bankruptcy. How can it be otherwise? How can we contract when there are no bonds in which the currency can be funded, or bonds the value of which has been destroyed by the action of the Government? And, if contraction is grievous, when our currency is $800,000,000 or $900,000,000, how infinitely more oppressive will contraction become, when the currency is increased to $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000. But, let us see what the effect of this depreciation would be on present values. Our national bank notes and legal-tenders amount to near $700,000,000, now worth about $500,000,000 in gold to those who hold them. The gold value of this money, at 20 cents on the dollar on gold, would be only $140,000,000, thus annihilating at a blow values to the extent of $360,000,000. This reduction of values is in the *money*, the *only money* held by the people of the United States. This would reduce hundreds of thousands to want and bankruptcy. It would convulse and demoralize the whole country, and cause the pillars of the Government to rock upon their base. But, the annihilation of values would not be confined to the *money* of the people, but would extend to our $2,000,000,000 of bonds, worth now to the holders $1,400,000,000 in gold. But by the depreciation process these bonds, or their substitute in currency, would not exceed 20 cents on the dollar in gold, or $400,000,000. Here is a loss of $1,000,000,000, which, added to the loss on currency, annihilates values to the extent of $1,360,000,000 on gold, or its equivalent. Recollect that the values thus annihilated constitute the *active* capital, the *money*, and *negotiable* credits of the people. Why, the revulsion would be fearful, and the burning lava of a nation's wrath would roll over the authors of the dread catastrophe.

Then follows a manly paragraph on National Honor, which ought to be thoroughly studied by the Pendleton school of thinly disguised repudiators:

But what of the National honor? What of our proud position among the nations of the earth? And what of the cause of self-government, when we, its bright exemplar and trusted guardian, should have covered the great cause with the mantle of disgrace and shame? The picture may be darkly shadowed, but it is by the pencil of truth. Indeed no mortal vision can penetrate those dismal caverns, the abodes of want and misery, where would wander, in agony and despair, the wretched victims of a nation's broken faith and tarnished honor. Remember this would be a repudiation, not of our bonds only, but of the *money of the people*, the notes of the National banks, and of the deposits in them and in the savings' banks, all redeemable in greenbacks, and the greenbacks themselves. The workingman or woman who had stored away a few greenbacks for marketing, or fuel, or flour, or groceries, would find their money so depreciated that they could not supply their daily wants. And now as to the wages of labor. Experience and philosophy prove that wages are the last to rise with a depreciated currency, because the children of toil cannot wait, but must work at wages lower in reality, until the great law of supply and demand gradually, but slowly, restores the equilibrium. Indeed, in a vast number of cases where there are contracts for work by the month, or year, or job, payable in currency, they could be liquidated in an almost worthless paper. The repudiator and inflationist would pay labor in a greatly depreciated currency. The contractionist, after a long and ruinous delay, would pay him eventually in gold. The resumptionist would pay him now, henceforth, and forever in gold. If there is any principle that is vital, *it is this, that the wages of labor should be always payable in gold, or its real equivalent*. And now, if we inaugurate the reign of a depreciated paper currency, how many of the toiling millions of Europe will come here to swell our wealth and power? How much foreign capital will come? Nay, let us rather ask, how much and who will remain to encounter the fearful risks and losses flowing from a broken faith and worthless currency? All confidence would vanish; there would be a vast exodus of wealth and labor, a general impoverishment, and great decline of all values.

Mr. Walker shows that London and New-York are the commercial centers of the world, the English capital now being the only rival of New-York. He then comes to the matter of our national revenues and expenses, and says:

Accompanying the resumption of specie payments, and essential as a part of the system designed to restore the prosperity of the country, must be an immense and immediate reduction of taxation. To accomplish this, we must reduce expenditures, restore the Union, and disburse only the sums required in peace. Our expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt for the year preceding the war, were $59,848,474, of which, the expenditures for the War and Navy Departments were $27,922,917, leaving our other expenditures $31,925,555. Now, supposing these to increase 50 per cent, (which should not be), it would make them $48,000,220. Now, if we double in time of peace our war and navy expenditures, which is too great an increase, this would make them $56,000,000. This would make our whole annual expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, $104,000,000. To effect this reduction we must resume specie payments, for by paying in gold the Government *saves at once nearly 30 per cent of its expenditures*.

The second great reduction should be in the mode of extinguishing the principal of the national debt. These payments, as I have attempted to show, should be graduated in proportion to our means. Beginning with $1,000,000 per annum, increasing the payment by a like sum every year, and terminating in 1900 with a payment of $32,000,000. By thus graduating the payments in proportion to our means, we should lift an immense burden of taxation from the people.

Another item, growing out of the repeal of taxes and excises, amounting to nearly $8,000,000 a year, would be the disbanding of nearly our whole army of tax-gatherers and the expenses incident thereto. In this way, and by avoiding all unnecessary expenses, we can reduce our expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, to $104,000,000. I have not before me the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for this year, and can therefore only give the expenditures for the year ending the 1st of July, 1866. These, as given by the Secretary, were $287,693,199. This is exclusive of payments on account of principal and interest on the public debt. Now these last payments amount to $140,000,000 a year. This would make our whole expenditures at a maximum, $244,000,000. This would be a reduction of $143,693,199, and compared with the expenditures of the fiscal year ending the 1st of July, 1866, and would enable us to reduce to that vast extent the taxes of the people.

This revenue of $244,000,000 a year, as a maximum, I would derive from three sources alone:

1. By a tariff for revenue.
2. By an excise on wines, malt and spirituous liquors, and tobacco; abolishing all other internal taxation.
3. By a tax on our national banks, based upon just and fair equivalents, remembering how essential they are to the prosperity of the country, and that we must not drive them into liquidation by unfair and unequal taxation, and thus revive the wretched State bank system.

Mr. Walker then repeats at length his well-known views on the Tariff question, holding that a tariff for revenue solely is the true doctrine. He denounces the tariff of 1842, and praises that of 1846, which, with modifications, would produce highly beneficial results. He adds:

First: The raw material of manufactures should be duty free, as is the practice of all enlightened nations. After a close investigation of this subject, and after examining the tariffs and the manufacturing establishments of foreign countries in 1851-2 and 1863-4, I am convinced that, to admit the raw materials of manufactures in all cases, duty free, would greatly increase our wealth, augment our exports, imports, and revenue, and diminish the burdens of taxation. Let us remember that, in taking the duty off the raw material, the consumers, the people of the United States, get the manufactured article at a lower rate. This, then, is another step in the reduction of taxes. With this principle in view, we could take up the 5 and 10 per cent schedules, and having admitted, duty free, all the articles specified in them, constituting the raw material of manufactures, we should abolish those two schedules, and put the remaining articles into the 15 per cent schedule, thus simplifying and improving the system and increasing the revenue.

2d. All the textile fabrics, and all mixtures of them whether of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, silk, &c., should be placed in the 30 per cent schedule. This would wonderfully simplify the system, prevent frauds, and largely increase the revenue, whilst, as an incidental aid to manufactures, so far as tariffs can help them at all, it would be beneficial.

3d. All wines, all malt and spirituous liquors, together with tobacco and its manufactures, should bear a duty equal to the excise, with an additional duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

4th. The duties on all other foreign luxuries consumed in this country should be increased to such a rate, as would, in every case, bring the largest amount of revenue.

5th. The duty on iron and all its manufactures should be 40 per cent *ad valorem*, for two reasons: First, because it would only place them on an equality with manufactures of textile fabrics, when the raw material of manufactures should be duty free. Second, because this duty will bring more revenue than any other, and we now want all we can get from the tariff.

With these and some minor changes in the system, developed by experience, and with the prevention of smuggling, growing out of reduced duties, it can be demonstrated that such a tariff would produce an annual revenue of at least $200,000,000 a year, increasing at least six per cent every year, being a compound ratio of the augmentation of our wealth and population.

But to obtain these results, says Mr. Walker, we must first resume specie payments, restore the Union, reestablish the prosperity of the South, and abolish the whole system of internal taxation, except as hereinafter stated.

In addition to the taxes on the national banks now imposed by law, yielding, according to the last report, $8,000,000, I would impose but one *additional* tax upon them. It would be that, while permitting them all to loan money at one uniform rate of seven per cent per annum, as ought to have been done originally, they should pay over, annually, to the Government, one-half their net profits realized during the year, over seven per cent. I think this would be fair to the Government, just to the banks, and satisfactory to the people, and would ultimately yield a very large revenue. As the present capital of the national banks is $425,000,000, and yields in all its operations $8,000,000 revenue to the nation, and as our bank capital, as shown by the census, doubles every ten years, the capital, at that rate of increase, would be $850,000,000 in 1878, $1,700,000,000 in 1888, and $3,400,000,000 in 1898. This would double the present tax every decade, and make it $64,000,000 in 1898. But if, under the additional tax proposed by me, the net annual profits should only by one per cent exceed seven per cent, that tax would amount to $2,125,000 in 1868, $4,250,000 in 1878, $8,500,000 in 1888, and $17,000,000 in 1898. Thus the banks in 1898 would pay a tax of $81,000,000, and soon more than liquidate the whole interest of our debt. The tax, too, would be collected without any expense or embarrassment.

Mr. W. argues this matter at much length. He would have no monopoly of National Banks, but leave every one free to go into the business under the laws of Congress—the law of supply and demand would regulate the amount of business. He believes in the extension of banking capital according to demand, as free from restrictive laws as is any other business. Of the effect of free banking and uniform currency, he writes:

But the greatest effect of all would be in sustaining the Government and in perpetuating the Union, making us one nation so far as money is concerned. Then every bank which held our bonds, and every citizen of every State holding the money based upon them would be virtually and directly interested in sustaining the Government and perpetuating the Union. Indeed, if this system had been in full operation in 1860, secession would have been impossible, because by that act the South would have destroyed all its own banks and monied resources, and because the State banks in the South were the very citadels of secession, supplying mainly the loans upon which the conflict was based.

Referring to the by-gone State bank systems, and the losses in exchange, &c., thereby, he says:

"Now" by the present national system, there can be no failure in the circulation, and the total losses in other ways, during their whole period of existence, has not reach one-fourth of one per cent of their capital; and there may be, so far as the deposits are concerned, still further security. Indeed, nearly the whole loss arose from the want of a provision to prohibit disbursing officers to deposit with national banks, except with such as should have secured *all* Government deposits, by disbursing officers as well as by the Treasurer, by United States stocks. I should consider, then, the destruction of the National Banking system, as an immense calamity to the country, to be accompanied at this time by a tremendous revulsion, and forcing hundreds of millions of our bonds upon the already overburdened markets of Europe and America. But it is proposed by some to call in the National Bank currency of three hundred millions of dollars, substituting therefor an equal amount of legal tenders. We shall then have nearly seven hundred millions of legal tenders and no National Bank currency. Now, in the first place, these three hundred millions of National Bank currency rest upon an *actual* capital of three hundred and forty millions vested in bonds of the Government, deposited in the United States Treasury. They rest, besides, on all the capital and reserves of the bank and fixed liability of the shareholders; but upon what would be the seven hundred millions of legal-tenders rest? Upon nothing but the faith of the Government. There would be no bonds in which they could be funded, nor any period fixed for redemption, and bearing no interest, and with no guarantee against further expansion. The $700,000,000 of legal-tender and National bank notes are worth now $500,000,000 in gold. What would these $700,000,000 of legal-tenders be worth when the Government had cut loose from the bankers, and put its own paper mill in exclusive operation? They certainly would not command 50c. on the dollar in gold, and this, therefore, would be equivalent to an actual contraction of the currency of 30 per cent, or $150,000,000, by releasing the reserves now required to be kept in the vaults of the banks. And yet the Government and the people would lose by the depreciation of all the bonds and legal tenders held by them, the Government expenditures would enormously increase by payments in depreciated paper, and the interest gained on the amount released from their legal tender reserves by the banks would be greatly less than the tax now actually paid by the banks to the nation. The expansionists would gain nothing, for, the depreciation of the currency would make the increased volume worth less than the smaller circulation was before. The only way to expand safely and beneficially to the Government and the people is by a foreign loan, to substitute gold for greenbacks, and to increase the number of National Banks by repealing the monopoly and restrictive clauses.

Mr. Walker supports his views in favor of National Bank currency by showing how impossible it would be for the Government, without vast expense and countless opportunities for peculation and fraud, to keep on hand the gold necessary to redeem a currency of legal-tenders.

The whole idea of Government paper, as a permanent system of circulation, has uniformly failed wherever it has been tried, and has always either been abandoned or has reduced the Government to bankruptcy. When the Governments issue at its pleasure the whole currency of the country in paper, the temptation to over-issues and increase expenses is irresistible; suspension follows; the depreciation goes on, augmenting from day to day, until repudiation finally winds up the drama of ruin and disgrace. There may be some of the national banks that would gladly present their notes and withdraw their bonds from the Treasury, circulating legal tenders, escaping considerable taxation, and realizing increased profits at the expense of the people. But *there is not one of them* that would not know what would be the necessary termination of the system, and would prepare in time to guard against the catastrophe. Let us go on and perfect and improve, but not destroy our national banking system. If further checks are wanted that would not impair the system, let them be made. If further reserves of specie are necessary upon resumption, let them be required. If the whole of their deposits, as well as of their circulation, can be secured by national bonds, let this be provided for also. If, as is easy, a fair and equitable arrangement can be made by which the country banks would redeem their notes, not only at their own counters, but at the city of New-York, like the old Suffolk bank system, let that be done, with proper aids and facilities from the Government, so as to prevent loss or expense to the New-York city banks or the country banks.

After a few words in favor of putting our weights and measures on the decimal basis, Mr. Walker comes to his last point—that of internal taxation, which we quote entire:

Almost everything is taxed now, either by a stamp tax, an income tax, a tax on sales, or an excise on nearly every article that is consumed by the people; and an army of tax-gatherers is employed, at a vast expense, accompanied by enormous frauds, to collect a small portion of this tax. Now, I would disband nearly this whole legion of tax-collectors and assessors, and repeal the whole system of internal taxation, except the excise on wines, malt and spirituous liquors, and tobacco. I am confident that under such a system at least $120,000,000 a year, in gold, or its equivalent, could be collected from these articles. By table 21 of the census of 1860, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled during the year ending June 1, 1860, exceeded $83,000,000. I am opposed to any reduction of the excise on whisky, believing it to be one of those articles, above all others, from which we ought to collect the largest possible revenue; and confident, by the experience of England, for years, in collecting a tobacco tax, when a much larger proportional rate was assessed and collected, that the present whisky tax can be realized. Surely we ought not to surrender this tax to fraud and villainy, without still further efforts for its collection. If all these results are realized, the revenue would amount to $310,000,000 a year in gold, which leaves a margin of nearly 100,000,000 per annum above what would be required to carry on the Government, and pay the interest and a small proportion of the principal of our public debt.

Should this system yield a large surplus, as I believe it would, I would still further reduce taxation in the following manner:

1st. By admitting duty free coffee, tea, and sugar which have become great necessaries of life in this country.

2d. If there were still a considerable surplus revenue, I would take the duty from other necessaries of life not produced at home.

3d. If a surplus still remained I would devote it to such great works of national internal improvement as the ship canals to the West, which, in augmented wealth, would four-fold repay the expenditures.

Our present system of taxation is the most onerous ever imposed upon any people, and is utterly destructive of the prosperity of our country.

Our present tariff is also most unequal, oppressive, and unjust. It is grievously onerous upon agriculture, commerce, navigation, shipbuilding, the mines and fisheries, while even manufactures, in connection with our present wretched excise system, are languishing under its inflictions. The present tariff, beside the tax of $150,000,000 a year upon imports, the duties on which are paid by the people into the Treasury in gold, exacts another tax of at least $350,000,000 a year in the enhanced prices of rival protected domestic articles. This can be readily proved by comparing the prices current in gold of such domestic articles, with the prices of similar articles produced in other countries. Thus the tariff taxes the people of the United States to the extent of $500,000,000 a year, of which only $150,000,000 goes into the Treasury, and the remaining 350,000,000 are into the pockets of the protected classes. And yet even they are not prosperous on account of the diminished demand for their products, and because they are also burdened, with the rest of the people, by the weight of intolerable taxation.

The annual taxes now paid by our people as the result of the tariff, we have seen, are at least $500,000,000 a year. Add to this another $500,000,000 a year, as the result directly and indirectly of our internal system of taxation, including the stupendous and atrocious whisky and other frauds, and our national taxation, in time of profound peace, amounts to $1,000,000,000 a year; less than half of this goes into the Treasury. This is independent of State, county, city, and municipal taxation, which is enormous. This billion of dollars a year, as the census shows, is about one-seventh of the gross values of our present annual products, and can be borne by no people on earth. Repudiation is the necessary result of the continuance of such a system.

Since my return from Europe I have conversed on this subject with many intelligent persons, including leading manufacturers of iron, wool, and cotton, and I have not yet met a single individual who does not agree with me that the tariff, as above proposed, together with the changes as regards internal taxation, would be far better for them than the present system. What will be said of this by political manufacturers, I do not know.

If we look at the effect of repudiation upon the morals of the people, and upon State, municipal, and individual contracts, the result must be disastrous. When an individual able to pay refuses to do so, he is justly considered a fraudulent bankrupt, and the law looks upon him as such. In morals there is no difference between a nation able to pay and refusing and an individual. There may be no human law under which nations violating their just obligations can be punished, but they cannot escape with impunity. Besides the disastrous results on their material interests, such nations justly become outcasts among communities, and, in the providence of God, sooner or later meet with just retribution. It is a part of the Divine law, applicable as well to nations as to individuals, that injustice carries with it retributive punishment, and history, sacred and profane, abounds with such examples. Franklin's maxim, indorsed by Washington, that "honesty is the best policy," is as true of communities as of individuals.

On this great question which now attracts the attention of our country and the world, Congress, and every member must make a record that will be read and studied now and in all succeeding ages. There will be a roll of honor and of shame, on which will be inscribed names never to be obliterated. There is nothing so enduring as truth. It may be crushed for the moment, but eventually is sure to triumph. To say that any gigantic national crime, such as repudiation, will not meet the retributive justice of Heaven, is to believe that God has abdicated the moral government of the universe.

Although the toiling millions may have little of this world's goods to leave behind them, yet, in life, all can strive to maintain, and in death, to transmit to our children the priceless heritage of a nation's honor. It is the joint inheritance of every American. Who can estimate its value? Better than gold, dearer than life, as well may we strive to number the stars that are lost in the shadowy verges of receding space, or count the years and centuries that roll on forever and ever, in *secula, seculorum*. If God has given us great wealth and power, and priceless freedom; if He has endowed us with the advancing peaceful possession of a continent, stretching from pole to pole, and from sea to sea, He will surely exact from us the performance of corresponding duties. First among these are the maintenance of honor and the preservation of good faith. Be just and fear not. Let us be just, and no imagination can conceive the fulfilling realties and advancing glories of the great Republic.

It may be well that this technical objection has been thrown in our way to swerve us from the path of duty. We were tempted, but we fell not. Let the American Congress proclaim that our faith shall be preserved, when our credit will rise higher, emigration will come, and capital and labor, and money where they are most safe; and gold will pour in upon us in Pactolean streams, and long before the close of this century our debt will scarcely be counted as a fractional per cent in writing up the ledger of the nation's wealth and resources. R. J. WALKER.

THE REV. S. H. TYNG BEFORE THE BROOKLYN FIREMEN.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, preached to the firemen of Brooklyn, in the Academy of Music, last evening. The dress circle was reserved for the firemen and their wives and daughters, and the parquet exclusively for the exempt firemen. Forming at No. 9 Court-st., the firemen marched in a body to the building where, owing to the dense crowd, they experienced difficulty in entering, even in single file. The street for some distance was perfectly black with people, making it almost impossible for any body to get near the door. Thousands went away without attempting to enter. The house inside, long before the services commenced was packed from pit to dome, including stage, private boxes, and the aisles. It is estimated that at least 4,000 people were in the building. The firemen comprised 32 companies, or 1,097 men. After a voluntary from the choir, Mr. Tyng read the parable of the Prodigal Son, and from that portion of Scripture he afterward took his text. A collection was taken up, at the request of Mr. Tyng, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association meetings, which are to be held regularly, if supported. Mr. Tyng's discourse was appropriate, and received with that applause which firemen cannot restrain when deeply moved, whether in church or in a secular assembly. After the sermon, "Rock of Ages," and "Old Hundred" were sung by the entire congregation.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

Among the testimony before the Impeachment Committee not hitherto published is that of Col. N. G. Moore concerning a letter said to have been written by him to E. A. Andrews respecting West Virginia deserters. Col. Moore denied that he ever wrote such a letter, but Morris Alberger testified to having seen it, and that it was in the handwriting of Col. Moore. The Hon. J. M. Ashley testified to having exerted himself to procure the pardon of "Sanford Conover," on a promise from "Conover" to obtain certain letters implicating the President in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He acknowledged having written certain notes to Dunham, alias Conover, about the testimony to be furnished by him, but denied that in the "statement" supplied by Dunham was the following: "For the names of Dawson and Allen, used by them, leave blanks, or substitute the names of such persons as you know will take their place." Mr. Ashley had not brought the matter before the Judiciary Committee, because he did not deem it of sufficient importance. He believed the President implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but had no legal evidence to bring before the Committee. His statements to members of Congress were founded on this belief. He denied having written a letter to Dunham, dated April 23, 1867, and signed W. B. M. The remainder of the testimony is only a repetition in substance of the above.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD INJUNCTION CASE.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CONFIRMED IN A PERPETUAL MONOPOLY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The controversy between the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company has just been finally decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals. Chancellor Green had decreed that the defendants must be enjoined from carrying on a through business between New-York and Philadelphia until the 1st day of January, 1869. The Court of Errors and Appeals, on a revision of the whole case, have decided that the defendants had no right whatever to divert the route of their railroad so as to reach Philadelphia instead of Cape May, the destination prescribed by their charter, and that the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company had no right to aid them in so doing by prostituting its franchises, which were granted to it for an entirely different purpose. The Court further held that as this invasion of the franchises of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was entirely unauthorized and unlawful, the complainants were perhaps entitled to have the unlawful structure taken up, but if the defendants should desist from further attempts to interfere with the business of the complainants, it might not be necessary to enforce so severe a remedy, if justice could be done without it. A milder course should be pursued in view of the improvements which have sprung up on the line of these roads. The Court, however, held that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are entitled to a perpetual injunction against the defendants' interfering with their business, irrespective of the monopoly contract; and that if the defendants hereafter, either before 1869 or afterward, should attempt to continue such interference, the Court of Chancery ought to cause the road to be abated and be taken up from the Point where the Raritan and Delaware Bay road first deviates toward Philadelphia, to Jackson, the point where it connects with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, or so much of it as would effectually sever the connection between the two roads. It will be seen, therefore, that the decree of the Chancellor is materially modified in favor of the Camden and Amboy Company. Both parties, it will be remembered, appealed from the Chancellor's decree.

THE WEST INDIES.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 18.—Another earthquake, accompanied with volcanic eruptions, has occurred. The sea rose 50 feet, doing much damage to the houses and shipping. Similar disturbance occurred at the Dutch Island of Saba, and at St. Domingo a slight earthquake is reported. It is also reported that another earthquake has since occurred at St. Thomas.

FIRES.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY IN WILLIAM-ST.

Messrs. McPheeters & Co.'s stock of blank books and stationery, on the fifth floor of No. 131 William-st., was damaged by fire on Saturday night to the extent of $3,000. Messrs. Bettel & Tepel's stock of calfskins, on the third floor, was damaged to the extent of $500. Mr. Dovello's stock of mucilage was damaged. Mr. Jabb J. Merritt's stock of stationery, on the first floor, was damaged by water to the amount of $1,000. The building may be repaired for $1,000. All these losses are covered by insurance.

DRY-GOODS IN HUDSON-ST.

Isaac Meyers's stock of dry-goods, at No. 319 Hudson-st., was damaged by fire and water early yesterday morning to the extent of $2,000. Insured for $3,000 by the St. Mark's Company. The building was but slightly damaged.

INCENDIARISM AT PATERSON.

Morse's express stables in Hotel-st., Paterson, were destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. The horses were saved, but the vehicles and other stock were consumed. Mr. Hughes's dwelling, adjoining the stables, was also badly burned.

DRY-GOODS STORE IN THE BOWERY.

Alexander J. Irvine's stock of dry-goods, at No. 276 Bowery, was damaged by fire and water last evening to the extent of $1,000. Fully insured. The building may be repaired for $100.

THE COLD WEATHER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Snow fell rapidly this morning for 15 minutes. The weather is now clear and bracing.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—Six inches of snow fell last night. It is now clear and blowing a gale from the west. The steamship Nova Scotian sailed this morning for Liverpool. She is the last steamer this season.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The weather is very cold. The thermometer was 12 degrees below zero this morning. Navigation on the Upper Mississippi is closed.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The Canal Commissioners have named Tuesday, the 10th of December, for the closing of the canals; but the cold weather—only 10 degrees above zero to-night—will probably close them within the next 24 hours.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—It is cold here to-day, and the mercury is down to 20 degrees. The canal is clear of ice and boats are moving, but if the weather continues another day it will be liable to close.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—There is some ice in the canals, but the boats can move without much trouble.

GALE ON THE LAKES—GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—The weather to-day is extremely cold, and a severe gale of wind from the extreme north-west, which set in last night, still continues. The schooner Carthagenian, bound from Chicago to this port, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore last night one mile below the city. The crew were taken off in a life-boat. It is feared the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Several vessels have arrived this afternoon with loss of canvas, and some with signals of distress flying.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 30.—The propellor Owego went ashore last night in a bad snow storm, four miles above Dunkirk. She is now full of water, and pounding on the rocks. The crew of the bark Gem, with a number of citizens, started from here with a life-boat this morning to rescue the crew. It is feared that much damage has been done to the shipping on the Lake.

Dec. 1.—Seven of the crew of the Owego attempted to land yesterday afternoon, but the boat capsized. Orin Phillips, Engineer; Wm. Johnson, Wm. Davis, Samuel Johnson, and one other man were drowned; the two mates were saved. The remainder of the crew were saved this morning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—A heavy storm of wind has been raging since midnight, and it is snowing and freezing. The bark Potomac, laden with telegraph poles, got adrift, and ran on the piles against the Marine Hospital at 9 o'clock a. m. The crew were saved.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 30.—The schooner New Dominion of Pictou, went ashore yesterday near Long Point. A tug has been sent to her assistance. The schooner E. F. Dary, from Chicago, with corn, for Kingston, went on the reef east of the piers last night. She is leaking, but will be got off without much damage. The weather is cold and snowing.

CANADA.

PARLIAMENT—PROPOSITION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE DOMINION TO THE PACIFIC SHORES.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—In the House last night, the Hon. Mr. McDougall gave notice that he would on Monday next introduce resolutions respecting the incorporation of the north-west territory. The resolutions set forth that it would promote the prosperity of the Candian people and conduce to the advantage of the whole empire if the Dominion of Canada were extended westward to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and that it is expedient to address Her Majesty that she would, by the advice of the Privy Council, unite Rupert's Land and the north-west territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and government.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 28 per cent.

ALASKA.

CORPORATE REGULATIONS FOR THE TOWN OF SITKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The advices from Alaska give accounts of continued serious rains in that vicinity.

A political meeting had been held to frame corporate regulations for the town of Sitka.

A Masonic lodge had been organized and a dispensation asked from the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

All articles of merchandise were scarce, and held at exorbitant prices.

POLITICAL.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR.

Republican.	*Mozart and D. U.*	*Tammany.*
William A. Darling.	Fernando Wood.	*John T. Hoffman.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

Dist.	*Republican.*	*Mozart and D. U.*	*Tammany.*
VI.	John S. Patterson.	Stephen H. Turnbull.	Thaddeus H. Lane.

ALDERMEN.

Dists.
- II..*Thomas Coman, T. and M.; J. F. Donohoe, D. U.; Francis J. Klein, Ind.
- IV..John Bush, M. and D. U.; Edward Caddy, Tam.
- VI..Wm. B. Lockwood, Rep.; Owen Cavanagh, M. and D.U.; Hugh O'Brien, Tam.; James Searle, Ind.
- VIII..John H. Dusenbury, Rep.; Anthony Miller, M. and D. U.; Thomas Brady, Tam.; Frank Duffy, Ind.
- X..Henry S. Wallace, Rep.; T. J. McCartie, Moz.; J. Wm. Guentzer, U. D.; Thomas Connor, Tam.
- X..Hermann Albert, Ind.
- XII..Charles A. Lane, Rep.; Fred. Ropper, M. and D. U.; H. Woltman, T. and C. U.
- XIV..Thomas Stevenson, Rep.; Nich. Houghton, Moz.; George McGrath, D. U.; John Nesbitt, Tam.
- XVI..Weeks W. Culver, Rep.; Thomas Duffy, Moz.; James G. Coffee, D. U.; Terence Farley, Tam.; D. B. Northrup, G. G.; Thomas McSpedon, Ind.; H. N. Hardy, Ind.; Christian Schwartz, Ind.; Denis Hogan, Ind.

*Present members.

COUNCILMEN.

- IV..Geo. W. Ivens, Rep.; Wm. Piggott, Tam.; Jere. O'Brien, T.; John Stacom, T.; Benj. Reilly, T.; James Monaghan, T.; Jas. W. Connolly, D. U.; Chas. Reilly, D. U.; James Cherry, D. U.; Edw. McLoughlin, D. U.; John Haley, D. U.; Pat. Lysaght, Ind.
- V..John Mark, T.; Patrick Gibney, T.; Thomas Canary, T.; John Hanson, T.; Peter Cuikin, T.
- VI..Edward Welsh, T.; Thomas J. Daley, T.; Hulet Odell, T.; Bernard Kenney, T.; Geo. A. Heinrich, T.; Edward Jackman, D. U.
- D. Campbell, D. U.; Joseph Hoffman, D. U.; Julius Bob, D. U.; James J. Carey, D. U.
- VII..James Thompson, Tam.; Florence Scammel, T.; Edward Brocks, T. and D.U.; Bernard K. Murphy, T.; Michael Fay, T. and D. U.; James O'Brien, D. U.; James McLaughlin, D. U.; Richard Smith, D. U.
- VIII..John Hart, T. and M.; Bernard Calligan, T. and M.; Jas. Cunningham, T. and M.; John Reynolds, T. and M.; C. Feitner, T., D. U. and M.; John Hallaran, D. U.; Michael H. Moore, D. U.; Patrick McGovern, D. U.; Hugh O'Rourke, D. U.; Thos. Robinson, Ind.; C. Kelly Acker, Ind.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

- I..*James B. Dupignac, R. & T.
- II..Henry P. West, T. and M.; Wm. Windsor.
- III..Wm. H. Christie, Rep.; Wm. H. Gray, T. and M.
- IV..James J. Burnett, Rep.; Francis V. Euring, T. and M.; B. Ewing, D. U.; †Theo. Tooker, Rep. and D.
- V..Wm. E. Duryea, Rep.; Edward L. Corlies, T.
- VI..James L. Hastie, Rep.; Thomas J. Hall, T. and M.
- VII..John Jasper, R., M., D. U.; James B. Brady, Tam.

* Present Member. †Vacancy.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wards.
- I..Wm. Kenny, Tam.; †Patrick Baldwin, T.
- II..John Robinson, T.; †Jeremiah Coyne, R. and D.
- III..John A. Gilmour, Rep.; †Philip Schaefer, sr., Rep.; Patrick T. Carney, T.; †John J. Kennell, T.
- IV..Morris Friedsam, R. and D.
- V..*Wm. H. Burras, R. M. & D. U.; Fred. W. Schwale, T.
- VI..C. Epeneter, Rep.; Terence Farley, Tam.
- VII..Dennis Dunn, R. and D.
- VIII..Samuel Nash, Rep.; Francis Fleet, T. and M.; Wm. Walters, Ind.
- IX..*Henry P. See, Rep.; Andrew J. Mathewson, D.
- X..Charles F. Koch, Rep.; John Gruber, Moz.; *George Kinzer, Tam.
- XI..B. C. Ball, Rep.; Richard Hunt, M. and D. U.; A. C. Anderson, Tam.
- XII..*David H. Knapp, R.; Pat. Duolean, T. and D. U.; Thos. Stanley, Moz.
- XIII..John A. Bailey, R.; Pat. Carraher, M. and D. U.; *Fred. Germann, T.; †*Peter Pelyea, T. and M.
- XIV..Rich. Sheridan, R. M. & D. U.; *Henry Manson, T.
- XV..Jacob H. Gumble, R.; L. W. M. Van Wart, M. & T.
- XVI..Mordecai L. Marsh, R.; *L. A. Rosenmiller, T. & M.
- XVII..Oliver B. Stout, R.; John Burns, M. and T.
- XVIII..John Falconer, R.; Wm. H. Bibbins, Ind.; James Hall, D. U.; *Michael Ryan, T. and M.; †Thos. R. Fletcher, R.; †Fred. J. Koch, T.
- XIX..Peter Ewald, R.; John G. Carey, T.
- XX..*John H. Tietjen, D.
- XXI..John H. White, R.; Wm. C. Higgins, R. and T.
- XXII..Adna H. Underhill, R.; John B. Kelley, M.; Peter McCullough, T.; J. H. W. Haws, D. U.

*Present Trustees. †Short term.

THE REGISTRY.

The following is a statement of the number of voters registered on Friday and Saturday throughout the city, together with the total number registered on the four days preceding the November election:

Wards.	Registered for November Election.	Registered on Friday.	Registered on Saturday.	Grand Totals.
I	2584	49	49	2682
II	379	12	12	403
III	851	19	26	896
IV	3730	78	98	3895
V	3258	73	151	3482
VI	4101	99	178	4378
VII	6823	149	234	7206
VIII	6292	87	242	6621
IX	7856	146	311	8313
X	4767	100	184	5051
XI	8367	274	275	8916
XII	5262	109	119	5481
XIII	4514	112	141	4767
XIV	4493	119	144	4749
XV	4318	86	158	4592
XVI	6709	149	238	7087
XVII	11745	280	454	12479
XVIII	8305	238	449	9292
XIX	7646	179	316	8141
XX	9654	151	218	10033
XXI	7884	246	383	8513
XXII	8268	159	294	8721
Totals	128,014	2,867	4,633	135,509

DARLING MEETING IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans and friends of the Hon. Wm. A. Darling was held on Friday evening the 29th inst. The meeting was called to order by Philip Jordan, and Dr. Van Buren appointed President, and J. W. Weeks Secretary. Able and eloquent addresses were made by the Hon. R. F. Andrews, the Hon. Wm. A. Darling, and the Hon. H. B. Stanton. After remarks from Messrs. French, Christie, and Jordan, the meeting adjourned. The assemblage was unusually large and enthusiastic, and expressed a determination to elect Mr. Darling Mayor, Wm. H. Christie School Commissioner, and M. M. Marsh for School Trustee.

Mr. William P. Tway, Chairman of the Republican Aldermanic Convention in the IVth District, assures us that Michael Nevill has never received the Republican nomination. The Unionists have made no nomination.

NEW-ENGLAND.

OVER-ISSUE OF STOCK IN A BOSTON MINING COMPANY—SEVERE GALE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The over-issue of some 10,000 shares of Allonez Mining Stock, alleged to have been done by the former officers of the Company, threaten to lead to legal proceedings. It is said that some of the old officers have been arrested.

Porter's old Hotel in North Cambridge was destroyed by fire last night.

The gale of yesterday and last night was severe in this city. One chimney was blown down, and considerable damage done to signs and awnings. No marine disasters have been reported. The weather to-day is calm and clear.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Hon. James B. Blake was this evening renominated for the Mayoralty of this city by the Republicans.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at Leavenworth, Kansas, the returns of the survey of the 20 townships in Ellis and Trego Counties, in that State, covering an area of 461,127 acres. The surface of the tract is generally rolling prairie, with a first and second-rate soil. The principal streams watering it are the Smoky Hill and Saline Rivers. The only timber found is along the rivers, consisting of ash, elm, cottonwood, willow, and box elder. Several varieties of limestone suitable for building purposes are also found, generally in the hills along the rivers and creeks. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, passes through the northern portion from eight to ten miles north of the Smoky Hill. These surveys extend further west than any other in Kansas, being 330 miles west of the eastern boundary of the State, and nearly to the one-hundredth degree of longitude west from Greenwich.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chief Engineer Kimball has been detached from the Saranac and ordered to that vessel. Surgeon E. S. Mathews is detached from the Dacotah and placed on waiting orders.

THE WEATHER.

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is an abstract from recorded observations at the Central Park Observatory for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30:

Day. 1867.	Barometer 7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Day Mean.	Thermometer 7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Day Mean
Sunday	30.239	30.221	30.252	30.234	47.7	51.7	49.7	49.79
Monday	30.258	30.171	30.190	30.174	46.9	49.	49.	47.93
Tuesday	29.950	29.952	30.065	29.965	57.7	58.	46.6	52.43
Wednesday	30.171	30.121	30.092	30.127	37.3	47.3	43.5	42.70
Thursday	30.011	29.971	30.084	30.022	43.	44.5	42.	43.17
Friday	29.903	29.790	29.333	29.695	42.	47.4	55.5	48.30
Saturday	29.561	29.752	30.122	29.812	35.7	33.1	24.0	30.93
Week Mean				30.000	Week Mean			45.02

Barometer: Maximum at 9 p. m. of 24th 30.252; Minimum at 9 p. m. of 29th 29.333; Difference, or range 0.139.

Thermometer: Maximum at 10 p. m. of 29th 58.2; Minimum at 8 p. m. of 30th 22.0; Difference, or range 36.2

Day.	Wind 7 a. m. Course.	2 p. m. Course.	9 p. m. Course.	Miles per hour.	Clouds 7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Day mean.
Sunday	W. S. W.	W.	S. S. E.	1.068	10.	10.	10.	10.
Monday	S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	3.932	10.	10.	10.	10.
Tuesday	S. S. W.	N. N. W.	W.	14.627	10.	8.	0.	6.
Wednesday	N. N. W.	N. N. E.	N.	7.652	4.	4.	10.	6.
Thursday	N.	N.	N.	.796	10.	10.	10.	10.
Friday	N.	S. E.	S.	4.221	10.	10.	10.	10.
Saturday	S. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	29.939	3.	7.	0.	3.33

REMARKS—Wet bulb higher than dry bulb. Fog. Rain on 25th, 28th, and 29th. Duration of actual raining, 6 hours and 30 minutes. Depth, 0.21 inch. Snow on 30th several times, slight. Duration, 45 minutes. Depth, not measurable. Wind, high from 8 p. m. of 29th to midnight of 30th. Maximum velocity, 44.35 miles per hour.

Brocatelle Curtains. Satin Damask, Plain Satin Curtains, Trimmed and Hung. Tapestry Piano and Table Covers, as well as in Plain Embroidered Cloth. Window Shades Painted, or made of Plain Holland to order. Lace Curtains, the most beautiful styles in America, from the Paris Exposition (for designs, see Godey's Ladies' Book for December). Family Linens, Tablings, Quilts, and Blankets, at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway, New-York. No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIED.

BIRDSALL—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, Edmund L. Birdsall, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his sister's, No. 225 West Forty-eighth st., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock.

BETTS—At the residence of her son-in-law, C. K. Crook, No. 161 East Fiftieth-st., on Sunday, Dec. 1, Charlotte, wife of the late John Warren Betts, in the 55th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and her sons, Geo. W. and Wm. Betts, and those of her sons-in-law, C. K. Crook, James and G. B. Philpitt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of South Fifth and Fourth-sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

HART—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 1, Gilbert B. Hart, in the 53d year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the M. E. Church, South-st., Peekskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock m., without further notice.

HAMILTON—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1867, in the 78th year of her age, Cornelia, wife of Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Robert Ray of this city.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, without further notice.

PALMER—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William A. and David Palmer, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m. Cars on New-Jersey Central Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock m., returning same evening. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the train at New Market depot.

PALMER—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in the 42d year of her age, Harriet Leslie, eldest daughter of Thomas Leslie, and wife of the late Dr. R. H. Palmer.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, No. 260 Degraw-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

RANDELL—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 30, Peter Randell, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Avenue A, corner of One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m.

RIKER—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday morning, Rebecca Octavia Riker, relict of John C. Riker, deceased, late bookseller and publisher in New-York.
Relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Edward Olin Burling, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 195 Duffield-st., near Fulton-ave., on Tuesday next, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

STRANG—At Central City, Colorado, on Monday, Nov. 4, Henrietta, youngest daughter of William H. Strang.
Her remains will be brought on for interment.
Due notice will be given of time of funeral.

SMITH—On Sunday, Dec. 1, Andrew M., son of Alfred and Ann E. Smith, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the late Wm. Handlen, esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 135 Franklin-ave., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock.

SPROLE—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. T. Sprole of Newburgh, N. Y.
Funeral from her late residence on Grand-st., Newburgh, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

SWITZER—On Sunday evening, Dec. 1, Martin Switzer, aged 33 years and 25 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Henry Switzer, No. 423 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

TAYLOR—On Saturday, Nov. 30, Eliza Mary, wife of Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., and daughter of the late Stuart Mollan.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-ave., corner of Nineteenth-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN ANTWERP—At Newark, on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Margaret, daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp, of this city, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral services on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Centre-st., Newark.

WILLIAMS—On Sunday morning, Dec. 1, Miss Emma Williams, in the 71th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Dr. Merrill W. Williams, No. 83 East Fourth-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

WALWORTH—At his residence, at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Nov. 28, Chancellor Walworth, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Political Notices.

Nomination of General Grant

By the Merchants, Bankers, Mechanics, and Workingmen of New-York.

CALL FOR A MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, desirous of promoting the welfare of the country, respectfully invite a mass assemblage of all who honor distinguished and patriotic services in the National cause, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December, at 8 o'clock p. m., to present the name of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the office of President of the United States, at the next ensuing election:

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,	HAMILTON FISH,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,	MOSES H. GRINNELL,
MOSES TAYLOR,	ROBERT L. STUART,
B. W. BONNEY,	C. VANDERBILT,
W. M. VERMILYE,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOHN COCHRANE,
WM. E. DODGE,	J. J. ASTOR, jr.,
HENRY CLEWS,	S. KNAPP,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY M. TABER,
JAMES BROWN,	CHARLES KNEELAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,	WILLIAM SCOTT,
HENRY HILTON,	J. Q. JONES,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
CHARLES GOULD,	LE G. B. CANNON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	R. H. McCURDY,
JOHN C. GREEN,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
JAMES WADSWORTH,	ETHAN ALLEN,
JAMES I. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN KELLUM,
CHARLES AIKMAN,	GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
WM. W. CORNELL,	ALEXANDER SHALER,
HENRY NICOLL,	CHARLES CHRIST,
HENRY T. KIERSTED,	JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
WILLIAM R. WHITE,	MINTHORNE TOMPKINS,
WILLIAM B. STEWART,	IRA O. MILLER,
JOHN F. ROTTMAN,	ISAAC J. OLIVER,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	ELISHA SNIFFEN,
GEORGE B. BUTLER,	JOHN P. CONOVER,

and several hundred others.

A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present, of which notice will be given.

Anna E. Dickinson at Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

Union Republican General Committee.
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.
The Headquarters of the Committee, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Broadway, will be open day and evening until after the election.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President General Committee.
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Vice-President.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Committee.
WM. DRUMMOND, CHARLES S. STRONG, } Secretaries.

Union Republican Nomination.
FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

Regular Union Republican Nomination,
14TH WARD—14TH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

Union Republican Candidate
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

U. L. A.—Council No. 2 will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, No. 179 Lexington-ave. A full attendance of members requested. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
J. B. HUNT, Secretary.

Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.
Everybody's Candidate.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JASPER.

Union Republican Citizens, and (Dem.) Constitutional Union Nomination FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE OF THE VIIITH WARD,
SAMUEL NASH.

Regular Republican Candidate.
FOR ALDERMAN TENTH DISTRICT,
HENRY S. WALLACE.

Nineteenth Ward.—Duffy Against the Ring.—The respectable citizens of the Nineteenth Ward have united in nominating THOMAS DUFFY for Alderman. The Mozart and Democratic Union Conventions have indorsed him.

Union Republican Nomination.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards:
JAMES L. HASTIE.

Eighth Councilmanic District.—HENRY J. ARMSTRONG of Eighty-second-st., First and Second-aves., is not a candidate on the above ticket. HENRY J. ARMSTRONG.

Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association Executive Committee meets at Headquarters, No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock.
JOHN W. FARMER, President.
JOSEPH BAGOT, Secretary.

Twenty-first Ward—School Ticket.
For Commissioner,
JAMES L. HASTIE.
For Trustee,
JOHN H. WHITE.

Civil Justice—Sixth District,
Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards,
JOHN S. PATTERSON.

For Justice of the Sixth Judicial District,
JOHN S. PATTERSON.

Nineteenth Ward, Sixteenth Aldermanic District,
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ,
Independent Candidate for Alderman.

Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Union Nomination,
FIFTEENTH WARD.
For School Trustee,
EDWARD SCHELL.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, Mutten Hall, cor. One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. and Third-ave., THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 2, at 8 o'clock.
T. B. WAKEMAN, President.
OTIS T. HALL, W. J. FOSTER, } Secretaries.
A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the same place at 7½ p. m.
STEPHEN B. KNAPP, Chairman.
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Secretary.

The Republican Union Association of the XVIIth Assembly District (XVIIIth Ward) will hold a Regular Meeting on MONDAY, Dec. 2, in Demilt Dispensary, at 7½ o'clock p. m.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
EMIL KIRCHNER, GEORGE NICHOLSON, } Secretaries.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.—The Executive Committee of this Association will meet at One-hundred-and-third-st. and Third-ave. on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 7½ p. m.
GEORGE W. TRUEBER, Chairman.
E. J. SALMON, J. H. FITCH, } Secretaries.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held at the Broadway and Forty-seventh-st. Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
GEORGE P. BRADFORD, President.
ROBERT S. DOBBIN, Secretary.

For School Trustee—Twenty-first Ward,
JOHN H. WHITE.

Special Notices.

The Poetry of Art has achieved its crowning triumph. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" is among perfumes what the masterpiece of Beethoven is to music. It takes the sense captive. It has no competitor in delicacy, permanence and floral freshness.

A Wonderful Cure.

BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

of a WOMAN, once in the last stage of CONSUMPTION, now in robust health. CONSUMPTIVES who think there is no hope should visit Miss CATHERINE COLLINS and judge for themselves.

I was called upon to visit Miss Catherine Collins, No. 211 Mott st., New-York, about the 1st of February, 1866, and found her bedfast and apparently in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. She had night-sweats, *Chills*, and flushes of *Heat* at times; very much emaciated, and so completely debilitated that she had to be propped up in bed. I made the examination with my Respirometer, and found the left lung, from top to bottom, so diseased as to be a complete mass of corruption. The right bronchial tubes were also affected, but there were no cavities. She had an incessant cough, and her mother stated that her husband (the patient's father) and several of her children had suffered similarly, and despite the best medical skill then known, had died. Although with scarcely any hope, I undertook the case, determined to do my utmost, and done so gratuitously, the family being so poor that they could not afford to purchase the medicine. By using my Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and the Mandrake Pills, and following my advice, and care and attention, she is now well and hearty, and takes pleasure to state her case to sufferers who may call upon her.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

525 Miles OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles farther, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. The Hon. E. D. Morgan and the Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau st.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,
HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

November 23, 1867.

The NATIONAL TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City governments, and foreign and domestic corporations, banks and bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter, no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employé of the Company.

The Trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the Investment of its Capital to United States Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bonds of incorporated Cities of this State; or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State, worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State, but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal in COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trusts committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all daily balances, parties can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

"Breakers Ahead!"
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
CHARLES S. SPENCER WILL PRESIDE.
Tickets, 50c. For sale at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 329 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

A Great Improvement in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. HUNT—who has long ranked among the best Dentists of the City—is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of aluminum and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial dentures ever manufactured. Dr. HUNT'S office is at No. 273 Broadway, near Eighteenth-st.

Fine Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures in Rich Cut Glass, FINE GILT or BRONZE; also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.
FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND FANCY GOODS.
A selection of Choice ALABASTER GROUPS, STATUARY and OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Italy, just opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs. New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, to Fifty dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

No Dye!—Makes the Hair Soft, Dark, and Luxuriant.
LONDON Gray Hair HAIR COLOR Does not RESTORER.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
LONDON Restored HAIR COLOR Stain or Soil RESTORER.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
LONDON without HAIR COLOR Anything RESTORER.
LONDON Dyeing. HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half dozen, $4. Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

The Woman's National Art Association will hold its Second Annual Exhibition at No. 921 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, commencing Dec. 9. All women engaged in Art pursuits, and persons having works executed by women, are invited to contribute for exhibition.

Clothes Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agt. 32 Courtlandt-st., (opposite Merchants' Hotel.)