THE NEW YORK SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1864.

General Sherman and the Georgians.

THE Southern news published in to-day's SUN shows that the Confederacy is in the very crisis of its fate. The terrible consequences of treason and rebellion are at last falling upon the people who are compelled by a stern necessity to reap the bitter fruits of a too confiding trust in their deceitful and treacherous leaders. We would that the evils and ruin of SHERMAN'S march could alone fall upon those who dragged the State of Georgia into secession in spite of the wishes of a majority of her people. Whether this shall occur depends entirely upon the citizens of that State. They now have it in their power to redeem the past and secure protection and immunity in the future, by merely remaining neutral, and leaving SHERMAN to deal only with armed enemies, and the men who made this quarrel. But should they act on the recommendation of General BEAUREGARD and the Richmond leaders, and place themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Union army, their blood will be upon their own heads, and our soldiers, in self-defence, will be compelled to regard as enemies, those whom they would gladly hail as friends. We look with an interest not unmingled with anxiety, for the result. The State authorities have as yet taken no action. But it is significant that the Richmond papers broadly insinuate that Governor BROWN is at heart opposed to the Confederacy. So too, it is remarkable that all the invitations to the Georgians to burn their property, destroy their produce and create a belt of wilderness around General SHERMAN'S army, comes not from the State, but from the general rebel authorities. This is one of the most promising features of the situation. At the commencement of the war, we held that the principle of States' rights which led to secession would sooner or later prove fatal to the Confederacy. It is possible that this anticipation is about to be realized. If the Georgian State rulers brave the regularly organized Federal and Confederate armies to fight it out without their active co-operation, the problem of the rebellion and the war will have been solved.

We look for stirring news from the whole vast theatre of the war. The rebel lines at Petersburg are soon to be attacked on the right and left flanks by the armies of the Potomac and James, while Admiral POWER'S fleet will break their centre through BUTLER'S Dutch Gap canal, now probably completed. In Tennessee and Mississippi General THOMAS will occupy BEAUREGARD so as to retain him in that region until SHERMAN'S work is done in Georgia. It is also probable that we shall have news of attacks and diversions on the Atlantic, in SHERMAN'S favor. Thus operations, so far from having been ended by the approach of winter, have scarcely commenced, and some of the most glorious and decisive successes of the war may, and no doubt will be achieved within the next few weeks.

Our Schools.

THE mere fact that the child of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow should alone suffice to secure the hearty interest and co-operation of all persons in the work of public education. Our future history is moulded in the school-room, and the character and pattern of the next generation depends upon the impressions produced in our district schools. To such an extent is this the case, that it is probable that our future reformers will restrict their efforts to the young. It is hard to reform an individual that has arrived at mature age; and experience shows that it is almost impossible to reform a multitude. It is probable that if one-half the time and labor expended upon parents by clergymen and philanthropists was diverted to the proper instruction of the children, the world would be soon far wiser and better than it is. We believe that twenty years of gratuitous and general education would accomplish more beneficial changes in the condition of society and humanity than a century of reform organizations and legislative enactments. The City Hall, and Albany can only be permanently purified by the school-room. We would, therefore, impress upon our readers the importance of preserving unfettered the springs of education, and of guarding against any corrupt and evil influences in that quarter, through the agency of politicians. Recent disgraceful revelations in certain wards manifest the necessity of attending to this matter. Our citizens have the remedy in their own hands. At the charter election to be held next month, School Commissioners are to be elected in each of the seven newly organized districts, and also a trustee for each Ward school in the city. We trust that good men will be selected, and that the politicians' baleful shadow shall never again be permitted to darken the school room. Give the political wire pullers everything else if we must, but let every voter take care that they shall not poison the minds of the children. The men most capable of filling school offices are those least likely to offer themselves for these positions. Let our citizens look up such persons and elect them, and in this way they can best promote the welfare of their children, the purity of their homes, the prosperity of their country, and their own interest and ultimate immunity from taxation.

Our Fighting Strength Undiminished.

THE result of the late election furnishes an instructive lesson in relation to the influence of the war upon the aggregate voting population of the country. The large number of soldiers who have abandoned civil pursuits for the army, within the past four years, has impressed a large class of people with the belief that the mature population of the country is rapidly becoming depleted. An analysis of the vote polled in the late election, however, completely refutes this theory. Instead of diminishing, the voting population of the country has materially increased since 1860. In this State, for instance, the aggregate vote at the late election is fifty-five thousand in excess of that polled four years ago, notwithstanding a quarter of a million soldiers were sent to the field from this State in the interval between the two elections. In view of the fact that the former election was no less exciting than the latter, this result can only be accounted for on the ground of natural increase in population. It should be remembered, however, that a very large majority of the soldiers who enlisted from this State, and were voters before, have participated in the late election. The killed, and those who die from natural causes, constitute a very small proportion of an army's loss. Those who are discharged in consequence of wounds and disability, constitute the gr at bulk of an army's depletion, and these, of course, vote as before. But it is nevertheless true that the actual vote of the loyal States is far greater to-day than it was previous to the war; and the fact proves that the fighting resources of the country—allowing for an increased proportion of exempt persons—is really suffering no material diminution. Although this statement at first thought seems improbable, a little reflection shows that it is not at all strange. The number of males who reach maturity in the space of four years, out of a population of twenty-three million, is of course very large; and these, in connection with the steady stream of immigration from Europe, is no doubt more than equal to the number of soldiers who have been killed, or have died from natural causes. These facts prove that the recuperative power of the country is equal to its loss, even in the midst of a gigantic war, and effectually disproves the theory that our fighting resources are materially suffering from exhaustion.

Cheap Food and Fuel.

THE articles heretofore published in this journal are about to produce the result which they were originally designed to accomplish, and we are now able to state authoritatively that measures will be taken to carry into practical operation some of the suggestions we have made for furnishing cheap food and fuel—during the coming winter—at prices sufficiently above wholesale cost to pay the actual expenses of transacting the business. The gentleman who has volunteered to employ his own capital in this enterprise, does not propose to make it a "Charitable institution," as such establishments are understood in the ordinary sense, but he intends to act as the salesman of a few leading articles, without receiving the profit retail-dealers usually exact from the public. For this purpose he will use his own money to purchase whatever is needed, and establish depots where the articles will be retailed to purchasers, under whatever regulations are necessary to make this system of benevolence of practical benefit to the poorer classes of our citizens. Last winter this "plan" was practically demonstrated by the sale during six weeks of ten thousand pecks of coal at the wholesale cost per ton, or less than one-half the rate retail dealers were then charging for their fuel. Customers came to the depot from all parts of the city, and many poor people were thus enabled to provide against the rigors of a severe winter, at less than half their usual expenditures. During the winter that is approaching, much suffering is apprehended, and we are happy in being able to chronicle the interest our wealthy citizens and the Masonic fraternity are taking, in providing the means of assisting thousands who would otherwise be unable to support their families upon the wages they earn at their respective employments. It is also pleasant to notice the almost unanimous support given to our views by the local press of this city. The COMMERCIAL, in dissenting from us pursues the theory of this system to its logical sequence, entirely unmindful of the existing *fact* that middlemen have so multiplied in the community that their extortionate prices have become so burdensome to those who are compelled to deal with them. Whatever opinion we may entertain concerning the policy of discouraging these middlemen from engaging in a business is profitable to them and the public, it must never the less be conceded that the laboring men and women of this city, during the approaching winter, cannot afford to pay these dealers the enormous profits which they exact for the employment of their capital, or the risk they take in supplying the people with food and fuel. Hence we have preferred to demonstrate our views in some practical manner, rather than enter into a newspaper controversy: profitless to those more immediately interested in the successful verification of our views on the subject of supplying food and fuel to the poor—one or two hundred per cent. cheaper than such articles can be obtained from the monopolizing middlemen. If wealthy gentlemen of this city are ready to organize themselves into "Associations," or prefer individually to assume the care and responsibility of selling provisions at *cost*, (thus giving the retail profits to the consumer,) we are prepared to extend to them our assistance, without entering into any discussion upon the ultimate effect such a wholesale charity would have upon the community. The burdens of the war are falling upon every class with greater or less severity, and the poorer inhabitants of this metropolis can bear them less philosophically than any other class. So long then as this great fact exists, just so long is it our duty, as public journalists, to do what we can towards inducing our wealthy and benevolent citizens to associate themselves together, for the purpose of providing cheaper food and fuel to individuals whose daily earnings must be more economically expended. With this object in view we have urged the matter upon the attention of our readers, and rejoice that our views have been received with favor by those who have the means to carry out the details. It is not necessary to discuss the best manner of providing the people with good food and fuel at low rates, nor is it worth while to present one "plan" as any better than another, so long as the result in both cases is obtained, and to secure this we are willing to give "aid and comfort" to every practicable enterprise.

Who Will Add Another?

THE Treasurer of the Working Women's Protective Union acknowledges the receipt of the money inclosed in the following letter, and would be happy to hear from any other "Printer" who desires to assist the widows or orphaned daughters of typos who were formerly supported comfortably by the earnings of their protectors. Now, alas! these women look for work and protection to the Working Women's Union, and it is such donations as these that do the most good to that institution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

Mr. Beach—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find $5, for the benefit of the Ladies' Protective Union.

PRINTER.

Death of Professor Silliman.

We announced yesterday the sad news of the death, at New Haven, Conn., of this distinguished scholar and gentleman. Mr. SILLIMAN was born at North Stratford, Conn., August 8th, 1779, and was the son of Gen. GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, an eminent lawyer of his time. Deceased entered Yale College, whence he graduated in 1799. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar. Two years later Dr. Dwight, then President of Yale, offered to Mr. Silliman the Professorship of Chemistry. After passing a portion of the following two years as a student with Dr. Woodhouse, of Philadelphia, he returned to New Haven and entered upon the full discharge of the duties of his new position. During the winter of 1806 he gave his first course of lectures, and in the Spring sailed for Europe, to prosecute still further his studies in physical science. While in Europe he attended the lectures of eminent professors in London and Edinburgh. After an absence of fourteen months he returned home and resumed the active duties of his professorship. Soon after his return he made a geological survey of a portion of this native State. A meteor of unusual size and splendor passing over New England in the winter of 1807, and throwing off large fragments in the town of Western, Ct., Prof. Silliman, accompanied by Prof. Kingsley, visited the place and succeeded in procuring some of the fragments. He subsequently made a chemical analysis of them and published the result in a volume. In 1818 he published an account of these and other experiments in a volume entitled "Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences." The American Journal of Science and Arts, better known as Silliman's Journal, was founded by Professor Silliman in 1818. He was for many years sole editor. Professor Silliman was one of the pioneers in the work of popularizing lectures on scientific subjects. For many years he gave lectures on chemistry, geology and kindred topics, in all the principal cities of the country. He was honored by being made a member of various American and European scientific societies. For the past nine or ten years he had been living in comparative retirement.

Private Letter From General Lee.

THE original of the following private letter from General LEE to his son was found at Arlington House, and is interesting as illustrating a phase in his character:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 5, 1852.

MY DEAR SON: I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March, 26, 27 and 28. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world: frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, and said, that if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and, therefore, moved that candles be brought in so that the house could proceed with its duty. There was quietness in that man's mind, the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one grey hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father,

To G. W. CURTIS LEE. R. E. LEE.

Indian Meal and Corn Bread.

A bushel of corn, says the Michigan FARMER, contains more nutriment than a bushel of wheat; but corn meal should not be ground fine, as it will not keep sweet. There is no grain that can be put to so many good uses and served up in so many different ways as corn and corn meal. First we have the green corn, roasting ears and soup in the early, and the dried corn soup and hominy, the balance of the year. These dishes every good housekeeper knows how to prepare, being the most simple in the culinary art. And then by grinding it into meal, what visions of delicious eating float before the eyes. First we have the corn cake, made of meal and water, and a little salt, if you are too poor to use eggs and milk, mixed into a dough and baked on a griddle. Then corn bread or pone, which can only be made properly by about one housekeeper in ten. Then mush and milk, and fried mush. We have never seen the individual that did not like one or the other. Many fail in making good mush by not boiling it enough. When it is merely scalded it has a raw taste. Then there is a very good corn meal pudding, made by stirring the meal into scalded skim milk until it is as thick as gruel, and when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, and cut suet, and some raisins or dried peaches and a fine cut apple. It should bake an hour or more, according to size. This is a good pudding. And then see into how many dishes corn becomes a palatable and favorite mixture. It is the cheapest and most wholesome food that man can live on, and should be on the table of both rich and poor more frequently than it now is, in some of its many forms.

How Sheridan Entered West Point.

Lieutenant Commanding James Parker, Jr., of the United States gunboat Maumee, received, when a lad, the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the member of Congress from his district in Ohio. Unfortunately Parker was too young to enter the Academy, and his father, desirous that some one in his town should have the benefit of the appointment, cast about for a lad worthy of it. In a dry goods store was a lad, the son of Irish parents, who, by his salary as clerk, supported a widowed mother and sister. The place was offered him, but was at first refused, as he disliked to give up the clerkship. Upon being urged further, the boy consented, and entered the Military Academy. To-day he is in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and his name is Phillip Sheridan.

Significant Mottoes.

In Burke's ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF HERALDRY, third edition, may be found the following:

GRANT (that Ilk, and Frenchie). Gu. three antique or Eastern crowns or. *Crest*—A burning hill, ppr. Supporters—Two savages ppr. *Motto*—"Stand fast—stand firm—stand sure."

MACCLELLAN (Bonnby Scotland). Or, two chev. sa. *Crest*—A naked arm supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head. *Motto*—"Think on."

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Thursday, Nov. 25, 6 P. M.—The fluctuations in gold to-day have been as follows:—At 10 o'clock, 220¾; 10.15, 221¼; 10.35, 221¼; 10.10, 220¾; 11.40, 219¾; 12, 219¼; 12.20, 216¾; 12.35, 218¾; 1, 218; 1.20, 218¼; 2, 219¼; 2.15, 219¼; 2.45, 221; 3.20, 220¾; 3.40, 219¾; 4, 220¼; 4.10, 219¾. The general stock market opened with some animation, but afterwards is become dull and lower and continued to decline to the close. Governments were all higher. Money continues very easy, and call-loans range from 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling bills were quoted at 109¾ for gold, but there was only a moderate business done for to-morrow's packet.

STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD.

25000	U.S. 6s, '81, cp.	110¾	300 Mariposa Min. 33¾
4700	do. 111		100 Cum. Coal Pf. 46¾
5000	U.S. 6s, 67. 127		100 do. 45¾48¾
1000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.	104¾	100 Am. Coal 78
32500	do. 105		100 N.Y. Cen. R. 120
5000	do. new is.	104¾	200 do. 119¾
6000	do. 104¾		800 P. Ft. W. & C. 1.2
45500	U.S. 5s, 10-40's.	97¾	65 Erie R. 95
6000	do. 98		300 do. 93¾@94¾
42000	Treas. 7 3-10.	122	100 Hud. Riv. R. 118
5000	do. 122¼		200 do. 118¾
15500	U.S. 6s, 1 y. c.	97¾	100 Reading R. 136¾
1000	Mo. 6s. 60		800 do. 137¾137¾
3000	do. 60¼60¾		6 N.H. & Hart. R. 220
3000	M. 6s, is. to P.R.	66	800 M. S. & N. Is. 70
38000	Ohio & Miss. 36		200 do. 69¾70
2000	do. 36¼36¾		150 Ill. Cen. R. 125
1000	N.Y. C. 7s, '76.	117¾	600 do. 124¾@125¾
5000	Erie 2d M. 117		400 Cle. & Pitts. R. 108
5000	Cle. & P. 4th. 81		800 do. 107
3000	M'Gregor W. 1.	79¾	1000 Chi. & N. W. R. 41¾
1000	Am. Gold. 222		50 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 81
30000	do. 219¾@220¾		200 do. 19¾@19¾
5	Am. Ex. Bk. 118		400 Cle. & Tol. R. 118
20	Nassau Bk. 108		200 Chi. & R. I. R. 102¾
10	Del. & Hud. C.	198	400 do. 102¾@102¾
900	Quicksilver M.	84¾	40 Chi. B. & Q. R. 116
800	do. 86		20 M. & P. du C. 1 Pf. 115

SECOND BOARD.

14000	U.S. 6s, '81, cp.	111¼	100 Erie R. 93¾
5000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.	105	600 do. 93¾@93¾
12000	do. Cp.	104¾	1200 Hud. Riv. R. 118¾
1000	do. 105¼		200 do. 118¾
3000	do. new is.	105	200 Reading R. 136¾
3000	do. 105¼		100 do. 136
2500	U.S. 5s, 10-40's.	98	600 C. & N. W. Pf. 79¾
4600	do. 97¾		50 do. 79
10000	Treas. 7 3-10.	122	300 Mich. Cen. R. 125
20000	do. 119¾		100 M. S. & N. Is. 69
10000	U.S. 6s, 1 y. c.	97¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. 124¾
4000	do. 97¾		1200 do. 123¾@124
1000	Mo. 6s. 60¾		100 Cle. & Pitts. R. 107¾
50000	Ohio & Miss.	36¾	400 Chi. & N. W. R. 41
5000	Am. Gold. 219		100 Chi. & R. I. R. 1 1-8
50	Cum. Coal Pf.	44¾	100 do. 101¾
200	do. 44¾		1000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1 1-8
500	Mariposa Min.	33	200 do. 1 1¼@1 1-8

Washington Market Retail Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

As usual, on days succeeding the annual Thanksgiving, the various markets throughout the City, are thronged with pedestrians to-day, eager for bargains in poultry, and other articles generally overstocking the markets on such days. Despite the unprecedented draft upon this department of the market, this year, poultry never were poorer than at present, and wholesale dealers are experiencing trouble to get rid of their stock, at anything like past prices. Such were offering their stock to-day, to retailers, at 18 cts. who refused, expecting a much greater decline. Butter has been affected somewhat, by the recent decline in gold, being quoted 1c. per pound cheaper to-day than one week ago. Fish are somewhat dearer, in consequence of the advanced season, and oysters and clams have gone up to almost unprecedented figures. Below, we give to-day's quotations at Washington Market and vicinity. These prices include fair to good articles only, omitting the worst grades of meats and vegetables, and the highest prices paid by first-class restaurants and the Fifth Avenue epicures.

Butchers' Meats.—Prime roasting pieces are selling at 26@30c a pound; ordinary cuts, 20@25c; porter-house steaks, 28@30c; sirloin, 24@25c; rump steaks, 22@25c; veal forequarters, 15@16c; hindquarters, 22@24c; mutton forquarters, 14@15c; hindquarters, 18@19c; lamb forequarters, 12@14c; hindquarters, 14@16c; hams, 22@25c; shoulders, 24@25c; bacon, 24@26c; fresh pork, 20@22c; corned pork, 22@23c; sausages, 18@19c; English bacon.

Poultry and Game.—Prime turkeys are selling at 30@35c per lb.; chickens, 22@25c; ducks, 20c per lb.; broiling chickens.

Poultry.—Prime turkeys are selling at 30@35c per lb.; chickens, 22@25c; ducks, 20c per lb.; geese, 18@20c per pound; tame squab, —@—a dozen; pigeons, —@—a dozen; partridges, 1 50@1 75 per pair; venison, 18@20c.

Butter and Cheese.—Orange county butter in pails is selling at —@— a pound; prime State, 45@—c; fall butter, 45@48c; cooking butter, 40@—c; eggs, 5 for 25c; cheese about 20 cents for good quality.

Fish.—Bass are selling at 12@20c a pound; striped bass, 18@20c; halibut, 20@25c; blue fish, —@—; trout, 8@10c; perch, 10c; sea bass, 12@15c; haddock, 8@10c; flounders, 12c; salmon trout, 20@25c; codfish, 10@12c; black fish, 12@15c; mackerel, 12@15c; herring, 5@6c each; smelts, 25c per pound; lobsters, 50@—c; oysters, 2 00@4 00 a hundred; clams, 50c a hundred; pickled oysters, 1 00@2 50 a hundred; pickled clams, —a hundred.

Vegetables.—Lima beans are selling at 50c a quart; sweet potatoes, 2 25@—a bush; tomatoes, 50@75c a pk; Cauliflowers, each 25@50c; potatoes, peach blows, 2 50@2 75; Jackson whites, 1 50@1 75; egg plants, 12c each; onions, 40@50c peck; turnips, 30c a peck; cabbages, 12@25c a head; radishes, 50c a bunch; lettuce, 25c; oyster plants, 12@25c each; parsnips, 50@75c per bunch; marrow squashes, 2 00@2 50 each; beets, 6@8c.

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 infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with Tar-Balm, extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead. The Honey of Horehound soothes and scatters all irritations and inflammations and the Tar-Balm cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar. Price, 50 Cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, 44 Cedar st, New York. 1-5

The best Strengthening Plaster is the Porous PLASTER of Dr. ALLCOCK. They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh Plaster without charge. Important qualities.—They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain of the Side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankle, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application. Sold by all dealers. Principal Office, 294 Canal st. 432

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium lockstitch sewing machines, No. 625 Broadway. 418

Fall and Winter—If you want Fall and Winter clothing, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest stock and store in the city, and prices less. Children's department not equalled. 303

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing machines for sale and to rent at 935 Broadway, betw. 21st and 22d sts. 415

Diamond Parlor Matches.—These Matches are the best in the world, sure fire, without sulphur, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For sale wholesale and retail by THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Courtlandt st., New York. 4-25

The Great Cough Remedy—Overton's Pulmonic Balsam is doing more good in a quiet way than any other thing of the kind in the market. For the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and analogous diseases, leading to consumption, it stands unrivaled. Price 35 cts. per bottle. Address your orders to OVERTON & DODGE, 142 Fulton ave. 1-6

Vandecarr's Eureka Coffee.—A Cup of delicious coffee can always be had by using this favorite coffee. For sale by Grocers generally. Depot 195 Chambers street. ROBERT DAVIS, Sole Agent. 126

MARRIAGES.

LOUTON—COLLINGWOOD—On Thursday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 227 West 26th st, by the Rev. W. S. Mikels, D. D., George Louton to Mary M., youngest daughter of John Collingwood, Esq., of New York. 12

SKINNER—PHILO—In Roslyn, L. I., on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 24, 1864, by Rev. Samuel Fly, Peter Skinner, of New York city, to Miss Kate Philo, of the former place. 14

DEATHS.

DONNELLY—On Thursday evening, Nov. 24th, at his residence, 105th st. bet. 1st and 2d aves. New York, John Donnelly, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst. at 10 o'clock.

DUMPHY—On Thursday, Nov. 24th, of consumption, Mrs. Honora Dumphy, aged 55 years, a native of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 2 Leandert's Place, East 7th st. 127

IRELAND—On Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1864, Francis, the beloved son of John and Mary Ireland, aged 15 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Thorne st, bet. Montgomery and Summit aves, Hudson City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy. 130

KING—On Thursday, Nov. 24th, Robert J., son of Martha and the late William G. King, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 81 Orchard st. San Francisco papers please copy. 1-4

LANGE—On Tuesday, Nov. 22d, Ladislans Lange, a native of Warsaw, Poland, aged 57 years.

His relatives and friends, also members of Hancock Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 235 Lorimer st, Williamsburgh. His remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery. 101

UNDERWOOD—On Thursday, Nov. 24th, from disease contracted in the army, Alexander A. Underwood, aged 32 years, youngest son of Cornelius Underwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27th, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, 30 Hicksite st, without further invitation. 135

TRADE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Lightermen's U. B. Association are requested to assemble at their Hall, cor. Fulton and Pineapple streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 27th instant at 1½ o'clock. Go and receive their Banner. By order of the Society. PETER MARION, Pres. 131

TRADE NOTICES.

A MASS MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN Bakers of the different Unions of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and vicinity will be held at Harmonic Garden, Eleventh, between Stanton and Rivington, on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for a Grand Union Ball of the trade. All who are interested will be present. By order of the Committee. JAMES WATSON, Sec'y of No. 1. 111

PAINTERS—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the N. Y. P. House Painters' Association, will be held in room 5, Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, the 28th inst. at 7½ o'clock, to admit new members, collect back dues, and correct the badge-roll previous to its being published. All members are requested to be present and see that their name and address is properly entered. P.S.—The Ball Committee meet the Saturday evening in the above room at 7½ o'clk. JAMES J. O'DONNELL, Pres. WM. B. MATTHEWS, Sec. 107

SOCIETY NOTICES.

AHEAD OUR MOTTO.—NEPTUNE DIVISION, No. 5, S. of T., 187 Bowery, this evening, speakers and singers invited. Our platform free to all. Reserved seats for ladies. 33 J. GLOVER, Prest.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE YOUNG Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, of Brooklyn, will be held on Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, at 7 o'clock P. M. at their hall, cor. Court and Sackett sts. Several speakers and singers will be on hand. DAVID O'REILLY, Prest; JOHN KELLY, Rec. Secty. 112

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL be held on Sunday evening at 68 East Broadway, Neptune Division. Speakers—Messrs. Elton, Parkhurst and others. Be sure to secure a seat. D. WALFORD, Pres. 120

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 5, of N. Y., cor. 44th st. and 9th ave. Sunday evening, John Campbell and J. W. Brown will address the meeting. Singing by Miss McKay and others, on Wednesday, Mr. James Brennan and M. J. Dunn. P. R. PURCELL, Pres. PATRICK HUTE, Rec. Sec. 118

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 4, of N. Y., Hall 120th st. near Ave C. Public temperance meeting to-morrow, Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, 1864, at 7 o'clock, speaking by Messrs. John Morgan, Michael Brennan and James Campbell; singing by Messrs. Stocker, Kirk, Farrell and Swinley. GEO. FLEMING, Pres. J. MURPHY, Rec. Sec. 114

FATHER MATHEW C. B. T. A. B. SOCIETY.—Public Temperance meeting Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, at Hall, 501 Bloomingdale st. Speakers—George A. Campbell, George Stephenson, Pat. Holly and others. Singing by Messrs. O'Sullivan, Nash, Stocker, Owen and McKenney. JOHN BARRY, Prest. T. L. LYNCH, Rec'g secy. 129

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 1, of Brooklyn, will hold a grand public temperance meeting on Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their hall, 501 Columbia st. Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Tobin and Mr. Stocker, the great Temperance advocate, will be present and address the meeting. All friends to the cause are cordially invited to attend. PATRICK HEALY, President. BERNARD MARTIN, Rec. Sec. 116

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 2, New York, Hall cor. 23d st. and 2d ave., will hold its regular weekly meeting on Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Speaking by Capt. Decamp and Mr. John Dunn. Singing by Miss Hanlon, Miss Farrell, Messrs. Farnham, Purcell and Reid. JOHN HAMILTON, Pres. THOMAS CONCANNON, Rec. sec. 119

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 2, of N. Y., hold its public at Father Mathew Hall, 206 Eldridge st. on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Speaking by F. A. WILLS, Esq. N. B.—A special meeting of the members at one o'clock. LUKE MAGUIRE, Pres. THOS. FYANS, Sec. 118

JACKSON HALL—FATHER MATHEW U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch No. 1, public meeting every Sunday and Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Speakers for Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, are George J. Campbell, Mr. D. Lanston and Mr. Crouin. Singing by Mr. Robertson, Wilson and Miss Tracy. WILLIAM HART, Pres. JOHN LYNCH, Sec. 121

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION of Father Mathew Societies will meet at 193 Bowery, at 2 P. M. to-morrow (Sunday). E. L. CAREY, Prest. THOS. RIELY, Rec. 26

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society, No. 5, of Brooklyn, holds their usual meeting to-morrow, Sunday Evening, at 7 P. M. at their hall, 22 Court st. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. P. C. Holly, wood, J. Dunn and D. Kerrigan. Singing by Messrs. Stocker, Doran and Cummings. The public are invited. JOHN FIERNEY, Pres. JOHN O'SHAUGHNESSY, Rec. Sec. 125

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. Society, No. 3, of Brooklyn, E. D. will hold a Temperance Meeting To-morrow, Sunday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and 7th sts. Speakers, J. K. Dickerson, Adam C. Franklin and Isaac Maasland, Esqrs. Singers, Bro. Nash and others. THOMAS M. LLOYD, Pres. LAWRENCE POWERS Sec. 124

THE BRIGHT STAR OF TEMPERANCE still shines resplendent and triumphant, as will be proved by Lafayette Temple of Honor on Sunday evening, at 187 Bowery. The public are invited to attend a temperance meeting, to be held on Sunday evening, 27th inst. at 187 Bowery, by Lafayette Temple of Honor, No. 2, and Social Temple, No. 3, Good speaking and singing. Speakers are most earnestly invited to attend these meetings, which we mean to continue through the season. Come all ye friends of temperance, and help us with the good work. E. BASSETT, Chairman. HENRY CHAN, Sec. 107

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 6, of Greenpoint, will hold their regular weekly meeting at their hall in Franklin st. on Sunday evening, Nov. 27th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers—Mr. John Dunne and Rev. Father Meekin, singing by Mr. Root, Wilson. PATRICK SPELLMAN, Pres. PATRICK LAMB, Rec. Sec. 123

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES TO the Tammany Hall Convention of the 4th Senatorial District, the following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated for Councilmen:

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, 3d Ward.
JOHN HEALY, 4th Ward.
JOHN STACOM, 6th Ward.
P. H. KEENAN, 7th Ward.
ISAAC ROBINSON, 8th Ward.
JAMES HAYES, 14th Ward.
MORGAN JONES, Chairman.
JOHN GLASS, WALTER J. BURKE, } Secretaries. 133

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
22D WARD.
No Party! Honesty and Capacity the only Test!
For Alderman,
13th Assembly District,
NATHAN C. ELY.
For School Trustee,
Dr. ROBERT STEWART.
5th Ward (6th Assembly District)
For Alderman,
WILLIAM P. BENSEL.
School Trustee,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr. 357

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.
REGULAR NOMINATION 13th ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, 22d WARD.
The People's Choice—Workingman's Friend.
For Alderman:
JAMES B. BRADY.
JAMES BARBRICE, Chairman.
PHILIP DALEY, Secretary. 320

17TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—12TH Ward. At an Aldermanic Convention held in pursuance of a call of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, at the house of Thomas Feeley, corner of 125th st. and 4th ave, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23d, 1864,
JOHN McQUADE,
was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman of the 17th Aldermanic District. WM. H. JOHNSON Chair'n. THOS. H. LANDON, Sec. 208

22D WARD TAMMANY HALL REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
For Aldermen 13th District,
PETER MASTERSON,
Hon. ALEXANDER WARD,
THOMAS DILLON,
Chairmen.
Hon. CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
ROBERT DANVERS, Esq.,
Secretaries. 377

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, 104 First st. on "The Second Coming of Christ," "the Millenium," &c. Seats free. 26

NOTICE — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, large hall corner 8th ave and 53d st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular service, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—Christ