triumph. The the hands of men who toss it into the embrace of were a. traitors and ambitious adventurers. The people have shown, by a verdict unexampled in the history of nations for its unanimity and grandeur, that they would not consider the war they had made so many sacrifices to conduct a war of failures and crimes. This question was propounded to the people by the Democrats at Chicago, and they have answered it. They say to their brethren in the field, "Be of good comfort, we are with you still;" while to those who have taken up arms against the nation they have shown a determination to carry on the war unjustly forced upon them until the submission or extermination of the Southern traitors. The American people have thus proved true to their history, and those who imagined that the defeat of ABRAHAM LIN-COLN was the necessary result of the violence and agitation of the Copperheads, as well as the natural impulse of a people tired of war, will find in the result we print this morning a triumphant and magnificent answer. This is a war for liberty, and the American nation has determined to prose-

cute it to the end. Our returns are brief, sharp, and decisive. Not one State, as far as heard from, has cast its electoral vote for George B. McClellan. Many of the States which were claimed triumphantly for him have given their adhesion to Lincoln. We know little of the Western States, but from the indications of Indiana and Ohio, we may safely say that the Western Commonwealths have thrown a solid vote for the Union. Delaware, which has all along been paraded as a model Democratic State, has voted against the Democratic candidate. New York has repudiated the infamous SEYMOUR, and New England is a unit in behalf of freedom and the candidates of freedom. We are half willing to concede Kentucky and New Jersey to McClellan, for the purpose of triving his party a nominal representation in the electoral college; but in New Jersey everything looks well, and in the absence of all news from Kentucky we may do our intrepid and loyal friends in that State the justice to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. It would be a poetic triumph-sc poetic, very evidences that crowd upon us-if the loyal States of this Union were to cast a solid vote in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. We should not be surprised if the returns of to-day exhibited such a result. In our own State we have shown that Pennsylvania, however laggard when minor matters are at stake, when the question is one attending the advancement of mere men. is always true to freedom and loyalty. Philadelphia reaches the grand majority of ten thousand on the home vote, and from every part of the State we hear evidences of the strength, and courage, and enterprise of the Union party. . In the midst of this great triumph we

have only one word to say. We have refully established the purpose of the North to sustain and strengthen the hands of the Administration in the prosecution of the war. This we have done with as much earnestness and calmness as we could show. We cannot forget, however, that the campaign which ended yesterday was the most vindictive and bitter ever known in our history. This may have arisen from the desperation of our opponents. but of that let nothing now be said. It is our part to-day, as victors, to harmonize our triumph. We are the dominant party in the North, and we must make our victory the means of restoring and strengthening public sentiment. We are one people. We live under one flag. Our happiness and the happiness of our children depend upon the stability of this Government. We have therefore no other duty remaining but to continue in the path wejhave chosen, and, following out this war to the end, endeavor to unite all men in its support. The victory of to-day teaches us loyalty, forbearance, harmony; and union. Let us accept it in this spirit, and with that wish we congratulate the friends of freedom in the universal world upon the result of the Eighth of November, and unite with every loyal man in asking God to bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN, once again Our Chosen Chief Magistrate.

## War Clouds in Europe.

It is reported from Europe that the Emperor Napoleon has given strict orders for the withdrawal of every available soldier from Mexico and Algiers at the first possible moment, in order "that the army of France may be quite free in the Spring." It may be asked what probable occupation could that army then expect? The fact is, a Convention has been entered into by Napoleon and the King of Italy, by which, two years after the latter officially makes Florence his capital, the French army of occupation will be withdrawn from Rome; by which, too, the Pope, as a temporal Prince, would be allowed to retain that portion of the States of the Church formerly held by the Papacy, retaining, also, a small but sufficient army of his own, and having part of his national debt assumed by VICTOR EMMANUEL.

EMMANUEL will strike a blow to round off | There was another new Parliament con his kingdom by restoring Venetia to it. and it is thought not improbable that NAPOLEON may assist him in this, if neces. when PEEL first became Prime Minister. sarv. That would give work to the gallant he resorted to a General Election, to give soldiers of France.

of its leading provisions communicated in a recent despatch from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, foreign minister of France, to M. DE SAR-TIGES. There is no appearance of threat when his successor, Russell, wanted suplooked upon, in Vienna, as a second edi- Derby became Premier; in 1857, when Tuilerles reception of the 1st of January, for plunging into the war with China 1859. As soon as news of the Convention having been carried, in a House of 514 reached Vienna, orders-were despatched to hasten the armaments of Verona, Man. by Lord DERBy in 1859, when his Reform tua, Legnano, and Peschiera.. The whole Bill was rejected by a majority of nineteen. frontier of Venetia has been placed in a The Parliament he then called is that which frontier of Venetia has been placed in a state of defence, or, as the Austrians say, on a war footing. New and extensive fortifications are already being constructed on the left bank of the Po. On the other hand, says the authority we take these particulars from, "the Italians are redoubling their activity, and the War Office of Turin is busy from nine o'clock in the morning till night. The hammer of the arsenal here does not rest even during the night, and the same occurs in those of Piacenza, Bologna, Alessandria, and Casale.

In consequence of the transfer of the capit.

o Florence, orders have been given to | may endure for seven years, but practically we the fortifications of Bologna greatly ncreased and strengthened. New forts will be raised on the left side of the River Reno, for the erection of which 20,000,000 francs are required. The large railway station itself will be turned into a strong fort, and a new one will be built at San Felice gate. There is a swarming of workmen from all parts of the kingdom in the dockyards of Naples, Genoa, and Castellamare, which shows that the Italian navy is not idle, but preparing itself to assert by decds its superiority over the meagre and timid Austrian fleet anchored at Pola. The Italians, in short, think that if they are compelled to renounce Rome, at least for the present, Venice—the noble, the selfdenying, the martyr Venice-will be united to the Italian kingdom not later than next spring." In short, it is considered as on the cards that there will be a second war in

Italy, before many months of 1865 have passed. Palmerston and Parliaments. Æsor's fable of the Dog and the Shadow should be remembered by politicians. The substance is often lost while the endeavor England to our anti-slavery North, have sometimes expressed, if not a conviction. at least a strong hope that this country would gain by a change of ministry in England. They are mistaken. The policy of Lord PALMERSTON is now assured and positive, and the policy of his probable successors, only to be guessed at by their parliamentary and other public speeches, might be practically hostile to us and practically favorable to the South. If the Earl of Derby were Prime Minister of England. who can doubt that he would hasten to recognize the rebellious South, for which. in Parliament, he has repeatedly expressed his sympathy and admiration? We may complain that British neutrality has not been rigidly enforced-if it were, blockaderunning would be impossible—but, though lukewarm, the Palmerston Ministry is not hostile, as their successors might be, and whoever would desire to substitute King Stork for King Log, assuredly thoughtful men will not join him. We are getting on pretty comfortably with the British Government, at present—all things considered-and it may be prudent to leave well

The Palmerston programmé for 1865 has been set forth, in a semi-official manner, in some of the London papers, and, if it be carried out, nothing can reasonably prevent the Palmerston Ministry from remaining at least another year in office. The on | leaders from the country whenever the dit is that Parliament will assemble; at the usual time, in the last week of January or | suspect that the French could relinquish | the first week in February, 1865; that no measure of public importance, except the | more readily than the English could part reduction of thirty per cent. of the army, will be proposed; that the Budget will be hurried through, with some notable reductions of taxation, to please the masses; that Parliament will be dissolved early in May; that there will be a General Election in June, before the harvest; and that the new Parliament will assemble, in the following November, for a short session before

It is not actually imperative on Lord PALMERSTON to call a new Parliament in 1865. The Septennial Act limits the constitutional existence of an English parliament to seven years. If not dissolved by Royal authority before, it naturally becomes defunct on the day it has attained the age of seven years. The present Parliament, elected under the auspices of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, commenced its actual existence on June 7, 1859, when Queen Victoria opened it, in person, by reading to the assembled Lords and Commons, the document entitled "The Speech from the Throne," which really is a manifesto from the Ministry. The present Parliament, therefore, may not only legally have another (its seventh) Session in 1865, but may even have an eighth Session, up to June 6th, in the year, 1866—for it does more than the seven years which was fixed by law as the limit of any Parliament's existence. Nothing is more cer-

tain, therefore, than that two more sessions of the present Parliament may lawfully be held, before it expire by lapse. The present Parliament has not yet exsted five years and a half-a shorter duration than that called together by the Melbourne Ministry, in August, 1841, and dissolved under the Russell Ministry in November, 1847. The history of Parliamentary duration is not without interest, particularly in contrast with our own definite and more sensible plan of Congressional election at fixed periods. Up to the Revolution of 1688, and a few years later, a Parliament once elected con-

inued to sit during the whole reign of the Sovereign, unless dissolved by him. In the time of CHARLES II. what has been called "The Long Parliament" sat for eighteen years. In 1694, in the sixth year' of the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, a law was passed, called "The Triennial Act," by which every Parliament, unless earlier dissolved by the Crown, came to a natural end in three years. Soon after the accession of George I., while the country was yet agitated by the recent rebellion of 1715, the Septennial Act was passed, extending unless earlier brought to its close by being dissolved by the Sovereign's authority. Repeatedly, since that time, efforts have been made to shorten the duration of Parliaments-either to one, three, or five years. Lord CHATHAM, in 1771, declared himself a convert to triennial Parliaments, but the adherents of radical reform, up to have been spared for further years of usethe present time, have invariably demanded | fulness. that a General Election shall take place

once a year. No doubt, the power now held by the Sovereign (actually by his Ministry), to retain a Parliament for seven years, might be liable to much abuse-provided that a majority of the members were time-serving and corrupt. But it would require more money and patronage than an English Ministry can dispense to purchase a working majority in a legislative chamber of 658 members. Moreover, the duration of Parliament averages not much more than half Johnson. Yours, truly,

Hermann. Bokum.

For example, let us go back, for only thirty-four years, to the time when WIL-LIAM IV. became King. His first Parliament assembled in November, 1830. That It is admitted that the King of Italy re- | same month, the Wellington Ministry went linquishes the design, if not the desire, of out and Earl GREY and friends went into making Rome his capital. The Eternal office. The first Reform Bill having been City will be left to the Pope. But it is ex- | defeated in April, 1831, Parliament was pected that, as early as possible, VICTOR dissolved and a new Election took place. vened, in December, 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill. Two years after that, him strength in the House of Commons. All that is yet known of the new and there were new Parliaments subse-Franco-Italian Convention is the summary | quently called under the following circumstances: In 1837, after the accession of Queen VICTORIA; in 1841, on PEEL's becoming head of the Government; in 1847. in what is proposed, but the Convention is | port in the Commons; in 1852, when Lord tion of Napoleon's famous and fatal Lord Palmerston was beaten in the Comwords addressed to Baron Hubner, at the mons, Mr. Cobden's vote censuring him members, by a majority of 16; and, again

their existence extends to little more than three.

It may be assumed, as fact, that PAL-MERSTON'S majority in the present House of Commons is sufficient to keep him in office, which is the cherished desire of his heart; that he legally need not summon a new Parliament before June, 1866; that he will not do so but at the moment best suited to advance his own purposes; and that, while he continues at the head of the British Government, the degree of neutrality now exercised towards the belligerents on this continent may reasonably be expected to continue.

An Experiment in Legislation. Greece is a small, straggling, pauperized kingdom, hopelessly in debt and in a constant state of domestic squabbling. It possesses a legislature, a cross between the American Congress and the British Parliament. This legislature has consisted of King, Senators and Deputies—the constitutional fiction being that the first was controlled by the other two "estates of the realm," but the serious fact being that his Majesty—a lad in his nineteenth year—is is being made to grasp the shadow. Some | very nearly absolute, his will being the law. of our journalists, dissatisfied with the want | and unchecked by ministers, senators, or of sympathy shown by slavery-abolition | deputies. The legislative body is paid. the Senators, chosen for life by the King, each receiving ninety dollars per month as salary, and the Deputies, elected for three years, being paid forty-five dollars a month. Small as this dole is, publicists are anxious to obtain it! The pay, by the way, is receivable only while the legislature is in session. The high-minded Senators, resolved to make the most of their chances and position, manœuvred to prolong the session, in order to pocket a greater amount of salary. This was done so flagrantly that the Deputies resolved to put it down, abolished the Senate altogether, and resolved to have only a single legislative chamber. This is experimental—a trial of what one House can do. The King of the Hellenes, with good sense beyond his years, has remained neutral through this revolution, and accepts its result. A liberal English journal, which notices it, says: 'Possibly we may now see what a single House can do when responsibility is thrown upon it. It can hardly be doubted that had England but one House its members would act with an increase of caution which might far more than compensate for any good the Lords can do, while it would relieve the nation from the heaviest incubus on its political progress. Indeed, all the Lords of any capacity would be found in the single House; we should lose only the old Conservative rubbish which is swept up by the Commons threaten any vested abuse." We their expensive and useless Senate still with their old-fashioned Upper House, whose chief business, for years past, has

been to obstruct reform, retrenchment, and Lieutenant Colonel Hall. It is with the sincerest sorrow that we record the death of Thomas M. Hall, late lieutenant colonel commanding the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in this raiders. A company was formed to patrol the vil city on Sunday morning last, in the thirtieth year of his age. Lieut. Col. HALL was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. John HALL, of Trenton, New Jersey, and graduated at Princeton College. Soon after he graduated he commenced the study of the law in Philadelphia, in the office of his uncle, the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, and was admitted to the Bar in October. 1856. At the breaking out of the present war, in 1861, he actively identified himself with the well-known artillery company of Col. CHAPMAN BIDDLE, and, in August, 1862, when the 121st Regiment was raised for three years' service, although not at all in robust health, he determined to give himself to the service of his country in the field,

and accompanied the regiment as its adjutant. His regiment was in hard service from the time it first went out from Phila delphia. At Fredericksburg it formed a through the rebel lines. At that battle the regiment lost severely. Adjutant HALL behaved with conspicuous bravery. His horse was shot under him. At the subsequent battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he displayed soldierly qualities of a high order. In the steady, never-ending routine of official business, with its innumerable vexations, he was ever untiring in his faithfulness. Never absent from his post, he was foremost in every fight, and foremost in every good work that tended to improve his regiment. For more than a year after his health was seriously impaired he persisted in going through the severest labors and exposure without a murmur. Though not in the regular line of promotion, Adjutant HALL was, in the spring of 1864, at the request of his brother officers, appointed major of the regiment, and was subsequently made lieutenant colonel. Soon after this his health, which had been for a long time failing, gave way entirely, and he was obliged to resign the service, in order to prolong for a few short months a life which had already, as it were, been freely given to his country. Pennsylvania has never mourned a truer soldier, or one of more unselfish purity of life. He knew not self; his constant thought was for the comfort of others. With the highest order of courage he combined a gentleness of the duration of Parliament to seven years, disposition almost feminine. Respect was too cold a word to express the feeling of his regiment for him, who asked none to follow where he dare not lead. Of the many excellencies of his private life we cannot trust ourselves to speak. Alas! that such a precious life-one abounding in every social and domestic virtue—could not

> EAST TENNESSEE. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I have just returned from Knoxville, Tennessee. You are aware that three years ago the Confederates compelled me to leave my home near that town. On the 22d of October I stood in the court-house, on the very spot where three years ago I saw the rebel judge pronounce sentence on Union men. I addressed the people of Knoxville on the topics of the day, that of slavery not excepted. The garrison of the town consisted of a very respectable number of black as well as white soldiers. The great mass of the people of East Tennessee are in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

> United States Service Magazine.-From W. B. Zieber, 106 South Third street, we have the November number of this popular and well-conducted periodical. It opens with an account of the Red River Campaign, (which it condemns as futile in design and execution,) gives an account of a new gunpowder invented by a Prussian officer, sketches the history of early Lake Navigation, and discourses, sensibly enough, about popular extravagance. "How we got Supper," and "Our Poor Mother Tongue" are feeble articles. There is a d deal of sensible correspondence, and an entire month's official intelligence from the navy, military, and marine departments. Altogether, this is AMERICAN PICTORIALS .- Mr. T. B. Pugh, 600 Chestnut, sends us Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's

Newspaper, and the N. Y. Clipper. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO GANS ARMY GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c .- The early, attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 284 Market street. Administrator's Sale of a Stock of Wines AND LIQUORS, LEASE, AND FIXTURES QF A RES-FAURANT.-Pancoast & Warnock will sell on Thursday morning, November 10th, at 10 o'clock,

precisely, upon the premises, 837 South Second street, the entire stock of wines, liquors, good will, lease, and fixtures of a large restaurant. See advertisement in auction column.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA. BAHIA HABBOR THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOIT.

The Rebel Crew Completely Surprised THE VICTORY A BLOODLESS ONE The Threatened Raid on Bellows Falls, Vermont

Boston, Nov. 8.—The following is a brief accoun of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate Florida. She arrived at Bahia Bay, off San Salvalor, on the night of the 7th ultimo. Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly, about 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hit-

THE CITIZENS PREPARED FOR DEFENCE.

ting her on the quarter without doing any great njury. Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. The demand was replied to by the first lieutenant, "Under the circumstances, I surrender!" A hawser was now made fast, the cable slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from he Wachusett. Captain Morris and half the Florida's crew were

ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore. The others, having just come aboard, were asleep and intoxicated. The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett earried away the mizen mast and main yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any of the crew from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the

ntention of the Wachusett's captain, that he sang out. "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light. Twelve officers and 28 of the Florida's crew were captured. The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant, for New York. The bark Mondamon, from Rio, was captured by the Florida, off Pernambuco, about September 28 and was burned. This was the only American vesel captured by the Florida since her departure from Teneriffe. OFFICIAL PRECET OF THE CAPTURE DESPARATOR

FROM COMMANDERS WINSLOW, OF THE KEAR SARGE, AND COLLINS, OF THE PLORIDA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following despatches were to-day-received by the Navy Department, mouncing the capture of the Florida: DESPATOR FROM COMMANDER WINSLOW. Hon Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sin: I have the honor to report the arrival of the U.S. steamer Kearsarge off Scituate, from the Rocas. We left the Wachusett and Florida at St. Thomas. The Florida was captured in the harbor of Bahla by the Wachusett on October 7th. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the Florida.

John A. Winslow, Commander. DESPATCH FROM COMMODORE COLLINS. ST. THOMAS, W. I., Oct. 31, via Boston, Nov. 7. Hon. Gideon Welles:

Sir: I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the rebel steamer Florida in company. The Florida, with fifty eight men and twelve officers, was captured about three o'clock on the morning of October 7th, in the bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. Five of the officers, including her companyed and the preventors of

without loss of life. Five of the officers, including her commander, and the remainder of her crew, were on shore. The Florida had her mizen mast and mainyard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no ipiny. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Commander U. S. steam-sloop Wachusett. THE NORTHERN BORDER.

VT .- PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE BY THE CITI-Bellows Falls, Nov. 8.—A public meeting was held last night with reference to the attempted raid on the bank on Saturday night. A. M. Swain was elected as Chairman, and Geo. State Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen. A de spatch was received from Gov. Smith, urging the citizens to organize and arm themselves against the lage. Hereafter strangers walking about the streets.

HE ATTEMPEED BANK RAID AT BELLOWS FALLS.

A LARGE BODY OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD IN TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Startling developments have been made in regard to a secret treasonable body of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city. Secret arms have been found, and the leaders in the conspiracy are being arrested. There is existing a painful feel-

without business, must give an account of them

NEW ORLEANS. THE COTTON MARKETS-DEPRESSION OF FLOUR CAIRO, Nov. 7:-The steamer Magenta has arived with New Orleans advices of the 1st instant. The cotton market was at a dead stand. A few bales of middling were sold at auction at \$1.13. A steamer from St. Louis has just arrived with 2,000 barrels of flour. The flour market is overstocked and greatly depressed. Prices range from \$11.75 to \$13.

TEXAS AND MEXICO. BRAZOS BEING FORTIFIED BY UNION TROOPS-A FRENCH GUARD FOR OUR CONSUL AT MATA-Gen. Slaughter has succeeded Gen. Dayton in command of the rebels in that section.

Cortinas did not accept a general's commission in Maximilian's service, but he surrendered on condition that the French should not seize his treasure of several millions, and is now a wealthy private gen-The United States Consul at Matamoros has a French guard to protect him wherever he goes. A large fleet of merchant vessels are off the mouth

of the Rio Grande, and trade between here and Matamoros is contraband. There are 1,500 bales of cotton at Brownsville. awaiting shipment to some place where goods on ebel government account can be obtained for it. A party of guerillas made a raid on the plantation of Mr. Jennings, near Grand Gulf, on the 26th, and burned 87 bales of cotton. BOSTON.

ARBIVAL OF THE REARSARGE-LIST OF HER OFFICERS Boston, Nov. 8.—The U.S. steamship Kearsarge which arrived late last night, has as passengers W W. Williams, assistant paymaster of the U.S. steamer Wachusett, bearer of dispatches, detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the pirate Florida, in the port of Bahia, Brazil. She also brings, as prisoners of war, the chief engineer and waterman of the Alabama, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the Florida. The Kearsarge left St. Thomas on the evening o the 31st ult. The Wachusett was in port, waiting for coals, and the Florida was outside. She also left there the ship James Chestod, and the bark Adeline C. Adams. The former, 133 days from

Rangoon, put into port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was also supplied with nineteen men from the Kearsarge, and would sail in a day or two for New York. The following is a list of the officers of the U.S. teamer Kearsarge: Captain, John A. Winslow; lieutenant command-Captain, John A. Winslow; lieutenant commander, James S. Thornton; surgeon, John W. Brown; paymaster, J. A. Smith; chief engineer, Wm. D. Cashman; acting masters, James R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Bodlam; captain's clerk, S. E. Hartwell; paymaster's clerk, D. B. Sargent; gunner, F. H. Graham; boatswain, T. C. Walton; third assistant engineers, S. L. Smith, F. L. Muller, Henry McConnell; acting master's mates, Charles H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, William Smith, and J. F. Birkford.

A RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN COMMANDER WINSLOW. Commander Winslow and the crew of the Kearsarge will have a public reception, at Fancuil Hall, at noon on Thursday. On landing to-day, Comnander Winslow proceeded to his house, in Rox-NEW YORK. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The prize steamer Annie arrived at this port at noon to-day. She was cap-

tured by the gunboats Wilderness and Niphon,

after a chase of twenty minutes, off New Inlet.

She is a vessel of 268 tons, built of iron, with a double screw, and a very fast sailer. Her captain, mate, and two engineers are prisoners on board. MONEY AND STOCKS. Gold opened at 248, and after salling at 249½ closed at 245½. The transactions were limited.

The lean market is active. The rate is 7 per cent. In commercial paper we observe no material Change.

The stock market opened heavy, became active and strong, closing with a drooping tendency. Governments are steady, and the transactions were unusually light. Railroad shares advanced from the prices of last evening, and closed with more disposition to sell for cash. A considerable number of huvers options have hear part with the considerable number. Erie at 99% 209%. The market was heavy.

The following quotations were made at the board on some of the active stocks, as compared with yes-

United States 6s. 1881, coup. 105%
United States 6s. 20s coup. 100½
United States 6-20s coup. 100½
United States 10-40 Coupons. 94
United States cert. 95
American Gold. 245½
Tennesses 6s. 65
Missonri 6s. 60½
Atlantic Mail. 184
Pacific Mail. 310
New York Central Railroad. 125%
Erie. 100½ 95 250 56 61 185 305 125 106 106 122 134 After the board the market improved. New York Central closed at 126%, Erie at 100%, Hudson at 123, Reading at 135%. Explosion of a Steamer. CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The steamer Samsey exploded her boiler, at the levee at St. Paul, on Friday, tear-

ing the boat to pieces, and killing seven men, mostly Riot at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A disturbance is reported at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and a small squad of men, with one cannon, have been sent there from Fort Ontario. The Weather. BUFFALO, Nov. 8-Noon.-It has been raining all

the morning, but there is a prospect of the weather clearing off. CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—It is raining, and the weather is very foggy.

Pittsburg, Nov. 8 — There is a heavy fog, and it CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A heavy rain has fallen all the norning, but it stopped at noon. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The markets are dull, and there is very little doing. Onto extra Flouris quoted at \$11.75. Groceries are firm, with an upward tendency. Whisky firm at \$1.79. Marine Intelligence. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Bark Mary Lucretia, Cadiz; brig Costa Rica, Aspidwall; also the United States steamer Maumee, from a cruise in SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD. THE CRISIS AND THE POLICY.

FACTION AND TREASON MUST DIE

Secretary Seward went to his home at Auburn

N. Y., on Saturday last, in order to be present and east his vote at the Presidential election. On Monday evening he addressed a large assemblage of the people of Auburn on the issues of the day. We make the annexed extracts from his speech : make the annexed extracts from his speech:
FELLOW.CITIZENS: Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. [Cheers, and cries of, "That's what we want how!"] To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the nineteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. [Applause.] A change or succession in the Executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our conditry constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I suppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time. Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery furnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free of civil war. Spanish America, with all itts free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland—indeed, civil war is chronic, and domestic harmony an abnormal condition in most of those States. No Government in any of those those States. No Government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those Governments at that same time ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and humanity as this Government has practiced toward citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed distingting a proper and effort enemial. citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed, olothed and armed, its open and defiant enemies. Not one head has fallen on the judicial block. Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction. The people of the United States have had a Christian education, a political education, a meral education, such as Providence has never before youchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the repressive and loyal forces possessed by this people are magnified and multiplied in proportion. [Cheers.] There is no question before you of abandoning the war measures against slavery and substituting for them a policy of conservation or concession to slavery. Those measures are a part of the war. [Cheers.] It is for the nation in a state of war, and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that [Cheers.] It is for the nation in a state of war, and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that the Government is acting, and of course that we are voting. There is no question before you of changing the object of the war from the maintenance of the Union to that of abolishing slavory. Slavery is the mainspring of the reballion. The Government necessarily strikes it in the very centre as well as upon every inch of its soil. In my poor judgment the mainspring is already broken, and let the war end when it will, and as it may, the fear that that mainspring will recover its elasticity may give us at present no uneasiness. Before the war slavery had the patronage and countenance of the United States against the whole world. Its inherent error, guilt, and danger are now as fully revealed to the

guilt, and danger are now as fully revealed to the people of the United States as they have heretofore been to the outside world. Before the calamitous war in which slavery has plunged the country shall end, it will be even more hateful to the American end, it will be even more hateful to the American people than it already is to the rest of mankind, while their condemnation of it will remain unchanged. Persons ask me on every hand, "Is the war to last forever?" "How long is the war to last?" I answer, the war will not last forever, but it must continue until we give up the conflict. Are you prepared to give up the conflict? [Cries of "No, never!"]. You say, "No, never." Why? Because in that case you give up the national life. In any and every event the national life you enter in the state of national death. What that state is, God be thanked we do not certainly know. He has mercifully withheld that terrible knowledge from our keenest search and speculation. But we do know that national death usually consists of several stages. The first is dousually consists of several stages. The first is do-mestic civil war—not a civil war across a bor-der, such as this war is, but a real civil war—a-civil war brought home to our own cities, to our own altars, to our own firesides. We know by the experience of other countries that with occasional respites, resulting from exhaustion, this aggravated form of civil war continues until a military despot is welcomed to arrest the effusion of blood, to restore tranquility and quiet, with the loss of civil, and, if need be, religious liberty. [Cheers.] This is the terrible condition into which you rush to escape from present civil war. Every one of the supporters of the Administration knows this as well as I do, and sees it as clearly. In view of calamities so far transcending those we are now suffering, of course the Government will not abandon the conflict until the majority of the people decide that it shall be abandoned. On the other hand the enemy will abandon their rebellion just so soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance that it cannot prevail. [Cheers.] They will do so for two reasons: First, no faction can indefinitely continue a struggle that is hopeless. Secondly, because they give up no national life, but they, as well as we, save their own national existence by their defeat and overthrow, and a better national existence than in their maddest hours of delusion they have ever conceived as the result of their unlawful enterprises. [Cheers I

the result of their unlawful enterprise. [Cheers.] Suppose, then, that the people, as we all agree they will, support the Administration by their suffrage to-morrow. The rebels then have the assurance of the American people, made upon a full relearsing of the merits of the controversy, upon appeal and a full examination of results thus far obtained, with the relative forces of the parties yet remaining in reserve, that the conflict is not to be abandoned on our part. [Tremendous cheers.] The messengers who come hither from the rebel regions will be difwho come litter from the robel regions will be dif-ferent from those who are now lingering and loiter-ing on the Canada shores, to aid the execution of the plot conceived against you at Chicago. [Cheers.] The messengers who come will come not as those last mentioned, with commissions addressed to the pushlanimous and factious minority of the North, but they will come addressed to Abraham Lin-coln, the honored father of the American nation. [Great applause, and three cheers for "Old Abe."] Their message will not be conceived in the insolent words, "Your war for the Union has failed: desist from arms, and give us, through negodation, separate independence." But it will be "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren. We repent our error; we disavow and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion with you at our altars and our firesides." [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] This is the way in which I think the war is to end. I know that in that way it willend soon. I am not going to surrender to the rebels. No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their unholy quarrel by one or many foreign States. I am not going to surrender to there, "I looked before I leaped." If I could have been ready to surrender now, I should have proposed surrender at the beginning. I should have accepted terms without waiting for Bull Run—certainly after Bull Run. I would have availed myself of the first gleam of victory to secure terms as little humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated alter the capture of New Orleans, after Murfreesboro, after Norfolk, after Antietam, after Vicksburg, after Gettysburg—I would have gone, under the pressure of national affiliction, and needs

freesboro, after Norfolk, after Antietam, after Vicksburg, after Gettysburg—I would have gone, under the pressure of national affiltetion; and made every defeat a claim to rebel sympathy and clemency. After the first Bull Run battle, after the fecond Bull Run battle, after Gaines Mill, after Fredericksburg, after Chancellors-ville, after the defeat of Banks on the Red river—I am not going to surrender, now nor never As for the arts of statesmanship, I know of none applicable in this case. The only art of states none applicable in this case. The only art of states-manship that I do know is to be faithful to God and to my country. [Applause.] I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, as long as consistent with national justice, and honor, and consistent with national justice, and nonor, and fafety, it can be prevented; but when in war, to fight with courage, constancy, and resolution, and thus to save my country, or fall with its defenders. [Tremendous cheers.] The battle thus waged in this case cannot fall. Even if it could fall, the field which was lost would for ever be a holy sepulchre which would send up through all coming time in spiration, to reanimate and cheer on the friends o progress, of liberty, or humanity. [Applause.]

Garibaldi's Yacht. Cowes, ISLE OF WIGHT, MONDAY. The yacht purchased for General Garibaldi is low lying off West Cowes, quite ready for sailing, The yacht purchased for General Garibaldi is now lying off West Cowes, quite ready for sailing, and only waiting a more favorable wind to start on her voyage to Caprera. An inspection of this little vessel has given great satisfaction to all who have been sufficiently interested in the matter to pay her a visit. She is a schooler of 60 tons burden and is truly elegant. In shape and fittings burden, and is truly elegant in shape and fittings. Painted black, with a gold moulding round the hull, a beautiful female figure head in white and gold, and with her newly-scraped spars and snowy sails, the first impression is a most pleasing tone; nor does a closer termination. charm. In every particular, and throughout the whole vessel, elegance and comfort reign supreme. The ladies' state cabin, which will be for the general to the state cabin. The ladies' state cabin, which will be for the general's own use, is a perfect boudoir, the panels of the ceiling and walls being filled in with exquisite frescopaintings of all that is beautiful on land and sea —flowers, corals, shells, and figures. The furniture and fittings are of solid mahogany, and silver and green damask; that of the dining saloon crimson damask. There is a small library, and the little craft is well laden with gifts of every description. The table linen is very line and choice in design. She makes up ten berths, six of which are polished mahogany with spring mattresses, a cooking stove, a kind of pantry or larder, and every ar-She makes up ten berths, six of which are polished mahogany with spring mattresses, a cooking stove, a kind of pantry or larder, and every arrangement to insure the comfort of the general and his friends. She is expected to make the voyage in about a month, will touch at no port until she reaches Maddalena, and is entrusted to the care of Captain Campbell, a man of tried probity and experience. The deputation going overland will proceed in her from Maddalena to Caprera, where she will be duly presented to the illustrious man whose friends have thus sought to express their appreciation of his character and their sympathy with his tastes, for doubtless a yacht will be the most acceptable gift that could be chosen.

The ladies of Birmingham have sent a silver-teaserie for the yacht. Mappin, Webb. & Co., of Corphill, contribute a handsome silver plate dinner and dessert set, knives, forks, &c. Alderman Copeland, M. P., gives a dinner service. In fact, the yacht is loaded.—Liverpeol Mercury, Oct. 26.

THE Liverpool Mercury gives the following interesting sketch of a new play called after the great actor, David Garrick, now being acted at the Prince of Wales Theatre in that city: Mr. E. A. Sothern, who acquired such celebrity Mr. E. A. Sothern, who acquired such celebrity in the rôle of 'Lora' Dundreary, is now appearing nightly at his theatre as David Garrick in the play bearing that title. As many of our readers are aware, the piece was brought out in the first instance at the Haymarket some months since, and has been produced with great success in the provinces. The public are informed that "this play is founded on an incident said to have occurred to Garrick, but which has no pretension to biographical accuracy." The following is a sketch of the plot: David Garrick has become famous as an actor, when Ada Ingot, the daughter of Mr. Ingot, a rich merchant and an alderman of the city of London, is in the habit of visiting the theatre. She is not only delighted with his acting, but she falls desperately in love with him. He, too, has observed the interest she manifests in his performances, and becomes deeply enamoured of her, though her name and position in society are unknown to him. Her constant attendance at the theatre has aroused the interest she manifests in his performances, and becomes deeply enamoured of her, though her name and position in society are unknown to him. Her constant attendance at the theatre has aroused the suspicions of Miss Ingot's father, and he at length discovers, to his annoyance, that she has given her heart to "a play actor," a profession he holds in contempt. Moreover, he has set his mind upon his daughter marrying her cousin, Dick Chevy, a horse-racing, fox huntiby squire, who can talk of little else but horses and dogs. In this extremity he sends for Garrick to his house, questions him as to the income he derives from the pursuit of his profession, and offers to double that income if he will leave the stage and quit Engiand. Garrick laughs at the proposition, and at last the merchant explains the real state of the matter, at the same time giving him to understand very plainly that the old gentleman speaks of his profession excites Garrick's indignation, and he haughtly intimates that he, the despised actor, would marry no man's daughter till the father came to him, hat in hand, and told him he was welcome to her. However, having little idea of what he engages to do, he offers to "cure her" of her attachment to himself, and at his own request he is invited to dinner at Ingot's house the same evening, it having been previously arranged that he is to manage the matter in his own way. On arriving at the house do discovers, to his dismay, that Miss Ingot is the lady who seemed to regard him so intently at the theatre, and who has become the object of his subject in the farwing-room. Here he rolls about amongst the ladies, bearing the greatest anguish, he feigns drunkenness, insults the guests at the dinner table, drives them from the room in a state of indignation, and then staggers into the drawing-room. Here he rolls about amongst the ladies, bearing him to quit the house. Actuated by the sudden revulsion of feeling created b

himself at the club in a melancholy mood, and there to a single case in point. A worthy member of the told a party of friends of the deception he had practise who had, through misfortune, lost his told a party of friends of the deception he had prac-ticed. Chevy also informs Ada that Garrick ab become involved in a quarrel on her account, and must consequently fight a duel the next day. Her must consequently fight a duel the next day. Her passion for the great actor revives, and, leaving her father's house, she proceeds to the lodgings of her lover with the purpose of preventing the duel if possible. Her father traces her thither, and is concealed in Garrick's study during an interview between the lovers. Garrick tells Ada of the deep affection he entertains for her, but impresses upon her the duty she owes to her father, and implores her to be obedient to his wishes. The old gentleman overhears what passes between the young people, alters his opinion respecting "play actors," and makes them happy by consenting to their union.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE.

STREET SCENES LAST EVENING. It being evident at an early hour that the aggreate vote would show an increase for the Union close for the number of votes polled on the second used ay in October, the victorious delegations of a number of wards paraded with music, lanterns, and transparencies. The first ovation of the victors that came under our observation was that of the First ward, announcing the majority for the Union ticket at 955, being a clear gain of 118 votes over that polled for Sheriff in October. On they marched i polled for Sheriff in October. On they marched in triumph. While passing the Keystone Club quarters a demonstration was made from the sidewalk. It was a slight skirmish—"short, sharp, and decisive." Nobody hurt. At this time a dense mass, probably numbering two thousand, was assembled in front of the Age office awaiting the announcement of those heavy majorities for the McClellan opposition the transportation of which we to be the decision. tion, the transportation of which was to break down railroad trains or snap magnetic wires. While stand-ing like so many drooping "roosters" in a heavy rain storm, announcement was made that the vote in Mauch Chunk showed an increase of feven. Three cheers were given, and again the party re-lepsed into a quiet state, and looked, and probably felt, as forlorn as the last batch of Moseby's guerillas that passed through our city as prisoners of war.

Presently the scene was enlivened by the approach of the Ninth ward delegation, upon whose banner was inscribed "252 majority, in spite of the Clas Works and all colonization." This party fied to the right on Chestnut street, and countermarched westward to the tune of "Rally round the flag, boys!"

Then came other wards, rejoicing in their strength

Presently, the First ward having reached the Union League Headquarters, returned, headed by a wagon. Upon approaching Fith street the market th hal, to avoid a collision with the crowd in front of he doc office, turned down Fifth street. the Age office, turned down Fifth street.

Then the crowd of the Opposition galvanized themselves into spasmodic life by loudly groaning. The delegation stopped, and presently the word rang along the line, "let's go through." They did go through, with torches and banners and flags fiying—then stopped, walked back to Fifth street, and, amid cheers for Lincoln and victory, proceeded down Fifth street. It was evident that somebody was going to be hurt, but the "Cops" gave way, and all was soon still.

The returns now began to come in from New The returns now began to come in from New York. Heavy Democratic majorities pleased the multitude, and the response was decidedly and unequivocally vigorous. The knowing ones were not pressed lears of the news via that celebrated struc ture known in political history as the Cayuga

bridge.
The Union men crowded Chestnut street for a mile in length, cheering and shouting themselves hoarse. Presently the Fourteenth ward delegation came along with a banner, announcing the important fact in snakeology, that "November is entirely too cold for Copperheads." This delegation went through the Opposition crowd without any particular molestation, the Unionists cheering and the Opposition groaning. This, with the music of the bands, made the time, though rain was now falling fact went lively and crafting. fast, very lively and exciting. The Union majority being so completely overwhelming, the victors could stand anything except the overtact of a physical blow. As it does not appear that any were given, there was nothing of the kind to be returned. Taking everything into consideration, the grand final result, locally speaking, is certainly entirely satisfactory to the lovers of the Union, Liberty, and a conquered peace.

THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS. Though the evening was a London evening, foggy and murky, with a drizzling rain filtering down through the damp, clammy mist, covering pavements and streets with a slimy mud, large crowds gathered in front of the various political hea ters to cheer returns that were favorable to the tri-umph of their principles, and to growl and com-plain at those that were not. In front of the Union plain at those that were not. In front of the Union League, the hundreds who stood patiently waiting for information were roofed all over with a continuous undulating reach of umbrellas. The transparencies covering the front of the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored troops were lit up, and on a line run diagonally from the roof of the building to that of another en the opposite side of the street were suspended illuminated globes, each bearing the inscription: "Victory!" Emancipation!" Alternating with these closes. ternating with these globes were various pennants, also inscribed, but to what effect even the glaring light from the many gas-jets in the neighborhood would not assist us to ascertain. Similar globes, differing only in the inscriptions—the names of the dent Lincoln—dangled in the space between the Union League House and Concert Hall. In the Hall of the Supervisory Committee a collation was partaken of by many gentlemen prominent and in terested in the organization of colored regiment ion was assured of success by the popular endorse The headquarters of the Democratic State Execu tive Committee were totally dark and deserted, and we presume that the headquarters of the Demo also, had it not been that the rooms of the National Executive Committee were directly opposite. Here the number of curious persons was great, and all the number of curious persons was great, and all made evident their sentiments by repeated cheers for the President.

Taking all things into consideration—the excite

ment attending the canvass, the bitterness of feeling engendered in many cases, the wide difference between the opinions of the opposing elements, and the importance of the issue—the night was passed pleasantly and peacefully. We heard no taunts, no loud words that would indicate the petty spite and enmity that too often are suffered to enter into our political canvasses. The defeated submitted good-humoredly—the victors contented themselyes with but medicate demonstrations of few exceptions, that must, in the nature of things always be made. No riots, that suspicious mind and a nall in the morning, the city is as quiet as if no great battle had been fought and won. TRAIN SPEAKS.

George Francis Train, whose erratic campaign has already been fully chronicled in these columns, made a speech in Union League Hall to an over-flowing audience. He commenced at eight o'clock, and entertained his hearers with a great many witty and eccentric remarks, which were laughed at or applauded to the echo. Mr. Train afterwards retired from the hall and proceeded to the Continental hotel, followed through the rain by an admiring crowd, who, when he reached the hotel, demanded another speech. This crowd was much augmented by the throng already congregated before the hotel, the retarded currents of people that flowed up and down both sides of the street, and a strong detachment of the Republican Invincibles. But he had scarcely uttered his opening sentences before his remarks were received with a hurricane of hisses. After several ineffectual attempts to quiet these emphatic demonstrations, there came a general fight, which resulted in the dispersion of the hissers. and entertained his hearers with a great many witty

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENE-FICIAL ASSOCIATION. The twenty-third annual meeting of this excellent ssociation was held yesterday afternoon. C. J. Hoffman, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. A. Rolin appointed secretary. W. C. Ludwig, Esq., president, submitted the following as the twenty-third annual report of the Board of Managers:

following as the twenty-third annual report of the Board of Managers:

The close of another year brings with it the painful reflection that the great crisis of our nation's life is still impending over our once peaceful and happy land—that treason, in its most hideous form, is still pertinaciously exercising its influence to overthrow a government established by our common ancestry, built up and cemented by their blood and treasure, and founded on the broad and liberal principles of right, justice, and humanity. But, notwithstanding the elements of peril and destruction which at present surround us, we are firm in our faith that, under the guidance of a wise and just Providence, our Government will yet emerge triumphant from the terrible ordeal through which it is passing; that the integrity of the Union will be preserved, the authority of the Constitution restored, and the honor and supremacy of our glorious flag be proudly maintained.

The year that is just past, as we all are aware, has been excited to its utmost tension. A divil war, such as the world has never known before, has not only spread desolation and misery over a large portion of this once united and prosperous land, but has more or less affected every department of trade. With prices fluctuating, exchange unsettled, and gold no longer a currency, no one has been able to compute the results of his labor, or to estimate for a single day the value of his property. And yet there never was a peried in the history of the world in which so much has been freely given by the people in aid of charity as in the last three years. The enormous sums raised by the different sanitary commissions in the loyal States, during the past year, are entirely unprecedented. The individual contributions for the enlistment of the army amount to as much as a few years ago would have paid the national debt. The vast amount of stores, of elothas much as a few years ago would have paid the national debt. The vast amount of stores, of clothing, and wealth of every description which has been dedicated by young and old, rich and poor, to the relief and nourishment of the sick and wounded in our military hospitals ago carried the seliments. n our military hospitals, can scarcely be estimated.
Alongside of such munificent benevolence the
mail annual subscription to the society appears small annual subscription to the society appears trifling and insignificant. It stands as a unit among thousands—a. glimmering light paling before a gorgeous sun. Yet still the usefulness and importance of our association should not be underrated on that account. It had its origin in more peaceful times, and we hope it will live beyond the dangers and calamities which so long have encompassed us. We must also recollect that the benefits it confers are not the elegenory of the confers. passed us. We must also recoilect that the benefits it confers are not the eleemosynary offering of a stranger's hand, but a privilege to which all its membership are legally entitled. If it is different in its character from a common insurance, it is only so because the motive which called it into being is of a less selfish nature than that which is so usually to be found in the jerms of an ordinary contract. It is this simple difference which takes it out of the common transactions of profit and loss, and places it beside those noble institutions of the age which love to God and good will to man have reared in almost every town and district throughout the land. What good it has done is patient to every one at all familiar with the operations of the society. It were the control of t

association who had, through misfortune, lost his all, and whose means had been entirely exhausted, with no friend to whom he could resort for ald, made with no friend to whom he countress to late, make his condition known to the relief committee, and his wants were promptly supplied. Although in good standing as a contributor, it was evidently with great refuctance that he accepted several hundred dollars from the fund. But it was to him the startgollars from the fund. But it was to him the starting point of a new life of promise and of hope, as future events have demonstrated. With this small capital in hand, he broke loose from the bonds which enthralled him, went forth with fresh vigor to battle with the world and its conflicts, and is now again marching in the ranks with those whom enterprise and industry have crowned with success. Actuated by a sense of gratitude, this gentleman has, within the leaf few imports, not only voluntarily reasid. by a sense of gratitude, this gentleman has, within the last few months, not only voluntarily repaid every dollar he received, but added the interest to the amount for the full time he had it in use. We mention this as an abiding testimony of the honor and generosity of the recipient, and the usefulness of the Mercantile Boneficial Association. The financial condition of the association, as ex

The financial condition of the association, as exhibited by the accompanying statement of the treasurer, presents a very satisfactory state of affairs. It will be seen that the receipts for the past fiscal year from annual dues, interest, ground rent, &c., amount to three thousand and sixty-one dollars and nineteen cents, and the total amount in his hands, including the sums invested by order of the board, is seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-four cents.

If the pecuniary condition of those associated with us has been such during the past year, as to with us has been such, during the past year, as to make it unnecessary to disburse only a portion of the annual income, it must be a source of gratification to feel assured that the accumulation of the fund is increasing the security for the future, when the circumstances of our members may be less fortunate, against any calamity which may overtake them in the precarious channels of trade. The permanent investments now held by the asociation consist of First mortgages, well secured......\$10,300 00

Since last report forty-eight new members have been added to the list, and nine transferred from annual to life membership. There were fifteen deaths and seven resignations. There are at this time seven hundred and thirty-two life, annual, and

Death has numbered among its victims, since last we met, some of our most influential and valuable associates. Prominent amongst the number is John B. Myers, Esq., a warm, constant, and active friend and patron of this association. He was one of the original projectors, and the first president of the society. From that time until the day of his death, he ever manifested the deepest interest in its welfare by his presence, his influence, and his means. Immersed in the cares and responsibilities of a very extensive business, yet he was always ready cheerfully to co-operate in any enterprise, whether of a public or private nature, that might promise to conduce to the general good of his fellow-men. During the whole of his career Mr. Myers was eminently distinguished for so much business capacity, honesty of purpose, and industry of application, that his wealth and his influence seemed but natural results, and although passed from Death has numbered among its victims, since ed but natural results, and although passed from amongst us, his commercial life will ever remain as an illustration of all that was generous and just. The loss of such a man cannot but be regarded as a public misfortune, and his long and intimate c nection with this association de

per token of respect for his memory should be of fered. Another of our members who departed this life during the past year is Major General David B. Birney, a gentleman whom we all respected for his private virtues and his eminent abilities. Sacriprivate virtues and his eminent abilities. Sacrificing a lucrative business and the comforts and happiness of home and friends, he determined, when the standard of rebellion was first raised, to devote his whole life and all his energies to the cause of his beloved country, and the record he has left behind him shows how faithfully he discharged his sacred duty. From the time he first entered the service he has been dealers and was consecutive to the service he braved every danger and was engaged in most of the important battles of the war. The proud repu-tation which he has justic won by his unflinching bravery, and his skill and efficiency as a cramander in the army that is heroically struggling to subdue this unrighteous rebellion, merit from us a tribute to the memory of an honored citizen, a gallant sollier, and a pure, chivalric, self-sacrificing patriot. This day the term of office of your present board This day the term of office of your present board of managers expires, and with this report their chicial duties will cease. If their administration has been such as to further the interest of the association, and has met the approval of its members, they will be fully repaid for what they have done, and yield up their trust in the full conviction that the more the design and usefulness of the society is understood the more fully will to be cherished and sustained.

W. C. Ludwig, President.

After the reading of the report, the annual statement of the treasurer was read when hely were and sustained. W. C. Lurwiig, President.
After the reading of the report, the annual statement of the treasurer was read, when both were unanimously approved.
William H. Bacon, Esq., offered the following preemble, and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice: Whereas, This nation has now reached a crisis in its history, when the shattered forces of rebellion may either be crushed by the triumphant armies of the Republic, and the hopes of sedition, revolution and sectional ambition be forever destroyed, or, on the other hand, inspired by the display of misplaced and ill-timed sympathy in the loyal states, be induced to pareevere in the efforts to humble the National flag; and cohereas, or hours, our interests and our feelings as

in the enous to numble the National flag; and whereas, or hopes, our interests and our feelings as merchants are all identified with the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, under whose auspices our commerce has become world-wide, our manufacturerival those of Europe in diversity and value, our agricultural staples are the dependence of millions ab oad and our mineral products are unparalleled in richness and onpartity: therefore and quantity; therefore

Resolved. That we are earnestly and unqualifiedly

of the conflict.

Resolved, That as merchants we ask for no peace
which shall not be permanent, and that none can be so
which is not honorable to the Republic which has made
such immense sacrifices to vindicate its liberties and its

such immense sacrifices to vindicate its liberties and its rights.

Resolved. That every national interest of the Republic, whether mercantile, industrial, or agricultural, demands that the result of this war shall be a final termination of that internecine strife which has generated so many crises in our own history, and so sadly interrupted and interfered with our own peaceful progress and development; and that we enter our selemn profest against any effort to patch up a hollow trues or a dishonorable peace.

Resolved. That the losses we have suffered in our business, in consequence of this war, admonish us that it is better, at any cost, to have the whole trouble carried to a final settlement now, than to leave any legacy of renewed strife to our posterity, and that while we did not seek this war, and deeply deplored it when it did come, we accept its burthens, and remain true to the lessons it has taught us.

A short recess having been taken, the meeting went into a nomination and election for a board of managagers for the ensulne year, with the following managers for the ensuing year, with the following Board of Managers 1864 5.—William C. Ludwig, Board of Managers 1864 5.—William C. Ludwig, Daniel Steinmetz, Aug. B. Shipley, Smith Bowen, Wm.H. Love, John P. Steiner, Thompson Reynolds, Samuel R. Colladay, Louis D. Baugh, Henry C. Howell, Wm. H. Bacon, Abraham Ritter, Thomas Sparks, Lewis Hanson, C. J. Hoffman, Charles S. Ogden, Wm. M. Greiner, Benjamin F. Huddy, A. L. Bonnaffon.

After which the meeting adjourned, FLAG RAISING. The Union League of Frankford raised a flag yesterday. It was a gift of the ladies of the borough. THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. This effective organization, which has done good service in the late compaign, will make a street parade this evening, and serenade Col. Wm. B. Thomas. The members will turn out fully equipped,

FATAL ACCIDENT. A lad, named Abraham Pratt, was run over by the steam cars at Germantown, last evening, and in-

CITY ITEMS. THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.-It is not often

that we are enabled to speak with as much positiveness about the superiority of any mechanical instrument as we can about the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The work it performs is preferable to any other, a fact which is well attested by the large patronage now extended to their Work Rooms, No. 730 Chestnut street. The wardrobes made up at these popular stitching rooms, for ladies and children, are unsurpassed in elegance and quality of workmanship by any others in this city. The splendid Opera Cloaks made on these machines, and now displayed in Grover & Baker's window, are elaborately embroidered, and are attracting the universal admiration of the ladies. THE PRICE OF GERMANTOWN WOOL.-In our ar-

icle yesterday in reference to the Germantown advertised by Mr. John M. Finn, S. E. corher of Seventh and Arch streets, we inadvertently stated that the price of the article was from twelve to twenty cents per pound cheaper than German ephyrs. We should have written "from twelve to wenty cents per ounce cheaper," which would make it nearly three dollars per pound lower in price than zephyr, a very considerable difference. nsidering that for almost all uses it is quite as

OUT OF THE WOODS .- The great struggle is over at last, and the smoke of the ballotting battle clears away the result of the fight looms up in greater distinctness. We opine that the result will make a largely increased demand for the supe rior Ceal sold by W. W. Alter, 957 North Ninth street. Send in your orders. THE SEASON FOR HEAVY CLOTHING IS upon us,

and, as the prices of goods of almost every description are now unusually high, it is an important matter to know where to get the most value for your money. After examining the market thoroughly, we can confidently assert that the best place in Philadelphia to buy good Clothing, at moderate prices is at the old importing and manufacturing nouse of Messrs. C. Somers & Son. No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Try our advice. OLD BONNETS MADE NEW .- Messrs, Wood Cary, 725 Chestnut street, announce to their lady patrons that old velvet bonnets are made over, and felt hats and bonnets reshaped at their establish-

DRESSING GOWNS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH-ING GOODS .- We would call the attention of the Wrappers, Fall and Winter Under-clothing, White Shirts, and all other goods appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, manufactured in best style and

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES. site cosmetic has no equal for beau ing, and preserving the complexion. from pure white wax, hence its extraor ties for preserving the skin, making smooth, and transparent. It is most shaving, cures chapped hands or lips, re ples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunbuly parts that pearly tint to the face, neck, much desired by ladies of taste. Price 30 cents. Hunt & Co., 133 South Seventh 41 South Eighth street.

والمنافرة والمراج المراجع المر

PLATE DE TOILETTE FRANCAISE.-FO ling the skin, eradicating wrinkles, marks, pimples, &c. Price \$1. Hunt & Co. Seventh street, and 41 S. Eighth street. HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES-A charming the cheek, does not wash off or injure Manufactured only by Hunt & Co., 41 Sor street, and 133 South Seventh street.

JOHN M. FINN'S GREAT DISPLAY OF Goods.—The southeast corner of Arch and streets is attracting the universal atten ladies. The great display of Zephyr which we spoke on Saturday, made by M. Finn, is the most artistic exhibition of ever made in Philadelphia. His large braces a superb assortment of Worked s novel and artistic designs, (selections fr should be made early, as they cannot be this season,) rich Chair Patterns, Pin-cus These goods are wrought in the form o plush, and portray, in the style of the fin ings, heads of dogs, deer, and other kinds with tropical birds of the most exquisite An elegant display of these goods may nor in Mr. Finn's windows and at his con would also state in this connection that his Zephyrs embraces every variety of colors and for which his prices are exceedingly reaso In Germantown Wool, of which Mr. P the finest article made in this country, he very large stock, at prices from twelve cents per pound lower than the German This article is daily becoming more pop substitute for Zephyr for crochetting and

His stock of Stocking Yarns is also ve sive, as may be inferred from the fact that some eighty different varieties; to all of w must add that his assortment of combs, gloves, pocket-books, travelling bags, fancy and a thousand other articles of taste and unsurpassed by any other in the city.

IN ADDITION TO THE FAMOUS "CON HAT" sold by Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 72 nut street, they now offer an elegant assor Ladies' and Misses' Hats of every descript KUME 824, KONTINENTLE HOTEL, 6TH 8: Mister Stoaks & Company, wun price makers: I arrov in your citty on Satter punkchewally 4 hours after time, and the men formed an arbor of whips for me 2 walk at the warf, and the perliteness of sed proff astoneshen. I spose more nor 30 uv em a if I wanted 2 ride. As I alluz ride wen I ware I'm goin 2, I perlitely refuzed the rested invitashun. On my way up chestn past yure stoar I saw several soots for solie pirelins of that fiend, gorillar, abolishen kin, in yure winders. On disposin of m form on a high stul in the baggage rum tavern, I rote off the follerin pome, which

kate to you : SONNIT ONTO A SOLJIR, On Seein a Soot in Stoakes' Winder, under tinental. Bloo-koted monster! thow goist 4th, Armed with thy rifle and sharp-pinted b Whose peeked end with Sutherin blud is I bait thee! tool and minyun uv the North Put on a Dimmekrat them cote and pants, Put in his hand a gun with peeked eend Then toot a fife, and he's a Linkin feend, Who thirsts for blud of dimmekratic sainti. Monster unacheral, by Niggerism hatched Thousands and moar of Dimmikrats you Who'l never rally 2 the poles agane, To vote as wunz they did, a ticket all uns Avaunt! yore work our party is undooin, To us your kete of bloo menes jest bloo red yures with skorn.

FORGETFUL .- "Solomon, I fear you ting me!" said a bright-eyed girl to h Yes, Sue," said slow Sol, excusing him have been for getting you these two year in delays, but proceed at once to procure ding suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Rockhill & Wilson. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestn

above Sixth. GET Pugh's Political Map of Pennsylvan ing the result of the last general election, ties. It will be found very convenient in co the returns of Wednesday. Price 15c. T. 1 Publisher, Sixth and Chestnut streets. HENDERSON'S

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE, 510 MARKET ST., FIRST CLOTHING HOUSE Overcoats, from .....\$10 Dress Frock Coats...... 13 English Walking Coats... 13 Double and Single Breasted Business Sacks..... 7 50 to Black Pants..... 5 Fancy Cassimere Pants.... 8 Single and Double Breasted Vests..... 1 50 to

general assortment of Youths' and Boys' N. B .- A heavy stock of goods in piece always hand. Particular attention paid to Custom. of which we guarantee satisfaction, and def

> ARRIVALS AT THE HOTEL The Continental.

S Hauggen, Denver City
B B Gray, New Castle, Pa
Henry Harley & W., Pittsbg
C M Bomasler
W M Carpenter & W., Ala
W Wall, Wash, D C
G H Cassidy & la. Wash
Wm Henry Baltimore
C Burgess, Morfolk, Va
J H Schenck, Wash, D C
Col E H Castle, Chicago
W J Cooper, Lancaster
M J Gooper, Lancaster
M J Gooper, Baltimore
A Heigland, Lancaster
S Savage, Ghester
S Savage, Ghester B Reany, Che Underbill Ch

The Girard. Saker. US A Kerr, Philadelphia conn Kerr, Philadelphi C Yates, Penna Woodroff, Pittsburg G Baldwin, Chicago Bootb, Chicago J Adams, Wash, D C Futen, New York Bostwick, Baltimore Earp, Wash, D C Ctane, New York Habelmann, Boston o Habelmann, Boston Danner, New York Waple, New York hompson. New York

A Lovett Escott, Wathington SSMcGowan, Washin

as 8 McGowan, Washing'ı
Williams Washington
Lawson, Washington
Mager, Washington
Duncan, Elkton
T Meloy Homer, New York
Ohn Brown, New York
Cheo Greentree, Washing'n
G L J Painter, Marting J Hooper, Tenn The Merchants'.

Wessey

Armstrong, Trenton

S Armstrong, Washing'n J H Resse, Virginis
os S Armstrong, Philada S D Clay, Maine
J Sturgis Baltimere

B McCauley, New York

J C Bacher, Lewish The Union. Wm Holmes, USA Sergt H Layman, USA

John Blair, USA Lieut JB Conroy Jas Smith, New York A B Boggs, For Jos Riel, Fort O L Shale, Fott F Troutman, Fo L Nissley & 12, A M Stauffer & 1 J J Daley, Washington Char Ellis, New York Jacob Ellis, New York Chas E Condon J D Jones, Chester co The Commercial.

B F Shantz, U S A
Jas Barton, Jr
H C Pearse, Salem, N J
J Thropp, Jr, Wash, D C
Wm Adams, Baltimore
Wm Lukens, Harrisburg
Robt Wilson, Illinois
Wells Bearr sley, N Y
Randolph Wolt, Penna
Wm W Hudson, U S A
Wm W Hudson, U S A
B Gray, W Chester
Jillwyn Parker, W Chester E B Fogg, Wash The National.

J Jameson, Catawissa
A Fry
Capt Row bothem
F Ray, Pennsylvania
Gyrus H Grubbs, Pottstown
E B Long, Mauch Chunk
C J Miller, Maruch Chunk
Miss Bell Bechtel

F Frank, Wgahing
A P Herrick
W B Dunham
J L Johnson. New II
A R Rook, Trentol
Geo Leven, Langle The Barley Sheaf.

T W Staples, U S A
Joseph Wilson, Bucks co
Alfred Wilson, Bucks co
Isaac P Walton, California
W W Miller, California
Samuel Martin, California
C K Johnson, Gracinnati
M P Jarrett, Bucks

The Bald Eagle. F Toelver, Allentown
Henry Miller, Penna
W A Helfarich, Lehigh co
E. S Vogel, Lehigh co
H H Radet, Lead The Black Bear. R C Shoemaker, Mont co Chas Miles, Fox Chase W G Stille, New York

A M Rank, Jones Juo Hersh, Pen Beni Richards, The Magison

J Stowell, Bradford co

E G Atwood, Jersey Shore | Miss M End. Boston

G F Spaniding, Boston | J D Denzy, Doyle