MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE NEWS. FROM the Army of the Potomac it is reported in Washington, that on Friday morning our cavalry pushed forward as far as Locust Grove, four miles south of Germania Ford, where they met the adyance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Russell creek, and afterwards across Mill run, two miles from the grove. A body of rebel infantry was posted between that point and Orange Court House, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place, which is nearly twelve miles to the southward. Another lespatch from Washington details the engagements preliminary to the expected great battle. On the 27th our army formed in line of battle, right near the Rapidan, southwest of Jacob's Ford, left along the plank road curving towards Gordonsville, and the centre on the Fredericksburg turnpike, near Robertson's Station. The centre had a slight engagement with the enemy, in which Lieut. Colonel Hesser, 72d Pennsylvania, was killed. The 3d Corps, under French, while advancing to connect with the centre, was encountered by Early, held its position, lost heavily, but took nine hundred prisoners. On Friday noon the lined was formed on roads leading to Orange Court House. The battleground is unfavorably situated in the Wilderness. but we have the enemy's fortified position on the heights skirting the Rapidan. THE excellent account of the three days' battle

at Chickamauga, given by Quartermaster General Meigs, imparts a clear idea of the great difficulties so promptly, steadily, and gallantly encountered by the daring soldiers of the Cumberland army. How the steep heights of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain were carried, will forever be a theme of nterest. Gen. Meigs pronounces the battle perhaps the best directed of the war. Our whole loss will not amount to much over 3,000, a small price for so great a victory. The rebel papers considered Bragg's position at Lookout Mountain impregnable; but also report that our soldiers said they would have it if they had to dig it down. Confessedly, the fate of the Confederacy was suspended upon the issue of this battle. Later despatches show that the enemy is now concentrating at Dal-ton waiting a junction with Longstreet, who, it is said, had been ordered some time ago to join the main army under Bragg. Grant's cavalry under Colonel Long met the rebel General Wheeler's orsemen, near Cleveland, Tennessee, and routed them. The north end of Knoxville has been burned. but the situation of General Burnside is unaffected GEN. GRANT has already turned his attention to Longstreet, in East Tennessee. His intention seems indicated in the despatch—"the pursuit will continue to Red Clay," which is a station on Long-street's late line of advance and present line of retreat by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. I would appear that Bragg is trying to take the remains of his wretched army in that direction to effect a junction with Longstreet's baffled, but as yet unbroken, force. One prominent feature of Bragg's discomfiture is the undoubted absence of nearly all his cavalry, under Wheeler, which he sent with Longstreet in the advance upon Knoxville. Bragg is thus almost at Grant's mercy. The

value of well-trained cavalry in a retreat is incal-A CORRESPONDENT With the army in Texas writes that the German element in that country will speedily restore the State to the Union. The Germans of Western Texas, in which locality they nually predominate, are a hardy set of agriculturists, and, as a general thing, non-slaveholders.
The Germans of Western Texas are entitled to the credit of giving the first practical demo that the cotton lands of that State-and it can be done as well in other Southern States—can be tilled by compensated white and colored labor with better results than under the old system of slave abor. It is owing to this fact that the planters of harrn Texas, who are generally settlers from the ture da States, have for many years supremely eded. Cornyman neighbors, thinking at some fuat place overland scaptured, on the 15th inst.. city was attacked, and takea, who marched upon

captured by the gurboat New London offe guns Grande, with a carge consisting of seventy thousand Grande, with a carge consisting of seven committee, of which Dr. Ahmun, of Ohio, is chair-.. The surgoons state that from fifty to sixty of our men die daily, not exactly of starvation, but of diseases contracted in consequence of the unhealthiners and insufficiency of the fold and the filth of the prisons. They confirm the report that the rations sent by Government have never cached the mouths of our family soldiers, although a portion of them were stored in full view if the prison windows, as if to tantalize. Beans remained in the cain until they swelled and burst he barrels. The pread furnished by the rebels was putrid and mouldy two days after it was baked. Some of the surgeons two days after it was baked. Some of the surgeons were eve witnesses of the vilest atrocities committed on the volume acld of Chickamauga, where the rebels robbed and even atripped our wounded, Terry, the murderer of Senato Broderick, with other officers, hounding them on with the declaration of the Vankees deserve no letter treatment. tion that the Yankees deserve no letter treatment. The monotony of the Libby Prion been insulted by the rebel overseer of the naroes who were cleaning up the prison, knocket im down and almost

The rural gentry of virginia have, for some time hast, been the subjects of lavish praise from the rebel official organ, but of late cannot pay so heavy. a price for it. A Richmond paper remarks: "The people of this county, so far from selling at Government prices to the needy, proclaim they have nothing to the Government itself. Further, these people refuse to furnish wood for the winter at any been offered, and they declined that. Further, these people have raised enormous quantities of sorghum at a merely nominal cost of production; many of them have on hand six, eight, ten, twelve hundred ons of the sorghum molasses, for which they ask \$14 a gallon, a price even higher than charged in

DESPATCHES from Franklin, in the Teche district. Western Louisians, report a gallant attack of Gen. Lee, chief of cavalry in that department, upon the ebel Camp Pratt, on the 19th instant, in which the Union troops captured one hundred of the enemy and killed forty, taking all their arms and equipage. NAPOLEON'S letter to the great Powers of Europe. inviting them to a general conference, is, in the main, plausible. He mentions that old treaties are oved, and that the political edifice is orumbling; notices himself as a sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, but takes this frank and loyal step, from propriety and not vanity, to arrive at the pacification of Europe. He also says what is not so true, that he has been "called to the throne by Providence and the will of the

The Battles Before Chattanooga. A few days before the victory at Chattanooga, General BRAGG, by flag of truce, advised General GRANT to remove non-combatants from the town. The latest number of the London Times assures the world that troops are being hurried up by General GRANT, not to invade Georgia, but to defend the Federal communications, and that if he maintains his position during the winter he will achieve all that we can hope. The not satisfied with maintaining his position, has successfully attempted to improve it. Throughout the war these threats and prophecies, and the exposure of their emptiness, have been so frequent, that we are almost justified in claiming a victory when the enemy announces his immediate intention to defeat us, and in feeling certain that we are saved when Europe solemnly assures us that we are ruined. "The best that can happen to the invaders is to be spared an ignominious and ruinous retreat," How strangely these words read in the light of the triumphant battle which ended in the rout of the finest and strongest army of the

Yet, there is something unexpected and startling in the victory. Not that an ad- will not plunge into a war with Russia, with these wonderful scenes are attracting the vance was not anticipated, or that its success | England playing the game of neutrality. The was doubted, but because, unlike most of King of Prussia has opened his new parliaour other victories, the value of this cannot ment—the third which he has convened be measured by carnage. When we re- within less than three years, and it is already the statesmen of the oppressed and slavemember that upwards of twenty thousand men were killed or wounded at Gettysburg, and think of the terrible losses that over the glory of other triumphs threw the shadow | Chamber of Deputies is stronger than ever. | men in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsean advantage has been won with so little bloodshed. General GRANT, not by a fierce and desperate onslaught, but by superior generalship, by organizing victory, as is the phrase, has wrested from the grasp of his adversary the key which opens the whole South to our armies, and has literally ruined the rebellion in the Southwest beyond hope of its recovery. Yet, this victory was not achieved merely by strategy. The report of General MEIGS to the Secretary of War is a singularly picturesque and glowing narrative of the three days' contest. and ample evidence of the gallantry and courage of our troops. General GRANT is | Hon. SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON, Jr., of not a leader who shrinks from sending his Wilmington, has been commissioned in his and South. troops into danger; but it is also to his place. Mr. HARRINGTON is at present Adcredit that his path to victory is not always jutant General of Delaware, and an emithrough the infernal fire, and the valley of nently able lawyer. He is an eloquent orathe shadow of death. General MEIGS says tor, and did good service during the late that probably so well directed a battle has political campaigns in Pennsylvania, New not been delivered during the war. Cer- Jersey, and Delaware. He is an earnest tainly it was an energetic, continuous, un- supporter of the most radical measures of interrupted, masterly, and triumphant ad-

it makes him accuse the full moon of being the traitor's doom, but his despatch seems to include all the important events of the battle. On the first day, the 23d, we sce 25,000 troops deployed in line, and off-nights of opera at Niblo's do not seem marching with such order and coolness that to have inflated GRAU as much as MAthe watchful enemy thought the movement | RETZEK. The latter comes to us flushed but a grand review, till the rifle-pits were taken and the ridge partially occupied. Simultaneously General Hooker storms the do not certainly know. We do not hear batteries on Lookout Mountain, fighting all | much about him. Operatic managers deal the afternoon above the clouds. When night came our army was strongly posted, and all the next day seems to have been devoted | gers nor prima donnas sleep on beds of o preparation for a combined and irresistible advance on the 25th. It was on that day that the great deeds were done which have had such immense results. General Mountain, and swept down on Mission Ridge; on the left General SHERMAN made BRAGG's right, strongly entrenched, in which our troops seem to have met their | palate for enterprise, and, when he comes greatest loss. Then a general advance was ordered in line of battle ten miles long. Everywhere it was successful. The enemy fell back, fighting at first resolutely; then many of his men threw down their arms and fled or surrendered. Gun after gun fell into our possession. The pursuit was warm and close, and when the sun rose on the 26th, it shone on the defeated and routedarmy of the rebellion, hurrying to escape utter destruction, and the legions of the Union resting in their perfect triumph. But not all were resting; General SHERMAN'S

foe, and hour by hour the sound of his guns came fainter and fainter to the heroes of Chattanooga. Thus the great battle for which we have bels feared to lose, and more than we hoped. General GRANT might now close the campaign with honor, but no doubt it is but begun. Close upon this victory must come the permanent occupation of Georgia, and what that means no one of intelligence

need be told. The European Situation. We have European news to the 15th instant. It would appear that, up to such date, not one of the fifteen Sovereigns to whom Napoleon had sent his invitation to attend a Congress, at Paris, had responded to his letter. The avowed object of the new Congress is formally to declare the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, in 1815. as no longer binding, and to give a good holding title, as lawyers would say, to the Sovereigns who, whether by diplomacy or

tion from what the combined Powers had acknowledged it on the final fall of the First NAPOLEON. Lord PALMERSTON'S particular newspapers, the Globe and the Morning Post, are not much in favor of the proposed Congress, and truly declare that the various changes in Europe, since 1815, with the exception nightly crowded to excess, and three of the of the seizure and occupation of the free best actors in their respective lines engross Republic of Cracow, by Austria, in 1846, the public at present. With an opera house nee. One hundred prison paville. Aransas (which the other great Powers protested The British brig DasHery brief re- against,) have been recognized and adopted. in the world, and theatres whose elegance Among these, the leading changes have and comfort are unsurpassed by any in the and the other four will vote for a Copperhead. been the severance of Greece from Turkey United States; with efficient and enterpris-Grande, with a carge consisting of seventy, thousand been the severance of Greece from Turkey dollars in gold, and a large quantity of clothing and its erection into an independent king ing managers, (Perhaps we should say made intended for the rebels.) and its erection into an independent king ing managers, ince it is the manageresses. The Union surgeons who have just been released | nom, with, more lately, the deposition of manageresses, since it is the manageresses, from Richmond prisons lave drawn up a memorial of Lavereign and the election of a Prince after all, who handle most dexterously the to the President, setting both the things which they of the Boligs his successor; the overthrow dramatic ribbons), and with a succession of have seen and suffered, which will be presented by a followed by nearpasty in France, in 1880, truly excellent performers, it is no wonder committee, of which Dr. Ahmun, of Ohio is about

> throne; and, finally, the Italian areasons 1859 and 1860 or the sovereigns of tions he has aroused here justify him in en-Naples, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, dispossessed the Pope of most of the temporalities of the Church, wrenched Lombardy from the iron sway of Austria, and transferring these territories to VICTOR EMMA-NUEL, raised him from the small sovereignty of Sardinia and Piedmont to contrasted with a period less than two years the rule of the newly-erected kingdom ago, and studied in anticipation of thickof Italy. Even the transfer of Savoy and | coming events, cannot fail to awaken pro-Nice to France, which followed the Italian | fitable interest. I allude to the strong war of 1859, was a violation of the Treaty of grounds taken by many of the politicians in Vienna, but has been permitted by Europe. the Border States, heretofore influential pro-Such being the case, Lord PALMERSTON slavery men, in favor not simply of the

> does not see any especial occasion for a emancipation proclamation of the President. Congress at Paris formally to adjust matters | but in favor of the extremest and most which adjusted themselves along ago. The stringent measures against the institution of Times hints that perhaps Napoleon did not slavery itself. And as we dwell upon this expect his proposition to be accepted, and that England might be playing his game by | rapid revolution of public sentiment, and the

declining it. If newspaper statements be true, as many London to determine whether England should or should not send a representaof our last advices, no decision had been adopt the policy of England in this matterthat Prussia would simply decline taking any part whatever in the proceeding. 'Russia, which has no desire to precipitate a quarrel with France, and wants to gain time for its contest with the Poles, will probably comply with Napoleon's invitation. The

LEON, by gratitude and hope, that he, too, may be counted in-as, also, his son-in-iaw, the King of Portugal. LEOPOLD of Belgium will take the same policy as England. The French journals have declared that Spain would be represented in the Congress. Perhaps so, for Queen Isabella has been menace of our enemies, the criticism of right royal and liberal in her recent receptheir friends, seem equally unfounded. The tion and entertainment of the Empress of tion from West Virginia, chosen to the next non combatants in Chattanooga were per- the French, but it cannot be forgotten that fectly safe, and General Grant, utterly re- Spain owes Napoleon a grudge for the are only the hands that mark the rapid progardless of the feelings of the injured gen- | Mexican deceit, and Napoleon cannot be | gress of events upon the face of the political tleman who does the strategy for the Times, rery friendly to the Queen of Spain, if the timepiece. The inner temple, the internal report be true that the Count de Paris, head | works, the masses of the people, are, if posof the exiled Orleans dynasty, is about

only uncertain what Powers will accept the Congress, but whether there will be a Congress at all.

Regarding other European matters, there is little to be said. There is a pause in the and women in that neighborhood, and of strife between Germany and Denmark about the almost irresistible power wielded by that Schleswig. The contest in Poland is con- patriotic priest, William G. Brownlow, in tinued with varied success, but the power of his opposition to slavery and to slaveholders. Russia is very great, and the Poles are fight, and in his eloquent arguments in favor of clines to interfere, and France and Austria | nearly all emancipationists. But while apparent that he purposes continuing to carry on things with a high hand, in violation of the trayers, what measure of contempt shall Constitution, and that the Opposition in the | be awarded to the degraded and dangerous th, we are astonished that so mighty As before, this popular branch of the Legis. where who employ the name of "Demolature will not grant the supplies until | cracy" to insist that slavery shall be conthey have a guarantee that the King will govern within the law, and also, as before, his Majesty, who desires to be absolute, will dismiss or dissolve the Chamber, and levy money by taxation without any legal or parliamentary authorization for doing so.

What will be the end? Delaware. Hon. NATHANIEL B. SMITHERS, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, has resigned his position to take the seat in Congress to which he has been chosen, and The telegraph has probably greatly shall be surprised if the new incumbent fails. wronged General Meiss, especially where to reflect credit on himself and his State.

Operatic Oligarchy. MARETZEK announces a short season of Italian Opera. Whether GRAU will follow in his footsteps remains to be seen. His with triumph, and we sincerely hope he will go away so. Where the other is we in prima donnas, and prima donnas deal in bouquets, but we are afraid neither mana-

roses. MARETZEK is up now, and GRAU's down. He could not get in at the New York Academy, for MARETZEK got in before him, and he has not got into our Phila-HOOKER occupied the whole of Lookout delphia Academy for the same reason. MARETZEK has a splendid company, and of course it is immaterial to us who gives us a gallant but unsuccessful assault upon good singers, so that we get them. A tour through the West will sharpen GRAU's back, and MARETZEK has cleared off with his pockets as full as his heart, we shall all be glad to say, "How are you, Mr. GRAU? If you have anything good to give us, we shall be glad to pay you for it." The company, then, which MARETZEK proposes to introduce to us will be the operatic

oligarchy for a season. We have most enthusiastic descriptions of the glories of MEDORI and MAZZOLENI, and corresponding raptures about the other members of the company. Only, we hope the admired tenor will not lose his voice at a moment's troops followed the footsteps of the flying | notice, and that if he does, his brother tenors will not beat a hasty retreat. An occurrence here similar to the New York one would be unfortunate and embarrassing to MAZZO-LENI, and unkind, ungenerous, disgusting looked so anxiously has ended well for the | on the part of the others. We are disposed Union. Greater victory were scarcely pos. | to regard MARETZEK's company as a very sible. We have gained everything the re- excellent one, and we are glad to believe that all concerned will do their utmost to render the short season thoroughly satisfactory. "Ione" will be produced on Wed-

nesday evening. We have had the German Opera here for the last few weeks, and although its pretensions are not so great as those of the Italian, yet its conductor has been shown that his exertions are not unappreciated. In one or two lamentable instances the houses have been thin. As a rule the German Opera has been largely attended, and the applause lavished on the principal performers has been as discriminating as unstinted. The chorus has been excellently drilled, and the orchestral instrumentation attained a high degree of perfection. There is nothing noteworthy in the manner in which the operas have been placed upon the stage. It has been mainly in the beginning-to-get-wornconquest, had changed their territorial posi- out Academy fashion. If, however, the stage manager of the Italian Opera takes as | went safely up to Pensacola Bay. Six men were much pains as the stage manager of the

German, we shall not have cause to grumble very greatly. Whilst we are abundantly musical here in Philadelphia, it is no less true that we are amazingly theatrical. Our theatres are probably at once the most superb and chaste PHILIPPE'S reign; theen years of Louis that we are become intensely theatrical in PHILIPPE and of the Orleans of Louis our entertainments. Our stock companies 1848; the establishment of the mily, in are not altogether what they should be. Republic, followed by the restoration a key importations, and our stock companies

of the Empire, with Napoleon III. Weld assume a much better appearance. as head of the State, though the Treaty of Lickily, the opera has no stock company, Vienna had placed the Bonaparte dynasty at least what is usu.lly understood as under the ban of Europe, if ever it at | such. The choruses and silent characters tempted to regain sway in France; the are the only stock company recognized, separation of Belgium from Holland in and, if they do their parts well, are respect-1830, and its establishment as a kingdom ed accordingly. We commenced talking with LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg on the about the opera, and we end with talking

tertaining.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28, 1863. There is one aspect of the present, which fruitful topic, we wonderingly measure the

rapid stride towards radical anti-slavery ideas between the 4th of July, 1861, and the 1st as three Cabinet Councils had been held in | of December, 1863. Not to remind the public men who, aftermany doubts, have finally accepted the remedy by which alone this tive to the Congress. Up to the date rebellion can be utterly extinguished—I mean the gradual but sure abolition of slaverymade. It was thought that Austria would | not to remind such men of the new position they occupy, what a spectacle the antislavery men of the Border States present when contrasted with the persistent proslavery men of the free States! Take such statesmen as Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee; Winter Davis and the anti-slavery Congressional delega-King of Italy is too much bound to NAPO- tion from Maryland; Mr. Davis, successor of Samuel L. Casey, of Kentucky; Green Clay Smith and Anderson, of the same State. Take also the anti-slavery and almost Abolition Representatives to the next Congress from the State of Missouri, and then turn to the position of the two Governors of West Virginia and of old Virginia, Pierpont and Boorman, and, I believe, the entire delega-House, and we find that these gentlemen sible, now more determined against slavery, marrying her eldest daughter, the Infanta of and more resolved that the rebellion shall Spain; rather a youthful bride, as she will be crushed, and that the rebel leaders shall not complete her twelfth year until the 20th be punished, than those who have thus of next month. As yet, therefore, it is not gallantly put themselves forward as the est repidation or lack of confidence. executors of the popular will in the South. A distinguished soldier, just in from Knoxville, Tennessee, gives me an interesting description of the feelings of the loyal men

ing almost against hope, for England de- the Union. His followers, like himself, are attention of publicists everywhere, and are strengthening the hands of the anti-slavery men of the North-while the people and ridden South are rising against their betinued, and that rather than slavery shall be destroyed, the Union shall be separated? Run the contrast, reader, between Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Samuel L. Casey, of Kentucky-both of whom have suffered because of their heroism in this war, and both of whom have emancipated their slaves-and William B. Reed and Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, neither of whom knows anything of the war or of the tribulations of the Government, save to oppose the one and to increase the other, and you have an illustration that applies to

certain leading classes of public men North OCCASIONAL. LARGE ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH GOODS, FURS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing about 750 lots of choic and desirable articles, in silks, worsteds, wool ens, cottons, and fashionable furs, part the importaoffice will expire in January, 1867. We shall be surprised if the new incumbent fails sion, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29. Illness of the President. The condition of the President, who has been confined to his chamber for several days by sickness, seems to be much improved, and promises an early recovery of his health. There is nothing in the GEN. MEADE'S LINE OF BATTLE. symptoms of his ailments to excite the fears of h

General Grant. General GRANT is the hero of the day in Govern, ment circles. The President is doubly gratified, for General GRANT was from the beginning a favorite with him. He has, from the start, had entire confi dence in his great military abilities. The despatch which had arrived here at three o'clock this mornthe army headquarters here, up to two o'clock this ing settled the question of yesterday's fighting. believed, however, that there is more fighting to The Star Ezvs: Yesterday morning our cavalry be done yet between GRANT and BRAG, nor are the pecting the destruction of the rebel army

Confiscation. The Hon. John C. Underwood, judge of the United States District Court for Virginia, has just eturned from Norfolk, where he cleared the docket in three days, five out of the twenty cases upon i being postponed in consequence of the absence o witnesses. Decrees were entered confiscating the personal and real estate of fifteen rebels, of whom three were formerly in the Union navy and are now in the rebel savy, viz: Commodoro Barron, and Cantains PAGE and SINCLAIR. Some of the estates confiscated are among the finest in the aristogratio quarter of the town. The fee simple, according to the principles laid down in Judge Underwood's de rees at Alexandria, goes to the purchaser from the United States. The court was adjourned till the third Monday in January, when it is anticipated that about a hundred cases will be disposed of un-der the confiscation law. Next Tuesday, Judge Un-DERWOOD opens court again in Alexandria. Of the seventy cases which were on the docket there, about half are yet to be disposed of. Return of Funds Fraudulently-withheld

on the Chickamauga entirely credited,

from the Government. The conscience-stricken New Yorker, who early ast week sent \$60 to the Treasury Department, has just remitted \$50 more, which he had fraudulently withheld from the Government It may encourage similarly exercised defaulters to learn that no efforts are likely to be made to discover their identity. Therefore, they can remit with

Re-enlistments. It is ascertained that in the 3d Army Corps alone sixteen regiments have agreed to re-enlist, in consideration of retaining their present organization.
If the present tide of victory holds, it is highly probable nearly all of our veterans will re-enlist, unless they should happily find it unnecessary, owing to the close of the war. It would be perfectly natural that, having fought thus far gloriously ough, they should want to be "in at the death

Northern and Pacific Railroad. It is understood that the President, in compliance with the law of the last Congress, decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad shall start from a point on the Missouri river, nearly opposite Council Bluffs, in connection with the Mississippi and Missouri and the Rock Island Roads. Recapture of the Schooner Mary Campbell The Navy Department has been informed that recently Acting Lieutenant Commanding Smith, of the schooner Bermuda, recaptured the schooner Mary Campbell, off Pensacola bar, from a gang of rebels, commanded by the notorious James Duke. Two other schooners were in company with the Mary Campbell. One was burned and the other

captured, but DUKE escaped. Classification of the Border-State Congressmen.
The Tribune says a prominent member of the last House, who has as good opportunities of being informed with regard to the political affinities of the Representatives elect from the Border States as any person in Washington, judges that fifteen out of the twenty-nine will vote for the Union candidate for Speaker, and that most, if not all, of these will go nto feaucus with the Republicans. In his opinion, the Border States are thus divided:

Of the Missouri members, McClurg, Loon, Boyd, and Blow may be depended on. Blair will be absent. Of the Marvland members, Francis Thomas is and Webster with Harris as Copperhead. . the Union, and for the immediate abolition of slavery everywhere in the Union. Of the Kentucky delegation, only two, Lucien Anderson and Green Clay Smith, may be relied upon.

The remaining seven are probably Copperhead beyond redemption.
Of the members from Virginia, (East), Chandler will go into the cauous. Kitchen will, it is hoped, vote for the Administration, while the position of Segar perhaps is more doubtful. rding to this estimate, the vote of the Border States will stand thus:

| Adm'n. Anti | Border States...15 | 14 | Maryland.....3 | 2 | Free States...86 | 70 | elaware.....1 Using former es-timates.....101 Kentucky.....2 West Virginia 3 If these figures be right, the supporters of the Administration will elect their candidates for Speaker. even if it should suffer some usuavious from unex-

FORTRESS MONROE.

Supplies for Union Prisoners. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—About 2,000 boxes nd packages arrived here yesterday by the Adams Express, en route for the Federal prisoners in and about Richmond, from their friends at the North.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles-Lynch Law-Free Schools. een auspended, and the day devoted to thanksglying. The sheriff of Los Angeles, proposing yesterday to arrest the Vigilance Committee who hung five horse thieves and murderers, a cavalry company of United States volunteers from San Pedro maiched to town, when the sheriff stopped proceedings. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27,-The Nevada Constitu tional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children, between the ages of six and fourteen years, to attend school.

OHIO. Escape of the Notorious Guerilla John Morgan, and Six Officers.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28 .- John Morgan and five offiers escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary last night. The greatest exertions are being made to re-CINCINNATI, Nov. 28 .- John Morgan and six of his officerr-Captains Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon Haynes, Hockersmith, and McGee-escapel from the Columbus Penitentiary last night, by eigging through the floor of the cell to a sewer leading to One thousand dollars reward is offered for the ar-

Execution of Peter E. Slocum. FREHOLD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Peter E. Slocum was xecuted yesterday at this place for the murde: o his wife at Long Branch, in July last. The culprit maintained his innocence to the last, and exhibited extraordinary firmness during his last moments. He nade a long speech on the gallows, in which he took occasion to asseverate his innocence in the nost

solemn manner, and concluded by praying for althis enemies, especially those who had sworn fallely against him on the trial. He also prayed for the sheriff, for his spiritual adviser, for Alcine Chase (his sister iz-law), for his father in law's folks, for his half brother, the nearest relative he had in the world; for his three childre who were left to the cold charity of the world, and lastly for himself. He humbly implored Divine mercy for all his transgressions, and concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer. During the delivery of his speech and prayer, which lasted half an hour, he was calm and self-possessed, and at no time during the trying ordeal dal he manifest the slight. The culprit then proceeded to take leave of such of his friends as were in the yard, and, while the sheriff was adjusting the rope, he turned round, and addressing the concourse, fold them not to leave until it was all over. "Stay and see me swing," he xclaimed, "for I am going to die like a man! And in a few minutes afterwards, when all was in ss for the fatal rigual, his last words were, "I sin't afraid to die like a man. Meet me in Hee ven, all of you."

The execution took place at forty-five minutes past twelve, and passed off without any interruption or disturbance whatever. The unfortunat man struggled but little, although life was not ex tinct for twelve minutes after the body went at

The corpse was allowed to remain suspen half an hour, when it was cut down and delivere over to the friends for interment. Slocum was about thirty-five years of age, and was born and brought up in the neighborhood of the spot where the murder took place. He leaves hree children, entirely unprovided for. The sherif A number of women and children witnessed the execution from the court-room windows and he roofs of the adjoining houses, and never left the spot until the corpse was placed in a coffin. Comment i

Bermuda. Boston, Nov. 28 .- A letter from Bermuda, dated the 17th inst., announces the arrival of the rebel steamer Sumpter from Wilmington, N. C., with 850 bales of cotton. She reports four steamers from Her muda and Nassau captured off Wilmington.

The Sumpter is painted black and is bound to Liverpool to receive her outfit and resume her old The British steamer Herald, from Port Royal S. C., arrived this morning.

Frauds upon the Revenue Department NEW YORK. Nov. 29 .- Frauds upon the Revenue Department, to a large amount, have been recently discovered at this port, and several of the parties implicated have been arrested, among whom is Major Devarse, the chief clerk of one of the principal ship-Devarse, the chief cierk of one of the principal snip-ping houses here, and a leading operator of the gang of smugglers. It is supposed that one of the guilty parties left here last Sunday, and has not been heard of since. The loss to the Government is already reported to be \$20,000.

Sinking of a Steamer with Government Storps.
St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The steamer Silver Wave, from St. Louis for Nashville, with a full cargo of Government stores and about 100 horses on board. sunk, yesterday morning, about twenty-five miles above Cairo. It is thought that she cannot be ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Cavalry Driving the Enemy. The Rebels Moved to Orange Court House.

HEAVY LOSS IN THE 3d CORPS. NINE HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- No intelligence respec ing the Army of the Potomac had been received at

met the advance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Russell Creek or river, and afterwards across Mill Run. A body of rebel infantry were posted between that point and Orange Court House, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place. Locust Grove is four miles south of Germania Ford. in Orange county, and within a short distance of the Wilderness, where Hooker fought his battle. Mill Run is two miles from Locust Grove, and thence to Mountain river, where General Early, with Ewell's old corps, is said to be in force, is about six miles. Orange Court House is eight or ten miles farther on, in a southwest direction. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from Sappahannock Station to the New York Herald says: It is certain that no battle has been fought. Cannonading was heard on Saturday morning, fainter than on Friday, but during the day it was perfectly quiet. Rain ceased falling before dark, and it is probable that the quantity which has fallen will not inter-

fere with the movements of the army except a few

Nine guerillas were captured on Friday night, beween Catlett's Station and Fairfax Court House. Four of them were in one house. One of them had \$3,000 in greenbacks. DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Army of the Potomac, at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, moved from near Germania, Oulpeper, and Jacob fords, and formed in line of battle, the centre resting on the Fredericksburg turnpike, near Robertson's Station; the left advanced along the plank road, forming a curve towards Gordonsville, and the right terminating near the Rapidan, southwest of Jacob's ford. As the centre advanced, it came up on the enemy's pickets and skirmish line. Subequently the enemy's line was strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from Ewell's corps on the Rapidan front. About one o'clock a slow and iregular cannonading commenced on the road leading to Orange Court House, and considerable firing en the skirmishers. The enemy did not reply with artillery. At four

clock it was announced that Hill's corps, which had previously rested on the Rapidan, west of the railroad, was approaching on the centre, and half an hour later heavy musketry was heard on the right, showing that the 3d Corps, forming that wing, was engaging the enemy. Up to seven o'clock in the evening of Friday our asualties were few on the centre. The only officer of rank known at that time to be killed is Licu-tenant Colonel Hesser, of the 72d Pennsylvania. The battle ground is in the Wilderness, with little open country; consequently, an accurate description of our position cannot be given, but it will be perseived that we have the enemy's fortified postion or the heights, skirting the Rapidan, on their right, and can compel them to give battle if they intend to fight upon ground less unfavorable to us. Jeff Davis, owing to the unfavorable weather of Wednesday, did not review the rebel army as he inended, and is said by prisoners to have returned to

Richmond on Thursday. Gregg's cavalry and batteries had a severe fight with the enemy's right wing, cavalry. On Thursday afternoon he drove them back upon their infantry lines, when he in turn was compelled to fall back. His loss is said to be about twenty-five killed and wounded. The 5th Corps coming up, the enemy in turn was compelled to retreat. About sixty were wounded in the 2d Corps, five within twenty-four hours. On the right, General French's 3d Corps, when advancing, encountered Ewell's Corps before he connected with the centre, and after a severe fight

he held his position, but lost heavily. He, however, captured 900 rebels. The 6th Corps was then thrown forward, and filled the gap between the centre and right. A train of the 5th Corps, advancing on the plankroad, was attacked on the flank by rebel cavalry, who destroyed fifteen or twenty wagons, and killed two men and several mules. On Friday morning it was found that the enemy had fallen back from our centre to two miles nearer to Orange Court House.

was formed on Friday, about noon, on the roads leading to Orange Court House. Gen. Gregg's cavalry, on formed the centre. On the right, Prince's division soon to be of age in its favor. 3d Corps met a heavy body of Ewell's Corps, and fought them several hours, until the remainder of the corps came up. In the latter, the 6th Corps, the third, particularly Prince's division, which lost heavily, is estimated at five hundred killed and the enemy in killed and wounded, and took, as French reports, nine hundred prisoners. Our forces

Gregg's cavalry division. enemy's centre had fallen back. Their skirmish line on the road is some mile and a half nearer to Orange Court House. The heavy rain, it was thought, would hinder any heavy offensive field perations on Saturday. It is reported that Kilpatrick's cavalry division inder Carter attempted to cross under the enemy's batteries at Raccoon Ford on Friday, but was lriven back. Heavy guns were heard there all this afternoon, tending to confirm the truth of the report. The enemy used no artillery on Friday, and we but very little, owing to the densely-wooded and nearly level character of the ground. It is known that there was heavy skirmishing on s turnpike at nine o'clock on Saturday morning,

but no particulars have been received. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST THE ENEMY CONCENTRATED NEAR DALTON. LONGSTREET ENDEAVORS TO JOIN BRAGG.

Wheeler's Cavalry Routed at Cleveland, Tenn. PORTION OF KNOXVILLE BURNED. CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 28 .- There has been no fighting at the front to day. The enemy is concenrated below and near Dalton, with the view to naking a stand. Our line is beyond Ringgold. An order from Bragg recalled Longstreet from before Knoxville on the morning of the 26th. He is now endeavoring to join that chieftain, near Dalton, by a circuitous route The situation from Knoxville to Bridgeport is all that can be desired. CAVALRY FIGHT AT CLEVELAND. NASHVILLE, Nov. 29.—Captain Cox and the mate and clerk of the steamer Duke were arrested to-

night, and will be tried by military commischarged with crossing 300 of Hawkins' rebel cavalry from the north to the south side of the Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson. Colonel Langdon, of the 10th Ohio, who was se verely wounded in the late fight, will not recover. Colonel Lorg encountered a portion of Wheeler's cavalry at Cleveland yesterday. After a severe fight the rebels were routed. Their loss is not NORTH PART OF KNOXVILLE BURNED. The north part of the town is burned, including the railroad dépôt. 🕳

There was a severe rain last night, and the Cumperland is rapidly rising. There is nine feet of water on the shoals. WEST TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Rumors at Paducah state that General Roddy, with from 4,000 to 6,000 rebels, nade his appearance recently on the Tennessee river, below Eastnort. There was great excitement at Columbus, Ky., esterday, owing to General Smith enforcing Gene-There has been a large number of arrests for mili-The steamer Nellie Moore, bound for Nashville with Government stores, sunk on Friday, in the Ohio river, just below Smithland.

Burnside is cheerful and confident

Large Meeting Held in Boston, in Behalf of the Freed Men of Mississippi Valley. Boston, Nov. 29.—A large meeting was held in the clud South Church to-night, in behalf of the freed men of Mississippi valley. Governor Andrew presided. Speeches were made by him, Rev. Mr. Fi- there are really no characters, and only characteriler, chaplain of the Kansas cavalry, and George S. zations when some performer of unusual merit Hilliard, of Boston, and others. NEW YORK.

The Fog in New York Harbor-A Serious Collision-Rebel Mail Captured-Disaster at Sea-The Dictator not Launched. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—There is a very dense for o-day on both the East and North rivers. The Ne London boat arrived through on time.

A steamer is in the lower bay, believed to be the George Washington, with later news from New The steamers City of London and Teutonia, fo urope, with an aggregate of a million in specie, and the Morning Star, for New Orleans, are detained by the fog.

The Sound steamer Commonwealth collided this orning with the Williamsburg ferry-boat cutting the latter down to the water's edge. The Commo wealth had her steam-drum damaged. No lives were

The British steamer Corsica, from Nassau, was thoroughly searched by the customs officers last night, as well as all the baggage of the passengers.

A large amount of specie, rebel money, and a rebel mail, were found on the steamer and among the The ship Emerald, which sailed for Liverpool The ship Emeran, which seems to day, having had the few days since, returned to day, having had the captain killed and the chief mate whiled overoard, and several of the crew injured. The attempt to launch the iron-clad ateamer Diesator, to day, failed.

The Cherokee Indians. Springfield, Mo., Nov. 28.—A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by Captain Christy, act ing chief, paid their respects to General McNeil to-day, by order of their National Council. Captain Christy recounted the suffering of the Indians from the roving banditti, and asked for protection against their depredations. They desired authority to raise a regiment of cavairy, and to adopt a guerilla warfare, as the only means of ridding themselves of mounted marauders. He also asked that the dis-tricts allotted for the settlement of the tribe should be better protected, so as to enable the Indians to cultivate the soil, and secure a more comfortable

CAIRO, Nov. 28.-A steamer from Natchez, bound for New Orleans, and laden with 3,000 baies of cot-ton, was entirely consumed by fire at Port Hudson On the 25th cotton was in better demand at Memphis than it has been for several days, and factors were holding the higher grades for better prices. Over 4,000 bales were sold at prices ranging from 3 to 75 cents. Transfer of Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers.

in the hospital at David's Island, New York, to Further from Europe.

battalions. This force is intended to form the third Reserve Corps.

COPS.

COP New Music.

The well-known music publishers, Oliver Ditson & Seventh and Chestnut,) have brought out a series of gems from "Ione," and some of the many "Beau-

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Fechter Bandmann, Vestvali, Cubas, etc., have acted in English with more or less merit. Charles Mathews has been very successful in his attempts in French.
Our last importation, if she be an importation, is Johanna Claussen, who lays claim to being a Swiss soubrette. What next? If matters go on at the present rate, it need be no matter of surprise for a Russian to débût in the English language, or a Hottentot in the Kamschatkian. We must give these foreigners due credit. They are very patient and painstaking. Whatever else is to their discredit The above intelligence is up to Friday, and was Poor Cubas, to be sure, made a ridiculous blun brought to Washington by aspecial messenger, who came near being captured by guerillas. The additional information which has also come to hand totional information which has also come to hand to-night, through another source, states that the line perfection in his lingual efforts, Vestvali was remarkably good. When Fechter performs be fore us in English and Mathews in French, it will the left, had a severe fight with the rebel cavalry be time enough to speak of them. The present can and drove them back upon their infantry, and then didate is Johanna Claussen. This young lady perfell back himself upon the 5th Corps, who in turn forms on the off nights of Mr. Forrest, and conse drove the rebel infantry back and took position as quently has Wednesday and Sytude the rebels a skirmishers beyond Robertson's tavern, and teems in the knowledge of the public, she promises

The class of character to which she is confined is ne essarily limited. She comes before us as a soubrette and only pretends to sustain that line of characte Whether a mere soubrette should undertake to be irresistible as Gertrude, in the "Little Treasure," is wounded, and prisoners, but they severely punished a question in stage ethics. We think not. Miss Claussen did not carry away the hearts of her audience in the "Little Treasure," as she did in the in the centre had no heavy fighting, and consequently our loss there was small, excepting in her tasteful, if not altogether faithful costume, he "Swiss Cottage." There she looked very pretty, ing her hugely. Her songs, too, came to her relief, and singing gave her voice opportunities which speaking never can. In the "Little Treasure," an arch, vivacious, loving, bread-and-butter girl" reconciles her father and mother, after a long estrangement. This is the substance of Mr. A. Harris' plan. it can scarcely be called a plot. A few years ago, at the old Arch-atreet Theatre, this pretty comedy was exceedingly well performed. Little Rose Skerritt was the Gertrude, Mr. Shewell was Captain Maidenblush. Miss Wells was Mrs. Middleton, and Mrs. Stoneall, if we remember aright, was Lady Florence Howard. Such a cast as that is all such a play deserver Comparisons, whether odious or not, will suggest hemselves, and we are free to confess that "Little Treasure" has not been nearly so well performed at the New Chestnut as at the Old Arch The prime interest of course concentrates upon the

Little Treasure herself. Miss Claussen was not artlessly girlish enough. She did not look precisely what the character requires. She looked a trifle too old. On the other hand, Miss Cooper, as her mother, looked a trifle too young—a rare fault. Mr. F. Mordaunt was unusually good as Sir Charles Howard. Mr. J. W. Collier was a doll-baby as Capt. Maider blush, though he improved as the play progressed, and Mrs. H. P. Grattan made a very much better Mrs. Middleton than was to have been anticipated. No one-in the audience, at least-could perceive the point in the reneated reference which was mad to Richmond, and the jokes intended to tell in that quarter fell flat. Miss Claussen did all she could to render Gertrude a very lovely, engaging girl. She was a vivacious, affectionate, pouting, tender, self-willed, happy girl. But she was not the Gertrude. She ought to have had a seng or two to help her along. These dramatic eccentricities are become so popular that we see no reason why Misz Claussen should not go off into a jubilate about the reunion of papa and mamma, or burst out into a "Go, forget Why should sorrow," when Captain Maidenblush commits an act of unusual absurdity. In the "Swiss Cottage" Miss Claussen was more herself. Lisette suits her as well as any character can. Her saucy, winning ways, her impertinences and lovingness, the character of the whole piece and the familiar scenes which surround her, adapt Lisette to Mise Claussen, and Miss Claussen to Lisette. It is not necessary to dissect such a specimen of the Minor Drama as the "Swiss Cottage." - It belon: to the same class as the pastoral play "Rosina," alias Lavinia, alias Ruth, in which Miss Stephens we believe, used to play and sing. It is just the part for a soubrette to set. And Miss Clauseen knows it,

or she would not commence playing it just about nine o'clock when the auditorium is at its fullest. intercalating it between the Little Treasure and the Little Sentinel as though they had a chemical affinity for each other. Here under the head of "Incidental Music," she brings her songs in. She dresses the character very nicely, and looks really pretty in it. She esjoles and vexes Natz, (Mr. W. A. Chapman), assumes the saucy affectionate, mischief-loving prude, and comes out triumphant at the climax to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The song of "The Captain" elicited the most tumultuous applause, and it is not easy to convey an idea of the arch and wicked little lor Lisetle threw out from her eyes, when she sang and gesticulated about the sly glances of the Captain We are almost inclined to believe that she mispro nounces purposely. Let her say "whiskers," in-stead of "whis-keers," let her pay more assiduous attention to English, and it will not be long before she holds a less inferior position upon our stage, than that she has been obliged to assume. In the "Little Sentinel" she was rather funny as, indeed, she cannot help being in any portraiture which affords her that opportunity. The song, "Somebody is Coming," was sang with piquancy, takes the principal part. During the winter and the nummer solstice they form an acceptable variegation. When, in the case of the new debutante, we have youth, good looks, talent, and energy, the public is more than willing to extend them patronage.

During the week Mr. Forrest has been performing the characters of Richelieu, Damon, Richard, and Hamlet. At each representation the invariable com-pliment of a crowded house has been paid him. With the advance of every year this actor seems to grow greater. The intellectuality of his acting benomes more and more apparent. The experience of years is now devoted to his art; a lifetime is:concen trated upon the development of his transpendant genius. Mr. Forrest has shaped the colessal block of crude genius into wonderful statues of natural and lovely proportions. No intelligant praise can be extravagant which extols the exc beauty of the conceptions of this wonderful artist. We can scarcely think of Mr. Forrost's fame as otherwise than increasing. It glows are name a luminous halo, whose brightness and extent the progress of years will only intensify and enlarge, Ar. Forrest appears this evening in "Othello." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-How great Liston may have been, or Munden, we can but imagine, or uess from the fine criticism of their day. "Who can see a ghost like Munden?" said Lamb.

Or in the small Olympic pit, sit, split, Laughing at Liston while we quiz his phiz," aid Hood. Doubtless these were grand comedians, but there is no reason why we may not have our own Listons and Mundens, and we are happy to believe we

have. We cannot imagine that any of the great actors of the age could have played Major Wellin with more thorough humor than Mr. J. S. Clarke, nor do we believe that Mr. Joseph Jefferson has ever it has been five or six years since we saw Mr. Jeffer back. As Spartacus remarks, "Let him come on." In the meanwhile, have we not Mr. Clarke, at once his superior, his inferior, and his equal? Mr. Jeffer-General McNeil replied that he had represented the condition of the Indians to the proper authority, recommending some measures for their improveson is in Australia, we believe; it is only fair, then, that each hemisphere should have a laugh.

Mr. Clarke's first great excellence is that he isment, and would afford them all the protection is artistic? No. It is that he is funny. If a comedian is not comic, we do not care what he is; and, unluckily, we know several fine actors who appear Cotton at Memphis. in farces, who are intelligent, artistic, and every-thing they should be, except amusing. But Mr. Clarke is all of a glow with humor. You begin to smile the moment he comes on the stage, and frown only when he goes off. You may go to the theatre with a fixed determination to find faults in all his acting, and perhaps may succeed, but you cannot deny that he is funny. No funnier actor treads the atage—none whose fun is so perpetual, so fresh, so inexhaustible, so complete. You must laugh ; eyen if you have solemnly sworn to be melancholy, on look at his face will make you break your vow. Indeed, he can do more than most tragedians, for he can bring tears into the eyes. This sounds like HARRISHURG, Nov. 28.—Upon the application of the Governor, an order has been made for the trans-fer of the siell and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers extravagant panegyric. Well, we suppose it is but then Mr. Clarke is a very extravagant comedian, not at all economical with his fun. By thus insisting that his great merit is his never failing power to make an audience laugh, we do not NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- The following are the latest mean to otherwise disparage him. On the contrary, were he not an artist he could not be so fugny. His

New York, Nov. 29.—The following are the latest advices from Europe:

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The General Correspondent of to-day says: "Letters from St. Petersburg state that it is believed in well-informed offciels that Russia will now be less disposed to consent to the proposal of a Congress than she would have been some months. ago, the situation since that time having greatly changed. The statement that Russia has assented must, therefore, be regarded as quite premature, if not utterly devoid of foundation."

Paris, Nov. 18—Evening.—The Yellow Book, containing the diplomatic documents, will be distributed to-morrow to the members of the Senate and the Legislative body.

The Emperor's Ministers are in the habit of meeting every Friday at a dinner given by ach in turn. During the summer these meetings have not taken place regularly; they recommence, however, this evening, with a dinner given by his Excellency the Secretary of State.

Ount de Comminges Guitant, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France at the Court of ILisbon, has just arrived in Paris on a leave of absence.

The Arohimandrite Milos, delegate of the Greek Church in the matter of the Moldo Wallachian Monasteries, has arrived from St. Petersburg.

Colonel Faubert, the commander of the troops at Portau-Prince, will leave here to-morrow to embark for Hayti.

The frigate Eurylas was launched at Rochefort yesterday with complete success.

Paris, Nov. 20–33 P. M.—The Bourse has been flat, Rentes closing at 60f. 25c., being 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

Harmurg, Nov. 14.—The Russian papers publish an Imperial ukase ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions. This force is intended to form the third Reserve Corps. Brown, in "My Neighbor's Wife," for instance, is one of the most elaborate bits of acting we have seen. Every look, tone, and gesture, is studied. Mr. Clarke is successful, not by violating, but by respecting art, and is truly an artist even in his most grotesque and absurd caricatures of humar nature. And, by the way, we regard such caricatures as Major De Boots as perfectly legitimate. They are in the drama what the Guppys, Swivellers, and Pickwicks of Dickens are in the novel-extravagan developments of truth. They are not monstrous because we recognize their reality. De Boots has never been met with in society. True; but who has ever met a Hamlet or a Lear? Comedy and tragedy have an equal right to imaginative development and by this right all great poetry and all humor i Mr. Clarke has a remarkable talent for imitation He has drawn much from Burton, and something from Jefferson. He is certainly not that monster and impossibility-an absolutely original actor. But he has plenty of originality and imagination There is no precedent for his De Boots. He seems to be a careful student, and to depend more upon ob servations of everyday life than upon the traditions of the stage. One of the finest elements of his acting is its reality. Waddilove, Toodles, Jack Humphries.

Cousin Joe, all have a backbone of character. It is not often that he presents pure character, for he excels in exaggerations, but when he does it is admirable. For instance, Asa Trenchard, especially in the courting scene, Marrall, in "Sir Giles Overreach," and Bob Tyke. But he is best in those burlesques of humanity, which give full opportunity for the ridi-culous and absurd. Occasionally he carries this ability to that extreme where merit becomes a fault. and some of his performances are unworthy of his which were silly and uninteresting, yet we remem-

Petrella's opera of "Ione," the libretto derived rom Bulwer's truly poetical "Last Days of Pomneii." will be produced at our Academy of Music by Max Maretzek's Italian company, on Wednesday Co., Boston, (whose agent here is Mr. J. E. Gould, ties" of that opera, arranged for the piano. The "Gems" introduce all the tit bits of the opera but one piece, and the "Beauties" give the Italian words, with English translation, of the romances "Abandonata, ed orfano," and "O, Ione, di quest anima," the charming duet "Dell' Ilissu sul se spon do," and the brilliant cavatina "Nel sol quand' e piu ndido." We expect to hear these beautiful songs, "familiar to the car as household words,"

not gone over their grandmotherly jokes hundreds of wret of his nower over an audience, that he too seems to enjoy the performance. The play seems play to him, not work; the joke is not a serious matter, and all his action is inspired with a delightful and perfect bon hommie, This sincerity of humor, this unconquerable spirit of youth and exultation, is the soul of enjoyment and the only atmosphere in which our true sympa thies with comedy can live. We are glad to welcome Mr. Clarke again to our stage, and with him all our old friends—the Major, and Brown, and Mr. Pry, and the "ticket of leave" man, Mr. Tyke, and the rest of those delightful illu sions. Now they are here, we hope they will stay long, and for Mr. Clarke himself, we welc not orly as the junniest of comedians, but as one of the most intelligent and earnest of living artists. ARCHISTREET THEATRE .- Mrs. D. P. Bowers. three weeks been playing a brilliant engagement at this theatre. The round of plays has been so varied, and the plays themselves have, for the mos part, been so excellently performed, that we should have devoted some space to a review of them had that space been obtainable. We be this evening In de Camilla's Husband," as Lady Camilla Hailstone A re-engagement with the Davenport Wallack. Farren dramatic alliance has been effected, and Mr. Frank Drew is underlined. ITALIAN OPERA.-The sale of seats for Mr. Ms.

retzek's opera, which begins on Wednesday, will commence to day, at the Academy of Music. That the management will produce "Ione" for the opening night, is, we trust, a guarantee of the enterprise and novelty of his season. NATIONAL CIRCUS. -The famous horse "Hawkeye State" will be introduced, for the first time, this vening, at the great National Circus. Four welltrained ponies will also be presented to the view of the audience. They are named Apollo, Adonis, Highflyer, and Mercury.

— Mr Southern made his début as the inimitable Lord Dundreary, in Dublin, on the 9th, and was received with great enthusiasm by a crowded house. -It is stated that Madlle. Duverger, an actress who recently made a successful attempt in Paris to play some scenes from "Macbeth" in English, has signed sh engagement with Mr. Webster to come out at the Adelphi in May next, in a piece written for her by Mr. Watts Phillips.

ber not one which was not kindled by at least one

Great comedians are rarely seen on our stage.

though they are frequently announced in the bills; but we sincerely think Mr. Clarke can justly ad-

vance a claim to greatness in his profession-t

greatness absolute, in the strict meaning of the word, not the relative greatness of a Gulliver

among Lilliputians. A young man, who a few years

since had a merely local reputation, he has a future before him which ought to be all the best friends of

the drama could wish, for his genius is of that kind which time ripens but does not fade.

He does not seem to weary, but even in the old

worn out Toodles; and the antediluvian Paul Pry.

seems as fresh, and jovial, and earnest, as if he had

touch of the true comic spirit.

ROTHERMEL'S "Martyrs in the Coliseum" will remain on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts for a time longer. The concourse of visitors of cultivated taste, who have borne witness to the genius in a very conspicuous position, both in the gallery fart, and in one's memory of things excellent.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE POURTH PAGE. THE ASSOCIATION OF TELEGRAPHERS OF this city, at a meeting held on Saturday evening adopted the constitution and by laws of the National Telegraph Convention, recently held at New York, and formed a permanent local organization. The meeting was composed of the most intelligent and reeponsible attaches of the different companies, and its proceedings were characterized with ability and a determination to establish the institution on a

solid basis.

Mr. James Merrihew, manager of the People's
Telegraph line, was elected district director, and
Mr. Joseph S. Green, president of the local
organization, together with M. D. Buckerel, as
vice president; A. H. Seymour, secretary; John W.
McMullin, treasurer. United States Christian Commission -RELIEF FOR RICHMOND PRISONERS.—The following ratiofactory despatch has just been received from General Meredith: FORT MONROE, Nov. 29, 1883.
To Geo. H. Stuart. Chairman U. S. Christian Commis-

sion, Philadelphia:
I have every reason to believe that the goods sent by individuals and the Sanitary and Christian Com-missions are delivered to our prisoners. I would missions are derivered to our pictorers. I would suggest that you send as much as possible.

S. A. MEREDITH, Brig. Gen.

The Christian Commission, which has been shipping for some weeks large supplies for our suffering men, will continue to convert all moneys committed to them into just such stores and medicines as will do the most good.

RELIGIOUS—The sixth anniversary of the Provident Society of the Eleventh street M. E. Church was held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the exercises of an interesting and pleasing character. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. William Eullen, pastor, Rev. S. W. Thomas, and the Rev. John Thompson. The very efficient choir of the church sang several appropriate hymns. This Society is conducted by some of the lady members of the church for the purpose of chothing the poor in the immediate neighborhood. Liberal-minded persons would bestow a great favor by sending clothing, or money to buy it, to the church. FOUND DEAD .- The coroner was notified

to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Keating, who was found dead, yesterday morning, at her residence, in St. Mary street, between Seventh and Eighth. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHIADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

Gold closes very excited at 147%. During the forenoon it was steady at 143%, but shortly after took a strong upward turn, rising to 149. The steamer took out to-day over a million, and the advance is partly to be ageribed to that fact, while the darkness which envelopes the novements of General Mandesomewhat counterbalances those of General Grant. The general impression is that gold will be lower next week, and the advices which will affect the market are impatiently awaited. Gold closed at 146%.
The money market continues unite active at Traveout. The money market containes quite active at T percent. but the indications are that it will soon be much easier Government securities are steady.

The Stock market was weak to-day, but prices were without much change. State fives and city sixes were steady. Reading 1870s sold at 106%; Lehigh Valley sixes at 106; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages at 110; 96 hid for North Pennsylvania sixes: 103 for Camden and Amboy 1883s. North Pennsylvania shares closed at 221; Catawissa at 9%, the preferred at 50; Little Schuyl-22%; Catawissa at 9%, the preferred at 30; Interesting thill abdix; Reading at 614; Pennsylvania at 71%; Philadelphia and Erie at 28%; Huntingdon and Broad Top at 20% Schnylkill Navigation at 18, the preferred rose to 33%; Chesapeake and Delaware sixes 1014; Wyoming Valley at 52; Lehigh Navigation at 60 % was bid for 72; New Creek sold at 1 1-26: Big Monatain at 5: Locust Mountain at 53. The market closing steady. Droxel & Co. quote
Droxel & Co. quote
United States Bonds, 1881

1. new Certificates of Indebtedness.

1. S. 73 Whotes
Quartermasters Youther
Cyden for Certificates of Indebtedness. g Exchange The following abstract of Company's reports shows the coal tonness for the week and season, as compared

with corresponding time last year: Roads. Week Season. Linet Dec's | Reading R. | 68,621 3,023,653 2,277,950 | 750,078 |
Schuy I Nav	27,280	827,939	936,494	90,708		
Lehligh Nav	21,680	635,765	896,227	295,538		
Lehligh Nav	21,680	635,765	896,227	295,538		
Lehligh Nav	21,680	1,65,589	585,914	303,955	...	
Del & Lack	25,621	1,101,720	994,343	107,576		
Del & Huld	26,778	776,648	841,692	183,435		
Penna	Coal	17,416	620,723	635,590	65,233	...
Shamokin	11,954	248,634	230,645	27,389		
Broad Top	2,837	230,489	235,447	14,967		
Lyken's Val.	4,442	128,689	166,780	...		
Trevortan	1,673	68,274	64,271	4,003	Totals, 1111, 334, 681 3,903,670 7,838,813 1,706 528 161, 179	

been excelled in his quaint, curious, and inimitable vein of comedy. These gentlemen, we think, stand alone and apart, in originality and power. Though son, we remember his face as if we had looked at it yesterday; and, the mere recollection of his glorious comedy is better than a whole week at the theatre— 2000 US reg6s 1881 cash. 108
60 Cat R prf. 30
250 do. 30
800 US 73-10 TN E F&A106
800 US 73-10 TN E F&A106
800 US 73-10 TN E F&A106
186 N Penna R. 160. 25
100 N Penna R. 160. 25
20 NY Erle 530 105
100 N Penna R. 160. 25
20 US 75-1881 100 Leb 187 Val 6a. 106
100 N Penna R. 160. 25
20 do. 60dys. 225
20 do. 60dys. 225
20 do. 60dys. 225
20 do. 60dys. 225
20 do. 712
20 SECOND 182
22 Penna R. 711
30 SECOND 182
23 Penna R. 711
30 SECOND 184 Val 6a. 105
33 Girard Bank. 461
30 Cat R prf. 30
35 Girard Bank. 461
35 October 1870 104
300 Cat R prf. 30
35 Girard Bank. 461
35 October 1870 104
300 Cat R prf. 30
35 Girard Bank. 461
35 October 1870 104
300 Cat R prf. 30
30 Cat R as comedians generally play. It is said he is coming

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market is dull, but prices remain about the The Flour market is dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoted; sales comprise about 500 bbls good and choice Western extra family at 8.7.509.7.75 bbl.

The retailors and bakers are buying moderately at from \$4.700.25 for superfine, \$6.509.7 for extras, \$7.509.50 centra family, and \$5.00 up to \$10.7 bbl for finney brands, as to quality. By Flour continues very scarce, and sells on arrivalat \$5.0 \text{p} bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce, and there is little or nothing doing.

GRAIN-Jiolders of Wheat are not so firm in their views, but Dices are without any material change; \$6.(10 bus Fenna, and Southern red sold at 156.76 to, and 4.00 bus Western do. on private terms; white is selling at \$20.00 to \$bu, the latter for choice Kentucky. Bye is in demand; about 1,600 has Delaware sold at 130.78 bu. Corn is dull, with small sales of yellow at 125.2, and new at 165.0110.7 bu. Oats are unchanged; about 3,000 bus have been sold at 57.0, weight, 6,000 bus Rye Mait sold at 130.7 bu.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull, and held at \$5.7 \text{ ton for 15 ton.}

COTTON —Tre market is dull, and prices are lower: Ist No. 1. —The market is dull, and prices are lower; small rales of middling are making at 800222 % it, each. GROCARIES.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and prices remain about the came as late type of. ast quoted.
EEDS.—Flaxseed is in demand, with sales at \$3 20 er bushel. Timothy is dull at \$2.50@2.75. Clover is caree and in fair demand, with small sales at \$7@7.69 Provided National States, with small saiss at 1694.69
Provided National States are without material change. Old mess Pork is held at \$17.00 bbl. Small sales of Shoulders are making at 75.00 7% c Bb. Lard is held at 24.00 12% B bb for bbls and tierces, but we hear of no sales.

CITY ITEMS. THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MA-CHINES FOR PRESENTS.-We are glad to find that the popular mind is appreciating the fact that the most sensible gift that a gentleman can make to a lady is a Sewing Machine. We infer this from the busy scene presented during the whole of last week at the popular Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No. 704 Chestnut street; especially, as we are informed by the gentlemanly agent in charge of this establishment, that, of the immense number of machincs sold, a very large proportion were intended for presents. We know of no way in which money can be more judiciously spent during the present buying season than by investing it in these beauti-

ful and useful instruments. THE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The good news which has been pouring in upon us for several days past, like a flood of glory, shows how admirably our military affairs, at real genius. We have seen Mr. Clarke in parts the several theatres of war, have been managed, reminding us in this respect of the superior manner in which Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, conducts his immense Coal business, in order to

give his patrons the very best and cleanest coal, and charging them the very lowest prices for it. HAVING, at the close of my engagement with L. J. Levy & Co., introduced the Curtain business in the house of Sheppard, Van Harlingen, & Arrizon, and successfully conducted that department to the day of my resigning, I have now the pleasure of informing my friends and the general public that I have opened an establishment of my own, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, where I shall keep constantly on hand a first-class stock of Curtains, Curtain Materials, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, and everything belonging to that department of trade, and will be hap-

py to attend promptly to the wants of all who favor N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut. MR. GEORGE GRANT, proprietor of the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 610 Thestnut street, has now in store the most magnific cent stock of goods in his line suitable for presents, embracing elegant scarfs, muffiers, wrappers, and everything else, in first style, and at "SILVER FLINT" BUCKWHEAT .- A fresh

supply of this splendid-baking Buckwheat Flour, just received by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tents FOR THE BEST ASSORTMENT Of Hats for nisses and children, go to Wood & Cary's, No. 745 Chestnut street.

DELICIOUS ALMERIA GRAPES, by the keg. r in smaller quantities, at Davis & Richards', Area and Tenth streets. Price fifty cents per pound. LADIES' BONNETS in elegant variety, at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street. MUSIC IN THE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOS-ITAL. On Friday evening, Prof. Warden, the distinguished vocalist and successful music teacher, assisted by the sweet voice of his lady, gave a de-lightful musical entertainment in the West Phila-delphia Hospital. Mr. Warden sang several patriotic songs, composed by himself, which eligited great applause, while his humorous songs brought forth peal after peal of laughter. This "labor of

love" was fully appreciated by the soldiers. "THE UNIONIST."-This is the approriate title of an elegant new style of Black Felt Hat, just introduced by Mr. Warburton, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office, and which, from its grace, convenience, and comfort, no less than its identity, in a modified form, to his patent Army Folding Hat, which has obtained such a universal popularity among military men, bids fair to become as great a favorite in America as the "Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth Hat" have at various times been among the nation alities of Europe. "The Unionist" has everything to recommend it to a gentleman of taste, and has withal an individuality about it at once significant of the capital name it bears, and is every way worthy of being the National Hat-the civic badge of loy alty-as we believe it is soon destined to bec We may state, in conclusion, that the slightly varied atyles adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming "The Unionist," will contribute materially to its popularity with the civic public. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the

largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Cake

ord & Sons', Continental Hotel. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. "FIGURES DON'T LIE," is a saying faniliar to all. "The Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, (branch office 407 Walnut street,) which has been but a few years in operation, already shows an accumulated fund fully equal to the paid-up capital of \$125,000, the total assets being, Nov. 1, 1963, \$250,211 27. Of that feature of the capital stock and charter of the Company which allows only legal interest to the share holders. (which the capital always earn for them.) the superintendent of the New York Insurance Department save: 'No effective system of organi ion can well be devised which is more liberal to olicy-holders.' The means of the Company are and United States' stocks, and its officers are gencan be placed. The assets are far in excess of all corned and contingent liabilities. (more than three dollars to meet each dollar at risk.) and the office Washington stipulates with the policy holder never to declare forfeit a dividend once credited to him. This portion of the contract will be likely to com-

mand particular attention."-American Exchange and Review for November. 1863. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. OAKFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPG. Housekeepers, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., by ourchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Room Dock street, below Walnut. GEO. STECK & Co.'s Planes For Holiday Present OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. CHRISTMAS !- Christmas is coming and very one whose heart is in the right place is the

merrier for its approach. Christmas was an institu tion in ancient times. For well our Christmas sires of old Loved when the year its course had rolled, And brought blithe Christmas back again, With all its hospitable train; The damsel donned her kirtle sheen; The hall was dressed with holly green:

Forth to the wood did merry men go, To gather in the mistletoe. In these times we keep up Christmas with almost as much spirit as they did in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and while maidens prefer crinoline to "kirtle's sheen," their beaux observe the amenities of life while they pay a decent respect to the day, Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 602, and 5 Chestnut street, shove Sixth

GEO. STECK & Co.'s FIANOS NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oaktord PLEASURES OF LIFE.—The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition, is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this if we can smoothe the rugged path of one fellow-travellerif we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triamphs that wealth and power ever attained? Hence we say instruct all men, both young and old, to procure their clothing at the fashionable emperium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Cabinet Organs for Holiday Gigs.

J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTI-NENTAL. SQUEEZED OUT .- An Indianapolis paper says that many of the families of that city are moving away because of the prospective high prices of rent, wood, beef, pork, and other things generally during the winter. All we can say is, they had botter not move here, for the high prices are not in prospective here, but sternly present and real; the only thing that maintains a decent medicarity in prices is the first class clothing of the house of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS

FURS AT CARPORDS, CONTINENTAL,