels will open the next campaign with their armies reinforced by more than a quarter of a million of able-bodied colored soldiers, and it will not do to rest in the fancied security that such soldiers will not fight. We know from our own experience that negro soldiers have both the courage and the ability to fight. Those whom the rebels will bring into the field will be selected with reference to the exasperated love which they bear towards their masters; they will be fattered and coddled, elated with promises of reward, filled with stories of Northern cruelty toward negroes, and probably intermingled with white soldiers in such a way that they will be compelled to fight, regardless of what their own conclusions might be. But whatever may be the result of this numerical increase of the Southern army, safety and prudence require that the Union army shall be correspondingly increased. Our armies in the field are even now restricted in their operations for want of sufficient reinforcements to counteract the motley force which the rebel dragnet of conscription has brought together. We have the power in the North, and must use it. The rebels must be met man for man, and if an additional force of three hundred thousand or five hundred thousand is requisite to put the climax upon this accursed rebellion, the sacrifice must be promptly and cheerfully made.

Useless Proclamations.

THE proclamations of Governor Seymour and Mayor Gunther, together with the telegram from Secretary Seward announcing an incendiary conspiracy to be consummated on election day, are all uncalled for so far as this city is concerned. In the towns and cities adjacent to the Canada border it is as well perhaps to make timely preparation for any schemes that the rebels in the provinces may concoct; but in districts like this city there seems to be no reason to fear disturbance. The only persons who could have any motive in inaugurating a riot are the comparatively few rebels who are sojourning in our midst, and they are too weak in numbers, and too abhorent of hempen neck-ties, to attempt an uprising in a loyal city like New York. There is not the slightest incentive for the production of any unlawful procedure now—none of the causes from which disturbances ordinarily emanate are now in existence—and the official proclamations alluded to are only calculated to create unnecessary apprehension. It is not necessary for the Mayor to issue an ominous proclamation, calling upon the civil officers to be on their guard for an outbreak—they are already sworn to protect the laws; nor is it necessary to frighten timid people by implying that it is dangerous for them to attend the polls. In fact, such proclamations have a tendency to incite, rather than to prevent, disregard of law, and in any event are not calculated to produce good. The people of this city will deposit their ballots peaceably and without molestation, as good citizens should. They will indulge in no acts tending to subvert order and cast a stigma on the city; and whatever the result of the election may be, the friends of both parties will acquiesce in the popular verdict.

The Sinking of the Albemarle.

THE sinking of the rebel ram Albemarle in Roanoke river, on Thursday night last, by Lieutenant Cushing, and a boat's crew of thirteen men, ranks as one of the most gallant exploits of the war, and shows that the rebels have lost the monopoly of the torpedo business, which they have so long enjoyed. Our Government hesitated a long time to compete with them in this treacherous mode of warfare, and refused to avail itself of the superior skill and ingenuity of Northern mechanics, who could have easily beaten them in the manufacture of these infernal machines. But the pressure was at last too severe for Mr. WELLES, and he finally removed the embargo placed on the only means of checking the depredations of their iron-clads and war vessels. The results are most satisfactory. A few brave men, in a small and specially constructed steam picket boat, in the darkness of the night passed through the rebel stockades and obstructions, and in spite of a terrific fire of cannon and musketry, succeeded in fastening a torpedo to the Albemarle and exploding it. The party engaged in this undertaking took their lives in their hands, and of the fourteen men engaged only two escaped—one of them the gallant leader, Lieutenant CUSHING, to whom all honor is due for his conduct, country, and, above all, for his success. The sinking of the Albemarle is likely to be attended by important strategical results by enabling us to regain possession of Plymouth and the other places in the Roanoke river which were lost by the sudden appearance of the Albemarle last spring. The rebels are unfortunate in their iron-clads and rams. They have lost no less than twelve vessels of this class since the commencement of the war. Of these, the Merrimac, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Albemarle, are the most notorious as having done us the most harm. It is believed that they have now only half a dozen more of these iron-clads, of which three or four are probably in the James River. The same means that have proved so effective against the Albemarle will no doubt be now applied to them in due time. It is true, we have lost secretly by torpedoes a number of our war vessels and transports having been blown up by them. But all our losses put together were less damaging to us than the single loss of the Albemarle will prove to the enemy, as will probably appear at no distant period.

Our Representatives in Congress.

NEXT to the Presidential contest, the interest of our voting population centres in the election of members of Congress, who shall well and truly represent the interests of our State and city in the council of the nation. Candidates have been put forward by both of the great political parties, some of whom are gentlemen well qualified for the positions they seek, while others are not the men any enlightened voter would desire should hold the office for which they have been presented as candidates. It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to be diligent in his enquiries respecting the man most consistent to represent his district in Congress. The coming House of Representatives will be called upon to display a wisdom and patriotism never before demanded of its members, and if those who sit in our national Legislative Hall, as the Representatives of the people, are not competent to discharge their trust, the consequences will be most disastrous to the nation. In asking our citizens to look after their own individual interests in this matter, we would also recommend them to consider whether their representatives in Congress should not also be men who have decided convictions of the duty they owe to the whole country as patriots and statesmen. Mere politicians are not the proper men to send to Congress at this election. True men are wanted. Men of sounder patriotism than most of those who have represented this city since the nation has been engaged in its struggle with rebellion. If a Democratic candidate is not a decided patriot, we call upon Democrats to repudiate him. If a Republican nominee is not willing to sink his party for the sake of his country, we ask Republicans not to vote for him. Citizens and patriots, vote only for good men, independent of their party affiliations, and thus elect to office those who will most truly speak and act for the people, who have become disgusted with the selfish, trading politicians that have hitherto misrepresented the Empire city at Washington.

Rebel Designs against Sherman.

A Nashville correspondent gives the following account of the military situation in Georgia and Tennessee:

When Hood reaches Gaston, he has but two courses to which he can march; he must either move to the Tennessee River, at Guntersville, or north east to Jacksonville, the terminus of the Montgomery and Talladega Railroad. Although it will be an act of desperation on his part to move north, there are many reasons to believe he will do it. Jeff. Davis told the Georgians that he would strike our communications far from the point Sherman expected an assault, and he also promised Cheatham's men that they should soon tread Tennessee soil, and in one of his speeches he declared that he expected 30,000 recruits from Tennessee. A retreat southward would certainly arouse the people of Georgia, who are now demanding peace; therefore he must move North, or run the risk of seeing the empire State of the South detach itself from the Southern Confederacy. There are indications of an intention on his part to move North, besides the general ones already indicated. The Montgomery Mail of the 19th, said that all mails and baggage for the Tennessee army had been ordered to a point in North Alabama, near the river; and Forrest is known to be reconnoitering for a crossing place at the Muscle Shoals, while Dick Taylor is gathering all his forces in the vicinity of Meridian. A complete junction of all these scattered fragments will make an army of 35,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and a full supply of artillery; but if that force gets North of the Tennessee it will never get back again. I know that Sherman is extremely anxious that Hood shall undertake this movement. The Tennessee River is very high, and the rise is not a sudden one, like those that follow summer rains; it is plenty up for six months, and our gunboats can patrol it from Chattanooga to the mouth, except at the shoals, which are twenty miles long, and it is here that the rebels wish to cross. I think they will find little resistance in their northern movements, till they get across the river, but getting South will not be so easy. Atlanta is perfectly safe, as there are no rebels in arms in Georgia, outside of HOOD's army, and even if they were, the place could not be taken by 40,000 men in three months, and not in that time, except by cutting our communications.

Fearful Revengeful Tragedy.

"A Carlsruhe letter," says a Paris paper, "relates an extraordinary tragedy said to have just taken place in that city, but which we give under every reserve:

"A Polish count named K——, after seducing a Mdlle. de la B——, one of the most charming ladies of Carlsruhe, abandoned her in order to marry the Marquise de L——. Mdlle. de la B—— tried by every means to win back her faithless lover, but finding her efforts useless, determined to be avenged. A grand ball was given a few days back at the residence of the Marquise to celebrate her betrothal with the Count. The *fete* was at its height when Mdlle. de la B—— approached the Marquise with a smile on her lips, as if about to salute her, and then dashed the contents of a phial of vitriol full into her face. A short time before a servant in livery had handed a letter to the Count. After reading it the latter turned pale, and immediately went out. The next day his body was discovered stabbed with a poniard in three places, while that of Mdlle. de la B—— was found in a river which runs at a short distance from the town. The Marquise is disfigured for life."

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Thursday, Nov. 3, 6 P. M.—The fluctuations in gold to-day were as follows:—At 10 o'clock, 230; 10 A, 227¾; 10.30, 228¾; 11 A, 229¼; 11.35, 230; 11.45, 233¾; 11.54, 236; 12-05, 235; 12.25, 234; 1, 232¾; 1.25, 234¾; 1.55, 233¾; 2.10, 235¼; 2.25, 235¾; 2.40, 237; 3.15, 235¾; 3.35, 234¾; 4, 235¼; 4.10, 235; 4.30, 236. The general stock market experienced frequent and sudden fluctuations during the day, resulting in a small advance in many cases, towards the close. The loan market was moderately active at 1 per cent. Commercial bills passed freely at 9 a 9 for first-class, and 10 a 12 for lower grades.

STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD.

1500 U.S. 6s, '81, cp	106⅝	50 4th National Bk	92¾
500 U.S. 6s 5-20's	104¼	64 Del. & Hud. C.	203
1650 do.	104 a 104⅛	500 Mariposa Min.	36⅝
1000 do. new	105⅛	100 Smith & Par. G.	7⅝
500 U.S. 5s 1-40's	92	50 Cupake Iron Min.	3
1000 do.	91⅞	112 N. Y. Cen. R.	100
2000 U.S. 6s 1 y. c	99⅝	500 Hud. Riv. R.	121⅝
1000 Mo. 6s	61	200 do.	121⅝ a 121¾
5000 do.	60⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	128
500 Mich. So. 1 b.	67	100 do.	125¼
500 Ohio & Miss.	33	300 Erie R.	100
1000 do.	35⅝	400 do.	99 a 100⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	500 Reading R.	135⅝
1000 do.	108	900 do.	135⅝ a 135¾
2000 Mich. So. s. f.	106⅝	100 Chi. & Alton R.	88
1000 Chi. & N. W. 1.	97	1200 M. S. & N. In.	72⅝
1000 do.	95	100 do.	72⅝ a 72⅞
2000 Tol. & W. 1st	100	100 Ill. Cen. R.	127⅝
1000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1.	115	1900 do.	126⅝ a 128
500 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	100 Cle. & Pitts. R.	103⅝
1000 Mil. & Mo. s. f.	95	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	43⅝
1000 do.	95 a 95⅛	100 do.	43 a 43⅛
1000 M. & P. du C. 1.	95⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
1000 Am. Gold	248⅝	14 do.	79 a 79⅛
500 do.	248⅝	500 Cle. & Tol. R.	111
100 Canton Co.	84⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	99
100 do.	84	2250 do.	99 a 99⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	31	100 Chi. B. & Q. R.	117
1000 do.	31⅛ a 32	100 P. Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
200 Quicksilver R.	54	1000 do.	101 a 101⅛
100 do.	53⅝	2100 do.	105 a 105

SECOND BOARD.

5000 U.S. 6s '81, cp.	106⅝	50 Hud. Riv. R.	121
1000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's	104⅝	350 do.	101⅝
1000 do. new issue	105⅝	400 Reading R.	134⅝
500 U.S. 5s 1-40's	94⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R.	129
1000 do.	95	100 Ill. Cen. R.	126⅝
9000 U.S. 6s 1 y. c.	99⅝	400 do.	125⅝ a 127
11000 do.	99⅝	210 Cle. & Pitts. R.	104⅝
1000 Mo. 6s	62	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	44⅝
1000 Ohio & Miss.	33	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅝
2000 do.	33⅝	500 do.	81
1000 Am. Gold	248⅝	100 M. S. & N. In.	72
100 Canton Co.	86	1200 do.	72⅝ a 72⅞
100 Mariposa Min.	36⅝	100 Chi. B. & Q. R.	115
500 do.	36 a 36⅛	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	100
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	125	600 do.	100 a 100⅛
200 do.	123⅝ a 123⅞	200 Mil. & P. du C.	54
500 Erie R.	101⅝	300 P. Ft. W. & C.	104⅝
3800 do.	101 a 101⅛	800 do.	104 a 104⅛

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption. This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice. He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the cleansing and healing properties of tar extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree Abies Balsamea or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy. Price, 50 Cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent 44 Cedar st. New York. 360

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium lockstitch sewing machines, No. 625 Broadway. 448

Fall and Winter—If you want Fall and Winter clothing, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, 7 and 12 Bowery. The largest stock and store in the city, and prices less. Children's department not equaled. 463

Three First Premiums have been Awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., at the Fair of the Queens Co. (New York) Agricultural Society, recently held at Jamaica, viz.: For the best Family Machine, the best Manufacturing Machine, and the best Machine work. 279

DEATHS.

CONNOR—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 2d, Francis Vincent, youngest child of William J. and Eliza Connor, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 293 Third street. 164

DONLON—On Thursday morning, Nov. 3d, of consumption, Anne Donlon, a native of the Parish of Mulowe, County Longford, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her brother's residence, 45 Carroll st, South Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment. 157

FERRIS—On Thursday, Nov. 3d, Thomas G. Ferris, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, 5th inst, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 151 Degraw st, South Brooklyn. 259

FORD—On Thursday, Nov. 3d, after a short but severe illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of John H. Ford, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 142 Suffolk street. 110

KEARNEY—On Nov. 2d, Edward Kearney, a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, the beloved husband of Abley Elizabeth Kearney, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 4th inst, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 361 seventh ave, bet. 32d and 33d sts. Rhode Island papers please copy. 279

LUCEY—On Wednesday, Nov. 2d, Robert V. Lucey, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 128 Broadway, Williamsburgh, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday morning, Nov. 4th, to Saints Peter and Paul's Church, 2d st. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. 118

MURPHY—On Thursday, Nov. 3d, Rosannah, daughter of Charles and Anne Murphy, aged 6 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 73 Carmine st. 6

SEAMEN—On Thursday, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Sarah M., wife of Samuel E. Seamen, aged 30 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the Baptist Church, 6th st, near Ave. C. 149

WADDELL—On Thursday morning, 3d inst, Margaret, youngest daughter of Wm. and Margaret Waddell, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 92 East 41st st. 70

TRADE NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION,
No. 13 Chambers st., New York, —, 1864.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The civil war which has desolated our land, and turned our once happy homes into houses of mourning, has taken with peculiar severity on the sewing and trading women of this city, many of whom are now making three ARMY SHIRTS PER DAY AT SIX CENTS A PIECE.

To the inadequate compensation paid for female labor the Working Women's Protective Union owes its origin. The Association consists of a number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen, whose sympathies have been enlisted, and who voluntarily give their time and money to promote an institution that will be of practical benefit to the working women of New York City.

Among the prominent objects of the Institution is the establishment of a Registry system, whereby females may be assisted in obtaining employment, and to secure them legal protection against fraud, free of expense.

It is also an object of the Institution to discover new and appropriate spheres of employment for women, in departments not now occupied by them.

We earnestly appeal to all good citizens, more especially the ladies, to assist us in maintaining an organization intended to benefit and encourage their own sex to labor for a livelihood.

LADIES OF NEW YORK: As the cold weather approaches, will you not remember the friendless working girls? Thousands of dollars are raised for other benevolent purposes, and must she, who works frequently from half-past seven in the morning till nearly that time in the evening, be left to struggle without that sympathy and support which God, in his infinite mercy, has blessed you with the power to give?

Contributions to the fund, either in money, dry goods, or provisions, will be gladly accepted, and may be sent to the Treasurer, M. S. Beach, Esq., Sun Office, or No. 13 Chambers st.

If any lady desires to aid the Committee by giving some portion of her time for the good of her sex, she will be able to obtain further information by applying to the Superintendent, at the rooms of the Union, No. 13 Chambers street.

During the last nine months the Union has sent more than three thousand women employment in the various trades and callings enumerated in the following list. Persons in want of operatives will be furnished on application.

Within the same time nearly three hundred dollars has been collected for destitute working women, by the lawyer working gratuitously for this institution. This money was collected in sums varying from twenty-five cents to thirty-five dollars.

Seamstresses,	Nurses,
Dressmaking,	Dip Pr Colls.,
Millinery,	Clockmaking,
Capmaking,	Sew. Machine Operating,
Embroidery,	Copying,
Gaiter Fitting,	Upholstery,
Fur Sewing,	Salesroom,
Shirt Making,	Glove Sewing,
Stocking Sewing,	Bookkeeping,
Bookbinding,	Telegraphing,
Pocket Books	Feathers,
Braiding,	Hoop Skirts,
Book Folding,	Lace Mending,
Hair Nets,	Bead Work,
Flag Sewing,	Vestmaking,
Coat Making,	Type Setting,
Brushes,	Artificial Flowers,
Photograph Coloring,	Fine Making,
Pin Making,	Button Making,
Lamp Burners,	Labelling,
Packing,	Cigarettes,
Paperbox Making,	Bolsters,
Presses,	Clothes Mending,
Hair Dressers, &c., &c.	

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION WILL hold a meeting this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Early Closing Hall, 207 Bowery. WM. HARDING, Prest; JOHN HENRY FOX, Rec. Sec. 65

TO SILVERSMITHS—THERE WILL BE A special meeting of all branches of the trade on Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Metropolitan Rooms, 160 Hester st. WM. THOMAS, Pres. 77

UNITED COOPERS—THE GRAND SOciety will hold a special meeting at their hall, 187 Bowery, on this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. All delegates are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order PETER BYRNE, President. WILLIAM HACKETT, Sec. 146

UNITED COOPERS—THE MEMBERS OF No. 5 are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, to be held at 62 Vandam st, on this Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. By order, WM. HACKETT, President. R. H. ALLEN, Sec. 59

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS' U. P. Benevolent Society will hold their regular meeting at Jackson Hall, cor. 5th ave and 14th st., this evening. All members are requested to attend. P. K. HOEY, Prest; J. H. BUTLER, Secty. 19

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A. O. H., NO. 6, WILL HOLD THEIR regular monthly meeting on Friday evening, the 4th inst, at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, 210 Hester st. All members in arrears are requested to attend, as their names will be erased off the books, by order of PATRICK CLANCEY, Pres.; MATHEW McFARLEN, Rec. Secretary. 272

A. O. H. NO. 4.—A MEETING OF THE above number will be held at their Room, on Saturday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend, as there will be business of importance transacted. By order of MICHAEL McMAHON, Pres. JOHN MARTIN, Sec. 255

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 2, Brooklyn—Speakers this evening—Messrs. Hollywood, Frazier and Hamilton. Sunday evening—Speakers, Messrs. Perry and Maynard. Good singing. The members are particularly requested to attend the regular monthly meeting on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. By order M. GALLAGHER, Prest. J. H. MORRIS, Sec. 124

SOCIETY NOTICES.

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOciety, No. 6, of Brooklyn, E. D., will hold their weekly Temperance Meeting in the School Hall, Hunter's Point, this Friday evening, at 7 o'clock P. M. Prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Singing by Mr. Nash and Mr. Kidd and others. PATRICK SPELLMAN, Pres.; PATRICK LAMB, Rec. Secretary. 152

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—A REGULAR meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on this Friday evening, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, 1864, the day the British troops evacuated our shores, in the year 1783, and other business of importance. H. RAY MONK, Adjutant. ADM. DALLY, Col. ISAAC M. PRYER, Adj. 115

POLITICAL.

A CARD TO WORKINGMEN AND ADOPTED CITIZENS.
FERNANDO WOOD
FOR
CONGRESS.

He should be elected because he destroyed the Know Nothing Party in 1854, by beating James W. Barker for Mayor.

Because while Mayor he protected the benevolent and religious institutions of Foreigners and Catholics.

He arrested the notorious Street Preacher, the Angel Gabriel.

He saved the Catholic Orphan Asylum from destruction, by which he was prosecuted by Blunt, the Know-Nothing District Attorney.

Because he has been the most able and constant opponent of the Black Republicans in the present Congress.

Because he will oppose and prevent another Draft.

Because he can represent this District in Congress in a manner that will reflect credit on his constituents.

Because he is a Statesman, a Patriot, and the friend of the People.

VOTE FOR HIM.

By order of Committee.
A. S. JARVIS, Chairman.
D. GALLAGHER, Sec. 328

A MEETING OF THE 7TH WARD DEMOcratic Workingmens' Association will be held at 89 East Broadway, on Friday evening the 4th inst. All members are requested to attend as there is business of importance to be transacted. OLIVER WALSH, Pres.; P. HARDING, Sec. 86

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION — McKEON, Mozart, German Constitutional Union, and McClellan nominations.
For Coroner,
DR. WILLIAM O'DONNELL. 343

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—19TH WARD
For Assembly,
WILLIAM F. LYON.
Pledged to oppose City Railroad swindles and all municipal corruption. 301

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, MOZART, McKEON AND GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMENS' Nomination for County Clerk,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
354 Type-Founder.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION, 11th and 17th WARDS.
FOR CONGRESS,
338 JOHN W. CHANLER.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION, 5th Congressional Dist., 7th, 10th, 13th & 14th Wards,
FOR CONGRESS
NELSON TAYLOR. 330

ELEVENTH HOUR WORK.—ALL ELECtion tickets not folded in time elsewhere can be done at 51 Ann st. Election tickets cut by steam. JOHN MILLS, 51 Ann st. 28

FOR CITY JUDGE.—ORLANDO L. STEWART.
Nominated by the War Democracy, Citizens' Association, and the united Union parties. 305

GRAND RALLY OF THE PEOPLE—THE Citizens of the 9th Congressional District irrespective of party, are invited to the nomination of WM. A. DARLING for Congress, at Lenmann's Hamilton Park Hotel, on Friday evening, Nov. 4th, to ratify said nomination. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Come one. Come all. 204

HELP HIM THAT HELPS OTHERS.
UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN W. FARMER,
41 Ludlow street.
Let the office seek the man and not the man the office.
CALL AND GET PASTERS FOR BALLOTS 308

JUDGE CARDOZO, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,
Will positively address the
RATIFICATION MEETING
of
THOMAS J. BARR,
for
CONGRESS 5th District,
This evening, at Ebbett Hall,
cor. Broadway and 33d st. 122

JAMES T. BRADY—JAMES T. BRADY—JAMES T. BRADY.
Will positively speak this evening,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4th,
at 8 o'clock.
In favor
of
THOMAS J. BARR,
THOMAS J. BARR. THOMAS J. BARR.
For Congress,
AT EBBETT HALL,
corner of
Thirty-third street
and Broadway. 123

McKEON AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
Candidate for the 4th Assembly District.
OWEN COLLINS. 67

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards,
For Congress,
FERNANDO WOOD. 372

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
12th, 19th, and 22d Wards.
UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
ANSON HERRICK.
Duly nominated by Tammany Hall, the McKeon organization, the Constitutional Union party, and the German Clubs. 346

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, AND SEYMOUR!
UNION, HARMONY, AND VICTORY!
For Sheriff,
JOHN KELLY.
For District-Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
For Coroners,
WILLIAM SCHIRMER,
WILLIAM C. GOVER,
ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN WILDEY.
For City Judge,
ABRAHAM D. RUSSEL.
For Supervisor,
JOHN FOX.
WM. M. TWEED,
Chairman Democratic General Committee,
Tammany Hall.
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Secretary. 419

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
18th, 20th and 21st WARDS.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Chair. of Com. 319

UNION NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards. 360

UNION NOMINATION—20TH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION ASSOCIATION.
At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27, ROBERT USHER, Jr., was unanimously nominated for Assembly.
219 JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention

UNION NOMINATIONS.—FOR CONGRESS,
COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS,
VIth District, 9th, 18th and 19th Wards,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
Chairman of Convention.
HENRY C. PARK, Secretary. 321

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—6TH, 15TH AND 16TH WARDS.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
For Congress,
324 ELI P. NORTON.

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, 18TH, 20th and 21st Wards, Tammany, Mozart, McClellan Clubs and German nominations. Only Democratic candidate for Congress, THOMAS J. BARR. 323

16TH WARD GRAND MASS MEETING—McClellan and Union, this Friday evening, 7½ o'clock, Utah House, corner 25th st. and 8th ave. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. BENJAMIN SHUMAN, Chairman. BERNARD F. MARTIN, WM. M. ROBINSON, WM. H. LUSK, Secretaries. 141