FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. SCHENCK SUCCEEDS GEN. WOOL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PORTER.

ABUSES PRACTICED BY SUTLERS.

Prisoners Sent In from the Front.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

GEN. WOOL'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Schenck has been designated as the successor of Major-Gen. Wool, and will probably be well enough to leave for his post within a day or two.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PORTER.

It is understood that Gen. Fitz John Porter has been suspended from his command, and ordered to report at Washington, where the various charges against him are to be investigated by a Military Commission.

THE ABUSES PRACTICED BY SUTLERS.

Officers and others who are in a position to know the facts say that the law of the last session of Congress, intended to regulate the sutler abuses, is of little or no effect, and express the opinion that the only way to put a stop to the extortionate and fraudulent practices in which the tribe indulge will be to abolish them altogether.

EXTRA SEAMEN'S WAGES.

During the last fiscal year our Consuls have paid into the Treasury $60,000, derived from the three months' extra seamen's wages, against $10,000 from the same source in the preceding year—an increase of 50 per cent.

THE SIXTEENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

The 16th Virginia Regiment, 800 strong, Col. James T. Chase, was mustered into service to-day by Capt. H. C. Wood, mustering and disbursing officer in this city, who leaves some time next week to pay bounties and premiums to certain new regiments.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth is to have an active command under an active leader, which he has long coveted. While all are glad that Gen. Wadsworth's desire for active service is about to be satisfied, many fear that his place as Military Governor of this city will not be so satisfactorily filled.

THE REPORT ON THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, which THE TRIBUNE prints exclusively to-day, is understood to have been written by Major Don Piatt, and is highly commended by his superiors in the army. The fact that it is the unanimous judgment of a court, a majority of the members of which, namely, Gens. Hunter, Cadwallader, and Augur, are old Regular Army officers, while the Judge-Advocate is the Hon. Joseph Holt, will give it great weight with the country.

It will be noticed that the letter from this point which you printed last week gave in advance, and in a concise form, substantially the results arrived at by the Commission. The report will be embodied in its entirety in a general order, and other general orders will put in force its suggestions relative to the dismissal of certain officers.

THE EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Friends of Secretary Smith now assert that he will not resign, if at all, until his report has been submitted to Congress. All speculations touching the successorship may, therefore, be regarded as premature.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. BUTLER.

A private letter from New-Orleans says that Gen. Butler has recently taken possession of two large plantations near that city, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks to them for active service.

The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing at a rapid rate. But, by employing them in this way, says the writer, paying them small wages and charging them for their clothing, the Government will be fully reimbursed for any expense they may have been to.

THE FITTING OUT OF THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Mr. Norman Wiard, who superintended the fitting out of the Burnside Expedition, is to perform the same office for the Banks Expedition. He leaves for New-York to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. BUELL.

Major Don Piatt has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry about to assemble at Cincinnati to examine the case of Gen. Buell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The following Medical Examiners were appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions to-day: Dr. Freeman Knowles, Keokuk, Iowa; Dr. Jas. H. Wheeler, Dover, N. H.; Dr. J. J. Temple, Covington, Ky.; Dr. Oliver S. Rost, Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. Jared Denhar, Cambridge, Ohio; Dr. James C. Burt, Vernon, Ind.

ARREST OF A SPY.

Wm. Stokes of Baltimore was arrested by the Provost-Marshal of Gen. Casey's Division to-day. He was attempting to cross the lines to go South, and refused to take the oath of allegiance.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Three prisoners of war arrived to-day from Sharpsburg, C. Morgan, 15th Louisiana; G. D. Stanford, 24th Ga. Vols.; H. L. Bengler, 24 Va. Regiment.

DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

The Sanitary Commission has established a depot of supplies for sick and wounded soldiers at Manassas Junction.

PRISONERS FROM WARRENTON.

Thirty-one prisoners of war were brought in to-day by the Provost Marshal of Sickles's Division, from Warrenton, Va. Two prisoners of war were also sent in by Col. Price.

HEADBOARDS FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

A contract for supplying the Government with 2,000 headboards for the graves of soldiers who die in hospitals in this city and vicinity, was awarded to-day by Capt. Hartz, A. Q. M., to Thomas I. Young of Philadelphia.

PAROLED PRISONERS PAID.

About 700 paroled prisoners were mustered at Camp Parole, near Alexandria, on Saturday, for pay.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE PITTSBURG ARSENAL.

The Court of Inquiry convened on the 15th of October to investigate the circumstances attending the explosion at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, on the 17th of September, has reported: We find that the cause of explosion could not be satisfactorily ascertained; but that possibly the young man Smith, deceased, may have caused it by jumping upon the powder barrels which may have had powder dust upon their heads; that Col. Lymington, commandant of the Arsenal took every care and precaution suggested by experience and prudence to guard against accidents of every kind; that in the administration of his duties he has exhibited every evidence of zeal and integrity, and that he has exerted his whole ability by the discharge of his duties for the public interest, though occasionally confined by sickness. Lieut.-Col. Geo. Andrews, U. S. A., was president of the Court. The President has approved the finding.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred here since our last publication:

Geo. Zeck, I, 7 N. Y.	Warren Beaman, H, 150 Pa.
Warren Whitcomb, I, 4 Mass.	Corp. N. Daggett, I, 60 N. Y.
Henry Eurtz, K, 105 N. Y.	John Soltzer, F, 56 Pa.
Albert Weiser, A, 107 Pa.	J. Lemiser, A, 63 Pa.
Austin G. Parker, G, 12 Mass.	Wm. O. D. Atkins, D, 59 N. Y.
Chas. H. Russell, H, 1 U. S. S.C.	W. Evans, D, 17 Mich.
Casper Jacobs, A, 1 U. S. S.	Oscar W. Brown, F, 154 N. Y.
Thos. Beckforth, F, 25 N. J.	Asa Suitor, B, 28 Mass.
Sam. B. Gilman, F, 133 Pa.	J. W. Lalts, H, 7 Mich.
Jas. Kearns, G, 152 N. Y.	G. W. Wilcox, 14 N. Y. S. M.
Frank Wilcox, K, 16 Ct.	J. W. Stafford, 9 Mass. Bat.
J. Farne, G, 48 Pa.	E. E. Davis, I, 127 N. Y.
Wm. Laidley, C, 121 Pa.	Henry Newton, K, 105 N. Y.
Elijah Lathrop, A, 2 N. J.	Wm. Barnes, F, 14 N. Y.
Cpl. J. L. Slater, F, 21 Mass.	Chas. Rose, B, 30 Mich.
Cpl. Geo. Keck, L, 2 N. Y. Ar.	Thos. Willis, A, 104 N. Y.
J. Kneyley, E, 93 Pa.	Peter Rhonkives, C, 5 Wis.
Oscar L. Jerome, E, 8 Ct.	Henry Ball, D, Scott's 300.
R. B. Curtis, C, 24 Mich.	Cpl. Frank Woodworth, A, 8 Ill. Cavalry.
Geo. W. Dickerson, H, 45 Pa.	
Jas. Collyer, B, 11 Mass.	Wm. E. Franklin, F, 2 D. C.
Ambrose Hair, 7 Bat.	Isaac Linn, D, 132 Pa.
W. J. Bush, 19 N. Y. Bat.	

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

A SILLY REPORT CONTRADICTED.

All statements alleging disaffection in the army in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation.

GEN. HOOKER IN COMMAND OF PORTER'S CORPS.

Major-Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

THE COSTA RICA CLAIMS.

The Costa Rica and United States Commission has closed its session by limitation. Thirteen claims against the former Government were rejected, and eighteen referred to the Umpire, the Chevalier Bertinatto, the Italian Minister. The questions to be determined relate to domicil and fillibustering.

THE EXCHANGE OF 7.30 BONDS.

Proposals for about thirteen millions and a half of 7.30 bonds in exchange for legal-tender notes will be opened on Monday, 17th inst., at the Treasury Department, at noon, up to which time they will be received. The bonds offered are those yet undisposed of of the date of Oct. 1, 1861. The interest will run from the dates of deposit, unless successful bidders prefer to pay accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862 on current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its maturity. Bidders must deposit with some Assistant Treasurer ten per cent of the amount offered, and forward with their bids the certificate of such deposits.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. HOOKER FOR THE ARMY.

Gen. Hooker will leave here for the Army of the Potomac to-morrow.

NAVAL ORDER.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Quentard has been ordered to the steamer Com. McDonough.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

W. H. Campbell of Watertown has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Melancholy Disaster—Falling in of Hecker's New Bakery Wall.

Last evening about 8 o'clock, Mr. Seabrook, residing in a little two-story frame house in the rear of No. 111 Monroe street, was sitting at table, enjoying his evening meal with his family; his wife and three children contributed to lend cheer to the table. Mr. S. held on his knee a cherub infant, ten months old. Casting its shadow over the house was the high brick wall in the rear of Hecker's new bakery, which fronts on Rutgers street. This wall, which was some four or five stories high, fell in with a tremendous crash upon the rear frame house referred to, burying in the ruins the but recently cheerful family. The alarm was soon given by the officer on post.

Officer Carnes of the Seventh Precinct, aided by Roundsman Leach, worked assiduously to recover the buried family, and succeeded in getting out the mother and a little girl. Mrs. Seabrook's legs were so severely smashed that there is little hope of her recovery. The little girl, five years old, received some slight injuries, and will soon be well. The little boy, by a singular good fortune, jumped from his seat as the falling wall touched the roof of the house, and escaped unhurt. The baby was killed.

At a late hour Mr. Seabrook was still in the ruins with one of his feet caught beneath a timber. He was communicated with by means of a small aperture which officer Carnes had made by clearing away the debris. Through this hole such stimulants as were deemed necessary to aid Mr. S. were passed; but it was considered dangerous to attempt to remove the timber until the bricks had been cleared away, so as to avoid further disaster. At 12 o'clock the poor man was still in the ruins.

Opinions as to the unsafe character of the bakery building were freely interchanged among the excited spectators. It appears, from what our reporter could learn, that the wall which fell had not had time to season before immense brick ovens had been constructed on several of the floors, thus imposing a weight so ponderous as to threaten danger at any rate. Indeed, the freshness of the wall may be inferred from the fact that the work of putting on the roof had just been commenced.

In falling, the wall was torn out from the very foundation. An effort to suppress the information of the dreadful occurrence, on the part of persons interested in the building, does not add to the belief that much confidence was reposed in the strength of the walls. What is left of this ponderous structure ought to undergo the most rigid examination at the hands of competent judges.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

Arrived ship Cyclone, called British steamer Tynemouth, for Hong Kong, with $76,000 in treasure.

Connected with the last two steamer days money is easy. Over $2,300,000 in gold have been coined at the Mint within the month, more than supplying the amount of coin exported. Exchange nominal at 2 @ 3 per Eastern currency; Sterling 8 @ 10 per cent; Gold Dust premium; Commercial bills 2 @ 2½ per cent discount.

The San Francisco merchants have pledged themselves not to receive or pay out legal-tender notes except at the ruling discount, but adhere to gold and currency at standard values. It is the intention to have a pledge signed throughout the State, and to refuse credit to all who decline.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The outward bound fleet has sailed. The Vanderbilt left the Battery yesterday. The following are the vessels:

Vessels.	Tons.	Rate.	Guns.
Vanderbilt	3,200	Steam frigate	13
Dacotah	970	Steam gunboat	6
Courier	564	Ship	3
Ino	490	Ship	9

The destination of these vessels is known only in Washington.

The keel of the Manhattanoh, Iron-clad, has been laid in the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn. We described the prospective craft some weeks since.

The Gansevoort Court Martial has adjourned. There never was one held here which excited so much interest. The sentence will be known next week.

The Anderson Cavalry have left Carlisle for the West. They went from Carlisle to Harrisburg on a special train. The officers are as follows:

Colonel, ——; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. Spencer; Pedler Major, Adolph G. Rosengarten; Junior Major, Frank B. Wade; Adjutant, James W. Blackstone; Surgeon, G. F. Bleecker; Captains—Co. A, ——; Co. B, Joseph Lessig; Co. C, Alfred Reiter; Co. D, Norman M. Smith; Co. E, I. W. Johnson; Co. F, H. C. Freshman; Co. G, W. G. Snow; Co. H, Reuben Hunt; Co. I, Roland Selger; Co. K, J. R. Hewitt; Co. L, J. S. Griffs.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about midnight, a fire of unknown origin was discovered in the basement of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co.'s establishment, No. 547 Broadway. The firemen reached the spot promptly and subdued the flames. The loss, which was mainly from water, was roughly estimated at $2,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC JOLLIFICATION.

TAMMANY HALL STANDS ALOOF.

George B. McClellan Nominated for President.

Present—Fernando Wood, John Van Buren, Jas. Brooks, and Gilbert Dean.

Absent—James T. Brady, John McKeon, Richard O'Gorman, and Horace F. Clark.

The less-unwashed part of the unterrified Democracy assembled last evening at No. 932 Broadway the headquarters of the Young Men's Democratic Union Association, for the purpose of mutual congratulation on the result of the State election. About half as large as Tammany Hall, the room was nearly half filled. Of the eight speakers announced, half were present; Messrs Brady, McKeon, O'Gorman and Clark did not make their appearance.

Three cheers were given for "George B. McClellan," "George Train," "John Van Buren," and "Geo. McClellan." McClellan's cheers were loudest, but they made small noise compared with their three groans for Wadsworth, and for the whole Republican party.

At eight o'clock John Van Buren and Fernando Wood entered the room, amid three cheers for "our next U. S. Senator, John Van Buren," for "Fernando Wood," and for "Gen. McClellan."

FERNANDO WOOD was first introduced. After a few words complimentary of youth and the Young Men's Democratic Union Association, he said we had had an election that had done a great deal more than decide that Mr. So-and-so should discharge the duties of such-and-such an office. The Democratic party had in this contest compromised nothing; they had boldly enunciated the doctrines of conservatism, and on them had triumphed. A vast responsibility rested upon them. The sovereignty of the great State of New-York was to rest in their hands. It depended upon them whether it should be respected or fall beneath a despotic combination. He did not understand the gallant son of New-York who had been elected her Governor, if he was not the man to stand up for the rights of the State against any Federal usurpation. [Loud cheering.] And if he properly represented the men who placed him there, he would at the same time assert the rights of the State, defend its citizens from arbitrary arrests, [great applause], and say to the Federal Government that to impose its illegal and unconstitutional assumed authority within the borders of our State was a violation of the powers which the State of New-York delegated to the Federal Government, a violation to which the State of New-York would never submit. [Cheers.] These were some of the duties devolving upon the gentlemen elected. Let the Democracy bear their victory meekly, contribute in every way toward the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, but let them not fail to recollect that by war we could not make peace, that by what constituted a violation of the Federal Constitution we could not maintain a Government formed in pursuance of that Constitution, and therefore we must pursue a correct constitutional method of restoring our Southern brethren to their duty. He believed that by having the Constitution in one hand and the sword and the olive branch in the other, we could again bring back our erring brethren. [Great applause.]

JOHN VAN BUREN was received with six cheers. He said they were assembled to exchange congratulations on the glorious result in the State of New-York. Last year, they were defeated by over 105,000, and yet their victory in New-York was greater than in any other State. Nowhere was it greater than in the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond, where they had to encounter the power of the police, the Custom-House, the Navy-Yard, the Post-Office, and the Quarantine. They had a right to congratulate themselves upon this extraordinary result. But they had here an assistance which they had no where else. Mr. Wadsworth made two speeches here. Had he spoken through the State, the majority would have been appalling. ["Where is Wadsworth?"] In racing phrase, he was nowhere. [Brooks came in. "Three cheers for Jim Brooks."] That is my Congressman. He was the first Whig I ever voted for, and I think he'll be the last. Mr. Van Buren went on to compliment the old Clay Whigs and the honest Republicans who aided in this victory. The expression they had given at the polls was not, however, enough to redeem the pledge they had made to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. He was often asked, "What do you mean to do?" He referred them to the conventions and the resolutions of the Democratic party to know what the Democratic party would do. Governor Seymour would be in power next January, and their members of Congress a year from next December. But as for himself he could tell what he meant to do. They were the opposition, and they were opposed to the Administration of the General Government. It was not the business of an opposition to have a policy. That was the business of the Administration. He had taken the liberty during the prosecution of the campaign of saying that he was for a vigorous prosecution of this war, and that he thought our armies should advance to Richmond under George B. McClellan. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.] He said that James S. Wadsworth was the enemy of McClellan [groans], and ought not to be put at the head of the Government of this State. ["So's Lincoln."] This was denied by *The New-York Times*, by *The Evening Post*: it was denied by THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. [Groans.] The result proved that he was right, that these facts were true, and they were from top to bottom enemies of McClellan, and had now withdrawn him from the command of the armies of the United States. ["They'll restore him again."] He did not think they could restore him again. They had put him there first, and withdrawn him; they had put him there again, and withdrawn him again. He had openly avowed that wherever they should hitch him up, there he would draw; that he didn't care whether he was Commander-in-Chief of the army; that he would serve as a private in the ranks. [Cheering.] But he was not permitted to do that. He was withdrawn entirely, and required to report himself at Trenton, where, so far as Mr. Van Buren had learned, there were no active hostilities, the overthrow of the Representatives having been accomplished by some 15,000. [Cheers.] He must say briefly that Gen. Burnside had been assigned to the command of the Army. Gen. Burnside was, as he had been told, an officer of skill and of experience and a worthy upright man. Of course he would not take this command unless it was explained to him, as it never had been to the public, why McClellan was removed. The complaints in regard to McClellan's tardiness now fell to the ground; at the time he was withdrawn from the command he was on his way to Richmond and prepared for a final battle, which would result in the overthrow of the Rebels and the capture of their capital. Why was he withdrawn at this period? ["Because he was a Democrat."] He believed that was the reason; and if Gen. Burnside was himself a Democrat, as Mr. Van Buren had understood ["He's an Abolitionist"], and was to be a mere temporary general to be put aside for an Abolitionist ["Fremont"], then it was for him [Gen. Burnside] to consider how far he was to allow himself to be made a medium of putting an Abolitionist in that place. After drawing a comparison between Gen. Burnside and Cæsar, who also twice refused, and was twice, upon acceptance, assassinated, Mr. Van Buren said that the death had been indefinitely postponed. We all knew that the surplus population of this State who would naturally take part in the war had mostly volunteered, and that if the army was to be effectually reinforced it must be by draft. It was for the Government to say why the army was not to be reinforced, and why McClellan was withdrawn from the command. He would not in the face of the enemy predict any misfortune, but he should be exceedingly glad if Gen. Burnside, or anybody in his place, managed to maintain his position where he now was, and save our capital from being seized by Gen. Lee. [Great applause.]

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to reply to certain charges, which he said had been made against him by THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. He said that he had subscribed $100 for the war at the Bar meeting, and, relying on the soothing and assuring statements of Gov. Seward, had kept on with his douceur baths and his silk baths. Last Friday, going up in the cars with Mr. Thurlow Weed, he stated to him [Mr. Weed] that his anxiety since the election was greater than ever before that this war should be vigorously prosecuted. Since that time, the removal of Gen. McClellan and the suspension of the draft had produced, as he had stated, some embarrassment in the prosecution of the war, but he still believed that the war should be carried on under any general, and Richmond should be taken, and taken at once. Mr. Van Buren proceeded to discuss the President's Proclamation. He would assume that the President was honest. True, the name of "Honest" Abe was suspicious. He had never heard Azariah C. Flagg called Honest Azariah, or Stephen Allen called Honest Stephen. ["Honest Fernando Wood!" Great laughter throughout the room.] Mr. Van Buren accepted the proposition of the President in regard to the determination of the Rebellious States by representation or non-representation in Congress. It was necessary, therefore, for the President to relieve the citizens of the States from armed invasion, in order that they might go home and hold the elections, and for this he must hurry up his war. Unless this were a mere mockery, the President must be held to have desired that they should have the time to go home and elect Senators and Representatives. And Mr. Van Buren ventured to say that if the President would immediately grant them an armistice, they would do it. When they got to Congress they should call a Convention of the people of the United States, under Article 5 of the Constitution. In such a Convention the Union of the old 34 States could be restored. He thought a number of amendments might be found necessary. It would not be amiss to alter the term of the President to six years, and to make him ineligible thereafter. If only thirty-two States or thirty should unite in ratifying these amendments, this would be a peaceful constitutional revolution. Then this Convention would declare when an election should be held for a President of the new Union. That the Southern people would desire a new election he had very little doubt; that he concurred in that desire he had just as little doubt. The President of the United States had served for 18 months, and had two years and a half to serve. The President, no doubt, believed that his course had endeared him to the country, which would be anxious to reélect him. He (Mr. Van Buren) should not concur in that; he had a very clear conviction that he should support Geo. B. McClellan for President. [Immense cheering.] He was a young man, comparatively new to the public service. Wadsworth said he was the Superintendent of a second-class railroad. He (Mr. Van Buren) thought he would do wisely to resume that occupation. He had better, in Mr. Van Buren's judgment, in view of his utter inability to save his country, resign his position, and return to his previous pursuit. But he (Mr. Van Buren) would not presume to advise him (Gen. McClellan). He never had set eyes upon Gen. McClellan, and he had no desire to; what he stated was his own conviction. He looked upon him as one of the most extraordinary men of the age. He believed the Government had made a fatal mistake, if they wished to go on with the war; but if they thought that the time to make peace was when both sections thought they had gained a victory, and if they wished to restore the Union and to make McClellan President, then they had done exactly the right thing. [Cheers.] He nominated George B. McClellan for the next President. [Loud cheers.] It was not amiss that in the rooms of the Young Mens' Democratic Association, where so many great popular movements had been inaugurated, the name of McClellan, in connection with this high office, should have been first presented, and he believed with very great confidence that these people by their course had restored the Union; they would bring back the Southern States, and they would make McClellan President of the whole Union. [Cheers.] And now, he asked them to give six cheers for Geo. B. McClellan. The cheers were given, and Prince John gave way.

JAMES BROOKS was received with three cheers. He commenced with the expression of profound gratitude to the Supreme Being. Never before in our history, since the great revolution of 1800 when Jefferson emancipated the country from the Alien and Sedition party of that day had there been such a revolution as this of 1862. He proceeded with copious poetic quotations to swelling exultation. Pausing for a moment to wish that New-England would attend to her own business, he thanked God that we were a free people once more. The 31,000 majority in this city were a whole army which had defiance to police or anything else. They proposed no revolution, but the law of this State and of the United States was that every citizen had a right to the habeas corpus, and next January we would have a Governor who would provide a posse of the whole militia of the State, if necessary, to secure that right. Our present duty was to agitate, agitate, agitate. Give some of the people of New-England all they asked for, and to-morrow they would devise some new scheme to enforce upon the people. Their mission was not alone to restore the custom and laws in these Northern States but to carry them to Southern States. The Southern States would come back to us if we would but give them pledges of our justice. The people of North Carolina had had exactly the second contest with the tyrannical Government of Jeff. Davis which we had had in New-York. In due time when the Government was thoroughly changed North Carolina and New-York would shake hands once more, and the North and South would come together.

GILBERT DEAN said the people had gained no such victory as this since 1781. Prior to that the right of habeas corpus was acknowledged in all our courts. Last August practically the writ of habeas corpus had been abolished. The people had resisted this at the point of ballot. New-York Democratic from the ocean to the Lakes, had spoken. His heart sank within him when he read that McClellan had been deposed. He hoped that the army would yet fight. But he would tell what the Cabinet officers said to him in the City of Washington on the 13th of September last, two days after the battle of Antietam—that when they deprived McClellan of his command and turned them over to Pope, for two days after there was more danger from our own army than from the Rebel army. [Cheers.] Could they wonder, then, if his heart was sad? His only desire was that we should save not only the integrity of our territory (as Wadsworth said), but that the integrity of the Constitution also should be preserved. Of what use was the one without the other? without both the Union was not worth fighting for. He was going to Albany, and he thought the City of New-York had interests which, next to those of the Union, were paramount. Commissioners had been appointed in Albany for all the property in New-York. The Democrats intended to change all that as soon as they got a Democratic Senate. They intended to prevent Horace Greeley, or any man of his stripe, from being elected Senator from the State of New-York. ["Three groans for Greeley, and three more for the white coat."] Would not that be glory enough for this election? If they could not send a man of their own, they would prevent the sending of a man who was in favor of permitting the Union to be dissolved on any terms. [Loud applause.]

Speeches were made by Prof. MAPES and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Business Notices.

ON AND OFF.—There is something in the manner of taking off a Hat which has long been supposed to be indicative of a stylish gentleman. But more recently the preference has been given to putting it on, since the Hat itself has emanated from the magic hands of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. As an agent of grace everybody takes this Hat.

LEADER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly easier than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORWICK, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

PEARL MOTTLED SOAP IS THE BEST and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st.

Also, FAMILY, PALM, and No. 1 Soaps.

WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, and A great variety of HOSIERY and GLOVES. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 5th-av., Corner 22d st.

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—H. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only home of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. HIGHEST PREMIUM. International Exhibition, London, 1862. Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

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DIED.

ALVIN—On Sunday, Nov. 9, Hannah Lynd Alvin, wife of John Alvin, a native of Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

BELKNAP—On Friday, Oct. 24, at Vincennes, Ind., Cora Le Roy Belknap, aged 25 years, wife of Lieut.-Col. Belknap of Keokuk, Iowa, and daughter of the late Alexis Le Roy of Vincennes.

DAUMONT—In Paris, on Monday, Oct. 20, Mme. Natalie Tilman Daumont, mother of Mme. Natalie Tilman of New-York.

DEADY—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 9, Mary Deady, widow of John Deady, aged 36 years.

FOSTER—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Nov. 8, Mr. Chatterton Foster, aged 69 years.

HOPEWELL—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 9, Mrs. Anna Maria Hopewell.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 9½ a.m. Her friends, and those of Henry E. Knapp, are respectfully requested to attend.

ROBINSON—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the Union-place Hotel, Susie M., daughter of the late James Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Tenth-street and Second avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

STEENBECK—In this city, Nov. 8, Mrs. Abigail Steenbeck, aged 69 years, wife of Samuel Steenbeck.

THOMPSON—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, George J. S. Thompson, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice, to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, John Mortimer, jr., No. 245 Fifth avenue, at 2½ p. m., on Tuesday, 11th inst.

TURNER—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 9, after a long and severe illness, Eliza Turner, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 239 Ninth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street.

WILLIAMS—On Saturday, Nov. 8, Sarah Waldron, wife of Thomas Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her son, I. T. Williams, and son-in-law, Norman Beardsley, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 16 West Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Special Notices.

At a special meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held on Monday evening, Nov. 10, 1862, the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Ward Associations shall meet at their regular places of meeting, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1862, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions, viz:

A City Convention, to nominate a candidate for "Controller," also, a candidate for "Counsel to the Corporation," to consist of five delegates from each Ward—which Convention shall meet at Hesian Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

An Aldermanic Convention in each of the 1st, IIId, Vth, VIIth, IXth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, and XVIIth Aldermanic Districts, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in the district.

Also, a Councilmanic Convention in each of the Councilmanic Districts, to nominate six candidates for Councilmen in each district.

Also, Ward Conventions in each Ward, to nominate candidates for Ward and School officers.

The Aldermanic Conventions in the Districts lying south of Fourteenth Street shall consist of One Delegate from each Election District, and in the Districts lying North of Fourteenth Street, shall consist of Thirteen Delegates in each of said Districts.

The Councilmanic Conventions shall consist of three Delegates from each Ward in the first Councilmanic District, and of five Delegates from each Ward in the several other Districts.

Where any Councilmanic Convention shall consist of an even number of Delegates, and the Convention do not agree upon a Delegate at large, such Delegate at large shall be chosen by lot.

The several Ward Conventions shall consist of thirteen Delegates each.

The polls for the election of the several Delegates shall be open from 7½ to 8 o'clock, p.m., in the Wards lying south of Fourteenth Street, except in the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Wards in which, together with those Wards lying north of Fourteenth Street, the polls shall be open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, p.m.

The Aldermanic Conventions shall meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following-named places, viz:

The First Aldermanic Convention, at Central Hotel, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place.

Third, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth, at Bleecker Buildings.

Seventh, at Bleecker Buildings.

Ninth, at No. 245 8th-av.

Eleventh, at the corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

Thirteenth, at Washington Hall, No. 603 4th-av.

Fifteenth, at No. 413 4th-av.

Seventeenth, on the corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st.

The several Councilmanic Conventions shall meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following-named places, viz:

The 1st Councilmanic Convention at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

IIId, on the corner of Pitt and Broome-sts.

IIIth, at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

IVth, at No. 405 4th-av.

The several Ward Conventions shall meet at such time and place as the Ward Assignation may designate.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend the election of Delegates in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to count the votes and report the result to the Association.

In all cases the Delegates shall be chosen by ballot, and under the rules governing previous elections.

The President of the Association for in his absence the proper officer of the Association, shall certify the result and sign the credentials of Delegates elected to the several Conventions.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by each Ward Association by advertisement in at least two daily newspapers for at least one day previous to the election.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLBAT, SPENCER KIRBY, Secretaries.

Fourth Ward Republican Association.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 284 Pearl-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at ½ o'clock.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WILLIAM PRAIN, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

Eighth Ward Republican Association.—A Meeting of the Association will be held at Headquarters, No. 178 Princes-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions as specified in the call of the Central Committee.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WM. PATTERSON, CHAS. N. YEOMAN, } Secretaries.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—The ANNIVERSARY ORATION before the Academy, will be delivered at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by S. CONANT FOSTER, M. D. The public are invited to attend.

St. Andrew's Society.—The regular preparatory meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the STATE of NEW-YORK, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th inst., at ½ o'clock.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

The Farmer's Club of the American Institute will meet at its rooms in the Cooper Union Buildings, THIS DAY (Tuesday), Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock, p.m. Subjects "Canning of Fruits, and Soils adapted to Fruits." The meetings of this Club are open to the Public.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Sheriff's Jury (1st panel) for the City and County of New-York, held on the 10th day of November, 1862, Col. James M. Miller announced in brief and appropriate terms the death of their late Foreman, ABRAHAM B. MEAD, esq.; and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of our late esteemed associate and Foreman, ABRAHAM B. MEAD, esq., we mourn the loss of one, who, for more than fifty years was an honored and respected member of our body, and during that long period faithfully discharged his duty in such a way as to endear for him the commendation of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That our intimate acquaintance with Mr. Mead enabled us to see and to appreciate his kindness of heart, his cheerfulness of disposition, his excellent sense, his sound judgment, his spotless integrity, and a native goodness which endeared him to all, and especially to us who knew him so long and so favorably.

Resolved, That though our departed friend survived the allotted term of threescore years and ten, and we are conscious how few attain that age, yet his even temper, his contented mind, and his vigorous constitution, gave promise of a still more protracted life, and we lament that the promise has not been more fully realized.

Resolved, That in testimony of our love and regard for the high moral worth and blameless character of our late President, we will in a body attend his funeral, and will wear the usual badge