THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

NOVEMBER 27, 1862.			NOVEMBER 27, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
36	43	46	35	47	49½
WIND.			WIND.		
W.	W.	SW	W.	W.	SW

A TRADES MEETING.—A number of the mechanics of this city met at National Guards' Hall last evening, to assist the machinists and blacksmiths of New York in carrying on the strike for an advance of wages, which was commenced there a short time ago. The meeting was organized by nominating Mr. Wm. Otley for president, and J. P. O. Flinn secretary.

The president, on taking the stand, made a few remarks, stating the purpose for which the meeting was called, and then introduced Mr. Schutte, a delegate from the New York Convention of Strikers, who said the machinists and blacksmiths of that city had been on a strike for the past three weeks, and they knew not when they would resume work again, but they desired the assistance of workingmen in other cities, in order that they might hold out until their wages were raised to 25 per cent., the advance asked for. The speaker then read the resolutions adopted by the employees, and also the employers. The tenor of the latter is to the effect that organized bodies of workmen have no right to direct the affairs of wages, and they refuse to comply with the advance desired.

On Mr. Schutte taking his seat, a man in the audience made a motion to throw the resolutions under the table. This excited a commotion, but, no one having seconded it, it was lost.

Mr. Powers, another delegate from New York, was then introduced, who spoke in the same strain as the preceding one, and commented at length upon the resolutions adopted by the employers.

Mr. Wm. Silvey, president of the John Moulders' International Union, was then called upon to speak. He thought if the speculators in this and other cities had the right to convene together and regulate the price of flour and other things, the working men also have the power to organize themselves into a protective union, and regulate the price of labor. There was no other way by which labor can control itself, and receive the remuneration earned except by combination. This will lead to a greater idea, and the time has come when we should commence. Labor is not an article of commerce, but one of capital, and it is the source of all wealth. Every one that works for a living should be proud that he is a laboring man. The speaker's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. The next speaker was Mr. Jonathan O. Fiscber, of the *Trades Review*, who spoke forcibly and to the point for a short time, after which the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard this evening the committee appointed by our brothers, the machinists of New York, now on strike for wages, in this settlement of their wrongs, made in a truthful and dignified manner—that owing to the unprecedented increase in the cost of provisions, clothing, and of every thing necessary to support life, here of late, and the high rents which we have for many months past, we can readily judge of the condition of our brethren of New York city: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to them an expression of our sympathy, assuring them that we are one to the utmost extent that their struggle is ours, their success will be ours, and their failure will be our loss.

Resolved, That we intend to lend a substantial expression of our sympathy, in the shape of material aid, to the utmost of our ability.

Resolved, That committees be appointed from each trade present, for the purpose of collecting money in each trade present for this cause; said committees to then return to a central committee, and that central committee shall forward the same to the proper parties in New York; and finally that it be the purpose hereby to raise the amounts received in each workshop. That these committees be appointed and reported to their work immediately

The meeting then adjourned.

SOUTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Interesting and pleasing exercises took place yesterday at the above institution, which is situated at the S. E corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater streets. This organization was the first one of its kind started in the city, and was commenced in September last, 1859, in a small building on South street, with but twelve children. The managers worked faithfully for a long time to gain sufficient means to erect a large and more suitable edifice for their purpose, which they succeeded in doing. The building now used is well furnished, exceedingly clean in appearance, and capable of sheltering one hundred and fifty children. The little ones are carefully taught the light branches of study, and, also, brought up in the fear of God. Many of them are children of soldiers who have died or are now fighting in the service of their country.

Yesterday they were assembled in clean clothes, and presented a very clean and tidy appearance while setting in the main school-room, where they sang several hymns and patriotic songs, which were creditably delivered. Short and lively addresses were made by the Revs. Messrs. March, Breed, Wiebers, and Kingston Goodard. The latter gentleman related an incident of a young man who visited the institution a short time ago, dressed in a fashionable manner. He had, when young, been an inmate of the Home, and was therefore anxious to visit