The Press

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it willbe paid for.

The Resignation of General McClellan. We have to announce, on the authority of the New York World, which claims to have had official knowledge of the fact, that Major General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has resigned his commission as Senior Major General in the American army. "On the 8th inst.," says the World, "the day of the election, General McCLELLAN addressed a letter to the President resigning his commission in the army, and requesting that his resignation might be allowed to date from that day. As he could not then know whether he resigned to become a private citizen, or resigned to become the President elect of the United States, the time was appropriately and gracefully chosen. As he is not accustomed to act from any impulses, but acts always from deliberately, formed reasons, it is doubtless correct to infer that it was his purpose, if not elected, to retire wholly to private life. We hope that his resignation will be accepted, for we have no belief that his determination can be changed. We do not know that any one connected with the Administration will wish to change it." So fas the military condition of the army

is concerned, the resignation of General McCLELLAN is a matter of no consequence. The war has been conducted for two years without his assistance or advice, and we can probably end it without asking him for either. So far as the political condition of the country is concerned, the people, by an overwhelming majority, decided on last Tuesday that they did not desire his services. In a political and military sense, therefore, this event is a matter of no moment. The only persons who can at all be affected by it are Major General Mc-CLELLAN himself, who loses a very nice junior major generals, who will probably not regret this opportunity of promotion. By his own act, therefore, Gen. Mc-CLELLAN retires into private life. It is fitting that we should say something in reference to a man who has occupied so prominent a position in the world's history for the past four years. He was once the beloved and trusted general of our armies, and has just received the votes of many thousands of our fellow-citizens for the Presidency. His career may be called a romance of the war. He was a young man who had formerly served in the army, leaving behind him the reputation of an amiable, accomplished gentleman, and an officer of courage and capacity. He had retired from military life, and was holding a position on a Western railroad: - Recently married, of sober and industrious habits. and with many good friends around were all so ignorant that anybody might have become a major general, and this young man found himself at the head of the American army—found himself by very much the same fortune as that of the blindfolded lottery-keeper who thrusts his hand into the wheel and draws out a prize. It was an opportunity which has fallen to the lot of few men, and it is not surprising that this thrifty and industrious man should have failed where many other men, without any of his virtues, perhaps, but far greater genius, had failed before him. History has shown us that, while Almighty God sends into every generation thousands

LAN, it is but once in an age that He gives us a soldier and a statesman-a CROMWELL, a Frederick, or a Napoleon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN did as well, perhaps, as any of our sober and industrious citizens in the railway business would have position. He did the best he could. Fortune does not make great men. It merely gives them opportunity. McCLELLAN failed in his opportunity, because he was not a great man. If this natural conviction led him to retire from military service, it was a graceful and proper act, showing candor and modesty, and we should have followed him into retirement with our warmest wishes for success and the hope that he might again have an opportunity in the railway profession of returning to that position of popularity, independence, and comfort which he abandoned in Illinois. We are not disposed to be unkind to GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, because fortune buckled on his back a load he could not carry. We do him all the justice he deserves, and all that his truest friends could wish. His organ, The World, however, which claims to speak for him, and in this case makes the official announcement of his resignation, does not permit us to say farewell with all these good wishes, but elaborately gives us General McClellan's reasons for his resignation in these words: "A sufficient number of the people of the United States have sanctioned, by their votes, the policy of the Lincoln Administration, to make it clear that such a man as General McClellan can no longer serve in a military capacity in the further prosecution of that policy. Even if officers of an inferior grade, once in the army during a civil war, can reasonably be expected to ignore the policy of their Government, and to leave all such questions to the civil department, it would be quite absurd to require such a course of a general who has filled such relations to this war, and to the objects and methods of its prosecution, as those in which General McClellan has stood. It is obviously impossible for him to fight in a war of extermination, of rapine and devastation, of disregard of constitutional restraints, and of violation of constitutional rights. He is not a soldier of fortune, but a soldier of principle. When he offered his sword to the Government of his country he had a right to presume, and did presume, that the war would be prosecuted for the simple purpose of the restoration of the Union. When this ceased to be the course pursued by the Administration he could not voluntarily quit the service while there was a hope that the people would intervene and command a return to a constitutional and humane and therefore effective policy. The prople having now endorsed Mr. Lincoln's Administration, there can be no longer any claim upon General McClellan to continue standing ready to serve an Administration which has kept him in forced retirement for a period of nearly two years, which dismissed him from active service with every mark of indignity after he had saved the capital of the nation from an invading foe, and which has never since that day proposed to give him a command without coupling the proposal with the dishonorable condition that he should desert the political principles which he has always professed, and on which he has always acted. "But if there are any who are disposed to say that Gen. McClellan should serve the country without identifying the country with the Administration. they will doubtless be able to see, and to admit, that and worriment, and slim houses. They had his patriotism is of that quality which has always | Brignori, whom they petted, but who has led him to separate the country from the Adminishis obligations to the country embraced. They must also see that he alone can form a safe judgment as to his power to scree the country under, or through, Mr. Lincoln's government. If he is satisfied that he can no longer be useful to the country, now that the people have failed to command a change in its public councils, the and has given us men and women who only reasonable inquiry is, whether he served know how to sing music and never take the country faithfully and truly so long as he had the power, or the chance of a power, to serve It at all. On this point there can be no complaint; for no one who considers that he ever possessed any faculty for military service will deny that he struggled long and faithfully to use all that faculty for the public good, and those who deny him any faculty for military command will certainly not object to his retirement. Our own opinion is that he could not again undertake to serve without being followed into the field by the same impediments to his success as those which have heretofore been placed in his way, and that he and the country would. under existing circumstances, be alike powerless to

restrain those who will never consent to his further usefulness or distinction. "It is with deep sorrow that we record these convictions; but they are indelibly impressed upon us. We must reap what has been sown. General Mc-Clellan will be followed into his retirement with the gratitude, the admiration, and the affection of millions of his countrymen; and when they have acquired the means of enabling him to be of service to the country, and he is convinced that he can do them any good, it cannot be doubted that his patriotism will be found a living virtue, as it has ever

Our desire to be frank with General McClellan must excuse the length of this until we create a musical school of our extract. He speaks for himself, and our own-a school that shall surpass the Gerreaders will see what reasons govern the man in meaning and the Italian in sweetyoung man in his retirement from public ness—it will do as well as any other, and is is found the ship shall be legally liable to life. It is not because he desires to return | certainly the best we have. We think the | capture or destruction. The Florida was to his profession in Illinois that he thus germ of future American music is to be found in a Brazilian port, which is called in his undertaking.

LAN or any officer has a right to use; but at this time we cannot accept it from him should be very sorry to detect in his cha-

What is the policy of Mr Lincoln? and when did General McClellan arrive at the conviction that he could not serve it? "It is obviously impossible for him to fight in a war of extermination, of rapine and devastation, of disregard of constitutional restraints, and of violation of constitutional rights." The policy thus meant is that of emancipation, the suspension of military resources. Let us examine Mc-CLELLAN's record briefly on these points: I. Emancipation. In the letter of Mc-CLELLAN written from Harrison's Landing he suggested to Mr. Lincoln the propriety of freeing the negroes as a matter of military necessity. In the prosecution of his movements he always received contrabands into his lines, and never returned them to their masters. Here was practical emancipation in advance of Mr. Lincoln. Nay, more; after the issue of the proclamation, General McCLELLAN, in an order to the Army of the Potomac, declared that the duty of the soldier was to obey and execute the provisions of that proclamaber, 1862, when he fought the battle of Antictam.

II. The suspension of the habeas corpus and "arbitrary arrests" were commanded by McClellan in Maryland. He arrested the Maryland Legislature. He sent Gen. STONE cruelly to Fort Lafayette, and denied him a trial. He arrested Colonel using unpleasant language at Willard's Hotel, in Washington.

III. He at least claims to have done all | now that we have all those things, what in his power to defeat the Southern armies, and his campaign in Virginia devastated place and a very good salary, and the | the Peninsula. His friends never ceased to make this a high merit. Until the eighth of last November they publicly eulogized him as one who had endeavored to defea Southern armies and destroy their resources. His last public speech contained a compliment to SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. the general who burned Atlanta as well as the general who "devastated" the Valley of the Shenandoah. Until November 8th these were certainly the opinions of General McClellan.

The record of McClellan thus shows that these pretexts for his resignaton are deceitful. They are as true as the assertion of The World, that he was offered a command on the condition that he would abandon his "principles," an assertion that Mr. F. P. BLAIR has denied in the name of Mr. Lincoln. General McClel-LAN's friends will not permit us to attribute his retirement to candor and mohim, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN promised to | desty, and it therefore only remains for | become a thrifty and popular citizen of us to view this act as the spleen of a petulant and disappointed politician to raise a large army. In those days we | a candidate for election, he did not hesitate to write a letter endorsing the war. He did not resion in the canvass, because it would have been an avowal that he did not believe in the war, and thus have lost him votes. Is this not paltering in a double sense? Does it not seem like a trick? Do we not breathe free at the escape we have made from a man who openly allowed himself to be quoted in favor of the war while all the time he meditated a retirement from vigorous prosecution? Gen. McCLELLAN was really the representative of the cowardly Convention at Chicago of VALLAN-DIGHAM, WOOD, and SEYMOUR-but not of good citizens like GEORGE B. McCLELuntil the hour of his disappointment and chagrin did he show that he was really the Copperhead candidate of a Copperhead Convention. We thank Almighty God with fervent hearts that he and all his tribe have been condemned by an overwhelming defeat OULELLAN has chosen his path. Let him take it. We do not need such a man in our armies. He had a great opportunity, but, with a perverse fatality that seems to cling to his life, he has abandoned it. He might have taken the hand of peace and friendship offered by the President, and said ten words in favor of the

> McClellan. The Good Things we Have and are to

Union that would have endeared him to

the nation. He might have been a patriot,

and shown the world that the writer of the

September letter was not ashamed of its

sentiments. He might have rallied his

party around the flag of his country and

shown that its triumphs were still dear to

him. He has preferred to exhibit the tem-

per of a Tammany Hall politician, the petu-

lance of an angry boy, and the spirit of a

man who would not hesitate to stoop

when he might hope to conquer, and at the

same time would not be ashamed to show

his own disingenuousness in the hour of

his chagrin. We can end the war without

Have. Now that we have re-elected ABRAHAM Lincoln we have an opportunity of breathing. In the first place, we feel that we have apologies to make to everybody but the Copperheads. This election business is very like the performances of that much embarrassed Sisyphus whose labors in the stone-rolling business have called forth the sympathies of everybody that reads the classics and classical dictionaries. We are well rid of it, and gladly come back to domestic topics: Those who have grievances to detail, and who find the public ear cold and dull, will meet earnest and respectful attention. We shall have no more complaints from housewives who scold about the price of butter, or good people who lament the falling off in temperance societies, that will not be heard respectfully. Then we can pay attention to the oil fever and the German opera, for just now everybody is buying oil stocks and listening to FORMES and HERMANNS. Mr. GROVER has struck a well that sends him no one knows how many barrels a day. He has brought to the Academy the most magnificent audiences ever seen in that building, always excepting the audiences that cheered Dougherry and HENRY WARD BEECHER. This German opera has been to other operas what the oil business has been to coal and iron. The former impressarios had nothing but care, been hissed in Madrid, and PATTI, whom they did not pet, but who has been welcomed in every theatre in Europe. The truth is, Brignous was an absurd fashion, like crinoline, and lasted about as long. Mr. GROVER has escaped the sweet singer, cold. With BRIGNOLI we were more certain of the influenza, and an apology before the curtain than of "Don Giovanni" or "Traviata." Mr. GROVER has succeeded in keeping his people well, and since he came to Philadelphia has never missed an opera. Then he has given us a good chorus, which makes it unnecessary for Mr. Anschutz or Mr. BIRGFELD to frighten us with their drums. As a consequence Mr. GROVER is getting rich, and all the people about him look as happy as some of the greasy gentlemen from Venango county who sit in the boxes and applaud in the wrong places. How long will German opera last? Is it really an oil well, and are we to have it

pumped dry in two or three years? Or is

it to be a sickly thing, like Italian opera,

which must be nursed through the winter

and kept warmly clad in the summer

months? We do not think so. German

opera is far from being perfect music; but,

further prosecution of that policy." Now, and cabbages there is a great analogy; but zlilian Government, should it take the trouthis argument is one that General McCLEL- this might be construed into a reflection upon some of the troupe, who are all handsome men and beautiful women, and not so without regarding it as an evidence of in- much like cabbages as some of our friends sincerity and disingenuousness that we who look too curiously through opera glasses would think. The cabbage is a longlived vegetable: it is hardy; it has many domestic uses. Only the German can tell us of the forms and varieties to which the cabbage can be applied. So it will be with under an Administration that proclaimed the German opera. If Mr. GROVER ever gets tired of "Der Freischutz" and "Faust," he will find that he can make a good circus combination, or a side-show, or a gymnastic exhibition, by merely changing the names of his members and putting them to such uses. HABELMANN would habeas corpus, the detention of enemies of | be sublime on a tight-rope, and Formes the Government, the defeat of the Southern | looks as if he could carry Dr. WINSHIP armies, and the destruction of Southern and his heaviest load without panting. This is the utility of German opera, and for this reason we give Mr. GROVER the cabbage as the crest for his new heraldry. We cannot have the opera with us all the time, and Forrest is coming. Let Mr. DOUGHERTY look to his laurels. He had an immense audience. but we can only realize the capacity of men and bricks when we look upon an audience of Forrest's. We welcome the greatest living tragedian to his home with a feeling of affectionate esteem and with the German opera and its true, honest, painstaking music, the Italian opera that is to come with Max MARETZEK and the new tenor, whose name we are afraid to pronounce, Mrs. Bowers. tion. These were his opinions in Septem- Mr. CLARKE, and what is called the grand circus combination, we shall have a time of it this winter. Art, and taste, and beauty, all flock to the metropolis to see the city that gave Mr. Lincoln ten thousand majority-visit the Mint, Independence Hall, and THE PRESS office-and see the German opera and FORREST. The world is France, and France is Paris-to McCunn, and sent him to New York, for use an aphorism of some of the snobs of the Boulevards. Can we not say that Philadelphia is American? Certainly; for

> The Rebellion and Slavery. Slavery caused the present rebellion. I established a privileged class, controlling by its wealth and power, and by a common interest, the press, the bar, the medical profession, and the pulpit. It jealously guarded all the avenues to private and public distinction, which were opened only to those who supported and extended the system which separated the slave States from the free States, and gave to a small but compact minority the power to dictate the foreign and domestic policy of a great nation. Its internal policy was to degrade labor and to prevent education among the non-slaveholding community, thus placing them under the despotic control of an aristocracy based upon the ownership of their fellow-men, many of them as white as their white fathers. This system of bondage should never be permitted to exist in a Christian country, for it is only fitted for unbelieving heathens. It strikes at the fundamental principle of Christianity, by prohibiting marriage, establishing concubinage, and taking the seventh commandment from the Decalogue. All its details are equally destructive of morality and religion, both in the master and the slave; and no Christian nation that carries slavery in its bosom can hold up its head among the nations of the earth without a blush of shame upon its cheek for this foul sin.

else can the world show?

The necessities of war have opened our eyes to the manifold evils of slavery and have decreed its extinction as a war measure, and the rebel Governors are arriving at the same conclusion, when they propose to arm their slaves and to give them freedom as their wages. It becomes us, therefore, not only as a matter of justice, but of sound policy, to meet our Southern rebels by an immediate amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery. It can be done this winter if the Opposition, submitting as good citizens to the declared will of the people: will give their cordial aid in Debefore the spring opens to the Legislatures of the several States, which are all prepared for immediate action upon such an amendment. It is the interest of all to terminate this war as quickly as possible, and any measure to weaken the rebellion should be urged at once. The rebel proposition is to free contingently those slaves whom they arm; our proposition is to free all by one sweeping measure which will secure to the whole slave population perpetual freedom. Like Aaron's rod, it will swallow up the rebel rods. Our proposition, therefore, is the amendment as it passed the Senate: "ARTICLE 13, SECTION 1 .- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly con-

victed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. "Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this

New York.

article by appropriate legislation."

The Union victory in New York is almost as gratifying in itself as the net result of the Presidential election. HORATIO SEYMOUR was, if not the most able, at least the most plausible, and perhaps the most popular, of all the bold or covert enemies of the Government. Baseless, shifting, and shallow, this quicksilver statesman, with a sort of policy no-policy, leading to quicksand and ruin, was the one above all others to whom the recent election should read a lesson. We do not here desire to question a certain measurable sincerity on the part of Mr. SEYMOUR and his advocates. The ex-Governor had too much dignity and patriotism, we may trust, ever to desire to betray his country; but he had never enough earnestness or self-forgetfulness to give to the cause of the Republic his whole and hearty support. The public aspect of his career was "fair and false," and this has sometimes been the judgment of his own friends. We, therefore, regard his defeat as a public good fortune, multiplied by the triumph of so sincere a friend of the Government, and so able and industrious a public man, as the Governor-elect of New York, Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON. The last official acts of the retiring Governor of New York were characterized by a spirit of personal hostility, which, either in anticipation of success or failure, were

the Government and General Dix he ventured to issue foolish proclamations. But for the base taste of Governor SEYMOUR there is a redeeming feature in the conduct of his most prominent supporters. They do not take his defeat much to heart. The Florida. The English newspapers ought to be very happy—they have got a grievance which will occupy them, with a little management, until the time shall arrive, at the end of the year, when the policy of the Palmerston Cabinet, during the next session of Parliament, may fairly be speculated upon and freely discussed. They are greatly exercised, just now, on the seizure of the Florida in Brazilian waters, the Times asserting that it is an roact piracy, and the Morning Herald insisting that all the maritime Powers should unite and interfere in the matter. It may be fairly expected that the English press will make a great deal of this subject, which has started up so soon after their discussion of the case of FRANZ MULLER, the convicted railway murderer. It comes in just at the moment when politics are in a state of abeyance in London. We may rely upon it that writers who pro-

bably have not read a dozen pages about

the Law of Nations will now be found lib-

erally quoting from ALBERICUS GENTILIS,

SAMUEL PUFFENDORF, HUGO GROTIUS,

EMMERICK VATTEL, HENRY WHEATON,

ROBERT PHILLIMORE, TRAVERS TROISS,

and other exponents of the science. To

plain, common sense persons it will appear

simple and practical that wherever a pirate

unworthy of his position. They predicted

his defeat. Against the manifest frauds in

the army he did little or nothing; against

leaves the army. He quarrels with the found in the quaint and ridiculous melodies | "neutral;" but she ought never have been policy of the Government. He can "no of the minstrels who sing negro songs. It permitted enter a neutral port, and no doubt longer serve in a military capacity in the might be said that between German opera Mr. Seward will say as much to the Brable of remonstrating with our Administration. A pretended neutrality is worse than open hostility; and it is well known that Brazil, a slave State, has little sympathy with this country, which has virtually abolished slavery in the South. Brazil, we suspect, will take very little by any motion touching the Florida. We have possession of that piratical vessel, and will hold her-by the law of the strong hand as well as of natural right.

> General Grant on the Election There is evident heartiness and truth in the congratulatory despatch sent; on last Thursday, by General GRANT to Secretary STANTON, on the double victory achieved by the loyalty of the country at the polls on Tuesday. He says: "The election having passed off quietly-no bloodsked or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it." In the last sentence, brief though it be, ies the vital essence of the whole question. Had Mr. Lincoln not been re-elected, Europe would have assumed, and justly as sumed that the United States were in favor of ending the war by patching up a peace with Rebeldom upon any terms. It is undeniable that this was the purpose of the Chicago platform, broken to pieces by the patriotism of the country on Tuesday. General GRANT expresses himself with emphasis on this, and with his usual terseness

and unmistakable firmness. The victory

at the polls is "worth more to the country

than a battle won," for it has carried dis-

may into the hearts of the rebels. Their

hope, from disunion among us, is utterly

annihilated.

The Great Freedmen's Fair. The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission propose to institute a great Fair, to be opened at Chicago on the 24th of December, for the benefit of a class whom other associations of patriolism and philanthropy do not reach. The Fair will be called the "Northwestern Epicurean Fair," the princi sumption, from the coarsest productions of the soil to the daintiest dishes. Premiums will be awarded to contributors of the best articles, and there will be a large advertising medium in connection with the Fair. A dining hall and a horticultural department will be among the features; and contributions of every kind will be received. There is great reason to give aid to such a charitable en terprise, whose good work will benefit thousands of patriotic men who have dared danger and shed their blood for the country. The Freedmen's Fair, like the Sanitary Fair, receives its greatest encourage

Fine Arts. The skilful burin of John Sartain has successful ly reproduced, in a fine engraving upon steel, a very charming picture by C. Shussele, entitled "Home on a Furlough." The name of this composition happily expresses what the painter desired to embody. A family group is represented, and the gallant soldier who is "home on a furlough" properly forms its centre. His wife clings to him, his youngest child is in his arms, his other boys em brace him, his aged father and mother hasten to welcome him, his daughter lends her arm to the feeble grandsire, one boy carries the knapsack into the house, another "makes believe" to produce martial music with an improvised paper trumpet the neighbors hurry in to welcome the returned na triot, and the very horse, recognizing its master, whinnies a welcome to him over the rail. He who could coldly regard such a scene as this, surely ha scanty patriotism in his soul. It will adorn thon sands of loyal homesteads, ere long, and, that it may, its publishers, (Bradley & Co., 66 North Fourth street.) have published it at about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1864. HEALTH OF SECRETARY STANTON. It is officially stated that the Secretary of War is improving, though he has been for several days in a made that he was in consultation with the President for an hour and a half yesterday, and that there is every reason to believe he will speedily recover his THE ACCIDENT TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SEWARD. The injuries received by Assistant Secretary State SEWARD, in a fall while on his way to Washington from Albany, on Thursday, are more serious than was at first supposed, his right arm being painfully fractured just below the elbow.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION The District Court to-day decided a case of considerable interest. A suit was brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes of a thousand dollars each, made by ex-Congressman THOMAS F. Bowie, of Maryland, in 1857, payable to the order of one FRANK STEERS, from whon that these notes were given for a gaming consideration, and were therefore void in the hands of even a bona fide holder for value. Chief Justice CARTER delivered the opinion of the Court, in which he said the proofs were that Bowie, being intextcated, was irrational. In the case of insanity it would be perfectly competent to prove the idiosyncrasies of the insane person when he was in that condition. Why not when reduced to the condition of temporary inebriety? These notes were condemned by the law, and had no virtue in the hands of the gamblers; therefore, the Court decided in favor of the de-

THE ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF M'CLELLAN. Nothing has yet been received from an official source to justify the positive assertion that General McClellan's resignation has been received, although such is believed to be the fact. It is a subject about which many inquiries have been made by correspondents of the press and others. BLANKETS FOR REBEL PRISONERS IN OUR

Judge Ould, rebel Commissioner of Prisoner. with the assent of the rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of General GRANT to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New York, for the rebel prisoners in our hands. He also asks permission of this Government to pay for them with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilming-

FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS ORDERED TO THE FIELD. It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires that the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty shall terminate on the 14th inst. Provost Marshals are required to take measures to have them returned to their proper commands.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY. On Saturday night, the 5th instant, a man giving his name as George Peterson, and supposed to be a rebel spy or mail carrier, was arrested at Alexandria, while trying to pass our lines, having been tracked from Canada by detectives. He was dressed in citizens' clothes-gray pantaloons, long black overcoat, and gray-mixed cap. He was on Friday night committed to the Old Capitol prison for trial APPROPRIATIONS BY THE LAST CONGRESS. An official statement shows that the definite appropriations of Congress at the late session amoun o \$735,000,000. The indefinite appropriations cannot be estimated, but they are comparatively small. To this sum should be added the permanent appropriations, which are mainly for interest on the public

Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA.-Kreutzer's "Nachtlage in Granada," an old favorite, performed for Satur day's matinee at the Academy, was a brilliant suc cess. To night the charming opera of "Martha, always so popular with youth and taste, will b given with an admirable cast of characters. Forme will appear in the role of Plunket (originally written for him by Flotow), and sing his great "Drinking Song," one of the soundest compositions of its kind The part of Lionel will be in the hands of Himmer. who has shown merit as an artist in the finest roles Madame Rotter, whose Martha has been much admired, will be the prima donna of the evening. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -The last week of the very successful engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence this evening, when she will appear in "Lady Audley's Secret," as dramatized by John Brougham from Miss Braddon's popular novel. Mrs. Bowers' representation of the fair but demoniac Lady Audley has become quite celebrated. it having received great applause last season at the Arch-street I heatre, in this city, and more recently at the Winter Garden, in New York. The plot is generally known by the novel-reading portion of the public, and is well fitted for dramatic display. The character of Robert Audley will be sustained by Mr Mordaunt, who has made himself a standing favorite with the frequenters of the Chestnut. This evening's entertainment will conclude with the amusing farce of "The Tailor of Tamworth," the excellent comedian, Mr. Walter Lennox, enacting the part of the

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western has returned to the city, and will commence an engagement at this theatre this evening. Miss Western has hosts of admirers among the theatre-goers of Philadelphia, who will be glad to see this announcement, and who will, doubtless, throng to witness her performances. The romantic play of "Leah, the Forsaken," will be produced this evening, with the original music composed for it by Mr. Koppitz, and new scenery by Grain. Miss Western will enact her popular character of Leah, and Mr. Tilton will appear as Nathan, the apostate. ARCH STREET THEATRE. -Mr. and Mrs. Barney. Williams are doing their best to entertain the pub. lic at Mrs. Drew's theatre, and their efforts have been rewarded by full houses for the last two weeks. To-night they will appear in the Irish drama of "Uncle Pat's Cabin," in the characters of Mickey Malone and Widow Casey. The farces of "Yankee Courtship" and "Jones' Baby" will also | lahoma station, on the Nashville and Chattancoga

tailor.

be given. SIGNOR BLITZ.—This enterprising and amusing professor of mystery had a remarkably successful time during last week. His salon was nightly filled with throngs who were puzzled by his tricks and diverted by his ventriloquial powers. To those who wish to pass a pleasant evening, we have but to remark that the Signor "still lives." SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,-The wellknown manager; Mr. S. S. Sanford, will open this evening his new Ethilpean Opera House, in Race street, near Third. He announces a large and wellselected company of performers, and his excellent reputation and extensive experience as a caterer to public amusement will doubtless secure him suggess

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Two Hostile Demonstrations of the Rebels on Wednesday.

THEIR BATTERIES SILENCED BY FORT STEADMAN.

President Lincoln Congratulated by General Grant.

AN ATTEMPTED SORTIE DRIVEN BACK

BY OUR PICKETS.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH. N.

FIFTY-TWO PIECES OF ARTILLERY TAKEN.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY NEAR WINCHESTER.

STAMPEDE OF THE REBELS.

Early being Reinforced at Newmarket.

The Evacuation of Atlanta Denied. DISAPPEARANCE OF FORREST'S ARMY.

Gen. Scholield in Possession of Johnsonville.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. AN ARTILLERY DUEL ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT-THE ELECTION ROGUES SENT TO WASHINGTON. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

November 11. On Wednesday evening about seven o'cleck a force of the enemy were discovered massing in front of our line near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek The enemy's batteries fired briskly for a short time. but were soon silenced by our shells and mortars.

A force of about 150 shortly afterwards made a sortle from their line and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from the pickets, were not long in finding their way back under cover. A lieutenant in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery was fatally wounded, yesterday, when behind his breast-works. A sharpshooter watched for a chance to retaliate, and in less than an hour ebel, who appeared above their works, afforded him an opportunity to do so. In an instant he fell pierced by a bullet. The enemy seem determined to pursue the policy

f shooting at every man they see, and our men are forced to retaliate accordingly. The pickets in ront of the Second Corps were briskly engaged most of last night, and the reports of musketry at times was almost continuous. The commissioners and agents from Philadelphia, errested on a charge of issuing incorrectly printed blanks and tally lists have been ordered to Washington for examination by the Secretary of War. GRANT CONGRATULATES THE PRESIDENT.

CITY POINT, NOV. 10-10.30 P. M. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for the louble victory. The election having passed off uletly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land— S & Victory Worth more to the country than a battle von. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

PRISONERS PROM THE FRONT. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The United States Il steamer Webster arrived from City Point afternoon, having on board sixty-five rebel prisoners who were recently captured in front of Petersburg. They will be sent to Point Lookout.

NORTH CAROLINA. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH N. C .- THE TOWN FIRED DURING THE BOMBARD-

MENT BY OUR FLEET-THE REBEL EVACUATION A STAMPEDE. ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Nov. 2 .- We learn hat nine of Lieutenant Cushing's party are prioners. The paymaster was captured and wounded in the shoulder, and the master's mate was killed. Lieutenant Cushing has accomplished a great deed, and has been the means of relieving a number of good and loyal North Carolinians from distress and After the destruction of the Albemarle, the fleet.

nder Commander R. W. H. Macomb, proceeded up the Roanoke river within a short distance of the town, when they came to obstructions, exchanged a few shots, and returned. On Sunday, October 30th, the fleet proceeded to Roanoke river through Middle river, above the town, where they shelled Plymouth with telling effect. On Monday morning Commander Macomb steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of the fleet, passed the town, and giving the rebels shell, grape, and canis. ter, to their hearts' content. Monimh Jandad and the dad man fair lie shin charge of Lieut. Dewes and Paymaster Sands, who immediately charged upon Fort Bateman, car rying it and capturing about forty prisoners. The rebels finding things rather two severe, evacuated the town immediately. We took forty pieces of heavy and twelve pieces of light artillery, togethe with a large quantity of small arms. The road leading out of Plymouth was strewn with muskets, haversacks, etc., showing a perfect stampede. The whole garrison did not have store sufficient to last them twenty-four hours. In the engagement one of the rebel magazines was blown up by our boats, and set fire to the town. All the houses on Water street were destroyed

mander Macomb for following up the example, and relieving a large portion of Eastern North Caro-DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REBEL FORREST. CAIRO, Nov. 12 .- Advices from Paducah to the 9th say that at five o'clock on the evening previous the rebels disappeared from this side of Johnson ville. No portion of Forrest's army was believed

The town is now held by our gunboats and a small

land force commanded by Col. Wardrof. "Glory

to Cushing for so brave an act, and glory to Com-

to be on the east side of the river, they having gone t was supposed, to join the rebel army under General Schofield, with fifteen hundred United States troops, arrived at Johnsonville, and that place was regarded as perfectly secure. The Tennessee river will soon be open again. A tornado passed over Washington county, Illinois, on the morning of the 9th, destroying many

Several steamers have arrived here from below. bringing 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis. REBEL ATTACKS ON ATLANTA, AND THEIR RE-CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11 .- On Monday morning, t daylight, the enemy attacked our pickets south f Atlanta, killed one and wounded two of the 3d

buildings, killing one person and wounding severa

Indiana, but subsequently fell back. The election on Tuesday was quite largely for On Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the rolling mills. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The enemy's artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards.

manhed the defences, and soon drove the rebels off. There was no Federal loss. The enemy were part of Young's command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits, and well lied with rations. ATLANTA NOT EVACUATED. CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- The Gazette publishes Nashville despatch, denying the reported evacua-

tion and burning of Atlanta, and the destruction of

Our men aroused from their slumbers quickly,

the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. MISSOURY.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE. FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 11 .- Price turned westward from Crane Hill on the 4th. On the 5th Gen. Thayer moved a force up the north side of the river rom here for the purpose of attacking Price, but fearing that Cooper would move towards Fort Smith with his force of 7,000 men, he thought best to return. General Thayer can hold this place against Price and Cooper united, having plenty of supplies and artillery and ammunition.

NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S RE-ELECTION RECEIVED —THE OPINION OF THE REBEL PRESS—MILITARY ADVICES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Richmond papers of Thursday last have been received here, and contain the following items of news: The rebels acknowledge the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the Dispatch says that the Yankees, in reelecting him, have imposed upon themselves a tyranny for which alone they are fitted by nature. The Examiner, on the result of the election, says "Instead of blowing up the Confederacy at one shot, they will find themselves in for another long series of wasting campaigns, with all their weary

delving in mud, crowding of pale wretches into hospitals, piling up heaps of slaughtered men with several hundred thousand more corpses, adding to their debt by several thousand millions of dollars, never, never to be paid in the world." Rebel editors are greatly excited over Jeff Davis' recommendation to Congress that upon him should be conferred power to exempt those editors whom he may think proper from military duty. This is looked upon by the Richmond press as a vile at tempt to crush the liberty of the press. The military news from all sections of the South is unimportant. Nothing definite is known of Hood's movements, except that he crossed the Ten nessee in three columns, and was marching for Tul-

Railroad. Affairs around Richmond and Petersburg remain unchanged, but the rebels are unanimous that Grant will yet deliver a great battle before winter comes, and that he will be assisted in the movement by the James-river fleet, which will pass through the Dutch Gap Canal. SOUTHERN COMMENTS ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER PROJECT-GOVERNOR BROWN, OF GEORGIA, ON

STATE RIGHTS AND PRACE. New York, Nov. 14.—The Richmond papers of the 10th have been received.

In the rebel Senate a resolution was offered that it is sound policy to employ negroes in the army in day. By inserting this correction, you do but jusall positions except as soldiers. In the House there was a sharp debate on Mr.

Foote's resolution denouncing Davis' recommends tion to repeal the exemption of editors and news paper employees from military service. The resolution was finally referred.

The Richmond Enquirer announces the recommendation of Davis as the first step toward a dicta

Waine..

Maryland... Massachuse

Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his message, advocates the right of each State to negotiate a peace The Whig criticises Davis' proposition to employ slaves in the army and navy, and wants him and the rebel authorities to mind their own business AND WESTERN STATES.

which is to enforce and execute the military law they now have. It says his arguments are the argu ments of Seward and Sumper, and, if true, slavery is wrong, and the sum of all barbarism. The latest advices from Hood represent him "across the Tennessee, and everything going on as well as the heart could wish. Hood enters upon his campaign with the finest army ever marshalled south of Virginia. It is larger in numbers, and has better generals, and the troops in finer spirits than was ever known before."

orship.

THE LOWER POTOMAC. CAPTURE OF TWO BLOCKADIS-RUNNERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Rear Admiral Porter writing to the Navy Department on board his flag ship Malvern, in Hampton Roads, under date of November 10, says that some days since he sent the United States steamer Stepping Stones up to Mobjack bay, to put a stop to the smuggling going on The Stepping Stones returned on the morning of the 10th, having in tow two vessels, the Reliance

and Little Elmer, which she captured for attempting to run the blockade. These vessels had no contraband goods on board at the time of their capture but they were evidently engaged in contraband trade, as their captains could give no satisfactory account of themselves.

DEFEAT OF GUERILLAS BY THE LOUDOUN RANGERS

NEAR POINT OF BOOKS.

THE GUERRILAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Loudoun county, in Virginia, is overrun with guerillas, who commit many depredations on peaceable citizens. Not long ag party of a hundred and fifty of them dashed across the Potomac river, at Nolan's Ferry, four miles east of Point of Rocks, reached the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad, robbed some storehouses etc., and were in the act of tearing up the railroad and destroying the telegraph, when the Loudoun Rangers sprang upon them, and a warm engagement ensued. The Rangers lost one killed, two wounded, and six prisoners, in the running fight which ensued. The rebels buried four men in Leesburg, and carried nine wounded with them through the town. Arrest of Guerillas—the Manassas Railroad

UNTROUBLED. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.-Hiram Harroner, who laims to have been discharged from the rebel service, was arrested yesterday in Prince William county, under suspicious circumstances, and brought into this headquarters. He has a brother in Mose. y's gang, and one in the Union service. Felix Moon, a desperate guerilla, was also captured and sent to the slave pen. All quiet on the line of the Manassas Railroad. the guards proving an ample security against Mose.

by's attacks. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. SHEBIDAN'S ARMY AT WINCHESTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- A gentleman who returned from the Valley to-day states that the larger portion of Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood f Winchester, while the enemy is at New Market receiving reinforcements.

There have been no active military movements ecently. THE ENEMY NEAR STAUNTON—REVIEW AND PA-RADE-THE ELECTION-GENERALS SHERIDAN AND CROOK AT THE POLLS. A correspondent of the Herald, writing from near Cedar Creek, Nov. 8, says: Cedar Creek, Nov. 8, says:

The past day or two deserters from the rebeis report the enemy in force near Staunton, and that it was his intention to move upon our lines at once. This may seem a very presumptuous saying on the part of an enemy who has been represented as theroughly demoralized and routed. It is a misfortuna that some of the officers of our army give credit to the disorganization of the Valley rebei army. They are not disorganized. Gen. Sheridan knows this fact, and his subordinate generals reflect his opinion. In view of this no vigilance is relaxed, no derilection in duty, no neglects on the picket line allowed. This army is in better fighting condition to-day in regard to numbers, discipline, and equipment than at any time since the main part of it entered the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Yesterday a grand review and parade of the 19th Warren 800
Washington 500
Wayne entered the Valley of the Shenandoah.
Yesterday a grand review and parade of the 19th
Army Corps, Major General Emory, took place. A
day or two before the affair the men of this gallant
corps were getting their arms and equipments in order. Early yesterday morning the sound of martial
and instrumental music indicated that no common
event was about to take place. At 8 o'clock the various regiments, divisions, and brigades of the corps
formed on their parade grounds in the rear of the
fortifications. This done, the troops were marched
by separate commands to the review ground.

fortifications. This done, the troops were marched by separate commands to the review ground, a large rolling field east of the Winchester and Strasburg pike. The marching of the troops was a striking sight, as they were men not of the street parade character, but men who had been battle-tried at Port Hudson, the Teche country, at the Opequan and Cedar Creek: The troops, after they reached the parade ground, were formed in column of regimental divisions, with distinctive intervals between the different brigades and divisions. Major General Emory gave personal supervision of the between the different brigades and divisions. Major General Emory gave personal supervision of the formation of the corps. The weather was cloudy, raining at intervals, but not to any extent to retard the movements of the affair. At half-past ten, the column being ready for review, Major General Sheridan, accompanied by his full staff, came upon the field, and riding to the head of the column, saluted the corps commander, and with that officer proceeded at a brisk trot down the left flank of the column of troops, and up on the opposite side, and then reviewed each division successively. As General Sheridan reached the column, and on his way on the review, he was voilerously cheered by the troops, the bands at the same time playing the tune of "Hail to the Chief," &c. Major Generals Wright, Torbert, Seymour, &c. Major Generals Wright, Torbert, Seymour. Cheter-and-indeed all the principal officers of the other corps of this army, were present on the field. The 19th Corps presented a very fine, soldierly ap-The 19th Corps presented a very fine, soldierly appearance on this occasion. Their weather-beaten countenances and battle-torn banners made the event a very impressive scene. The divisions in the corps are under the command of Generals Birge, McMillan and Dwight—all of them officers of tried ability and skill. The veteran commander of the corps, Major General Emory, is also an officer who corps, Major General Emory, is also an officer who has often been tried in the field.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 31st ultimo, has The Richmond Examiner, of the 31st ultimo, has an article protending to give a truthful account of a small battle that took place lately in the Luray valley, near Milford Station, between their force, under General Lomax, and one under a Union commander, in which it is claimed that the rebels captured three pieces of artillery—accepting it as an augury of the commencement of the recovery of the artillery their army lost at cledar Creek on the 19th artillery their army lost at Cedar Creek on the 19th ult. Considering the fact that during this campaign our army captured one hundred and twenty.

seven pieces, they will possibly find their task not an easy one. The battle to which the rebel papers refer was no battle, but a reconnoissance, and no artillery was lost—not even a shotgun. So much for the veracity of the Richmond press. Very dense fogs prevail here in the mornings, and the utmost vigilance is exacted to prevent a repeti-tion of the surprise of the 19th ult. Nov. 9, 1864.—Yesterday the Presidential election Nov. 9, 1864.—Yesterday the Presidential election passed off without any incidental event worthy of record. The troops from Ohio, of which the Army of Western Virginia is principally composed, by a law of their State polled their votes in the field. For this purpose ambulances were used, and the votes were deposited in wooden cartridge boxes. The working was conducted in a quiet orderly man. The voting was conducted in a quiet, orderly manner, and with the utmost fairness, to allow every voter to deposit his vote and to select the candidate

voter to deposit his vote and to select the candidate of his choice.

The only feature of the election of interest was the depositing the votes of Generals Sheridan and Crook. Both of these officers, being citizens of Ohio, were obliged to vote in the field. The polls were held in the camp of the Army of West Virginia, at a distance of over a mile from General Sheridan's headquarters. The day was unpleasant, it having rained very hard the night previous, rendering the soil here, which is of a clayey nature, very slippery. General Sheridan, therefore, ordered his headquarters ambulance, in which, with Major General Crook, he rode to the polls. His visit was entirely impromptu, no previous notice having been given of the event to the troops. He had hardly got, however, on the borders of the camp when his presence was discovered to the troops, and in a few seconds, as he was rapidly driven to the camp of the 34th Ohio Regiment, the woods reverberated with cheers. Having reached his destination he alighted and selected his ticket from some of the soldiers, went up to the polls, and, after answering the the questions of the election induces at a where of the soldiers, went up to the polls, and, after answering the questions of the election judges as to where his family resided, his township, &c., he deposited his vote. The lat Brigade band of the 2d Division meanwhile arrived at the scene of the General's visit and

played the air of "Hail to the Chief" and other patrictic tunes. General Crook, the successful leader of the Army of West Virginia, next voted, and he was loudly cheered by the troops he has so often led to battle. WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 12.-Robert Faries, chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, died at his residence here, at 5 o'clock this morning. He was about sixty years of age. He had been for a long period connected with the railroad, and hore a very high reputation as a civil engineer.

Honors to Lientenant Cushing. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12 .- Lieutenant Cushing, the hero of the Albermarle affair, was serenaded at the Syracuse House this evening. A large number f citizens joined in paying him a complimentary

Arrest of the Lieutenant Governor Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Nov. 13 .- Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, left for Washington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner. BALTYMORE. TRIAL OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS charged with getting up the sword for the rebel Harry Gilmer, was brought up for trial before the Military Commission this morning, but was re-manded to jail again, she not being ready, and the Commission not being fully re-organized.

Commission not being fully re-organized.

This case creates intense interest, as Mrs. Hutchins is one of our most elegant, fashionable secession Zenas Barnum, of Barnum's hotel, is dangerously ll, and is not expected to live.

Rejoicing still continues over the late Union tri-LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 1,000 LOTS FRENCH AND SANONY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, FURS, &c., THIS DAY.—The early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French Goods, embracing about 1,000 lots of fancy and staple artioles, including the celebrated importation of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co., & Messrs. Oscar Proiss & Co, o be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

A Correction. BALTIMOBE, Md., Nov. 9, 1864. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: In your issue of last Thursday it was stated that soldiers were being kept here, the quartermaster neglecting to furnish tham transportation, and that it was thought to be a Copperhead movement to prevent their voting. This was a great mistake. and injustice to Col. R. M. Newfort, the chief quartermaster of this depot, and Capt. A. M. Cummings, assistant quartermaster, in charge of the transportation department. Both of these gentlemen are warm supporters of Mr. Lincoln, and exerted themselves to the utmost to furnish the furlonghed soldiers with transportation. They were, with their clerks, working for over a week, from 7 A. M. until 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., every day, not even taking time enough to eat, and no soldier, unless by his own negligence, was kept here over a tice to two of the most loyal men in the service.

THE ELECTIONS.

CALIFORNIA. OREGON, AND NEVADA FOR MR. LINCOLN.

A Table of Majorities. ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM NORTHER!

THE MAJORITIES, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CALCULATIONS.25,000 Uonnecticut 2,481 Delaware..... 450 .34,000 Illinois......24,000 Indiana......25,000 _ 25,000 lowa.....25,000 Kentucky..... 18,000 Michigan..... 6,500 Vermont......20,000 West Virginia...... 2,000

Totals in 24 States 331.356 Kansas must be reckoned as wholly for Mr. Lin coln, the McClellan electoral ticket having been either withdrawn or very feebly supported. We place it at the moderate majority of 10,000. Tennes see we have not reckoned. The whole majority o

Mr. Lincoln will be about 350,000, or about 200,000 over his majority in 1860.

Visconsin10,000 Cansas10,000

PENNSYLVANIA. ESTIMATED VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Lincoln, McClellan, Gain, Gain, 500 90 Adams
Allegheny 8500
Armstrong 120
Regyer 1100 Beaver .: edford..... Carbon..... 212 95 450 175 70 41 150 Centre 2500 Clearfield.... Clinton
Columbia
Crawford
Cumberland
Dauphin
Delaware
Elk
Crawford
1300
1390
1390
1500
1500 346 750 455 Fayette..... 65 Forest..... 64 95 Indiana 2000 Jefferson Juniata Lancaster 5479

Lawrence...... 1580 Lebanon...... 930 Lehigh Miffiin..... Monroe... nroe.....ntgomery..... Montour.... Northampton.... Northumberland.... 614 165 Somerset 1100 Snyder 800

190 860

175

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•••• Wyoming..... UNION MAJORITY IN THE STATE. HARRISBURG, Nov. 12-10 o'clock P. M.-The najority of the vote cast at the Presidential ele in this State is estimated in reliable quarters at be-tween 8,000 and 10,000 for Mr. Lincoln.

Sullivan Susquehanna 991 Fioga 3500

POTTER. Special Correspondence of The Press.] COUDERSPORT, Nov. 11.—The home vote for Pre-ident in this county is as follows: oln 1.167 McClellan

you said we would give 700, we shall make your word good. We have done our best. Every yote was out, and we think "Little Potter" has done well. We are all gloriously happy over the National Western tional victory. CLARION. Correspondence of The Press.] CLARION, Nov. 10.—The Democratic majority in Clarion county is 1,050 on the home vote, being a Democratic gain of 80. The soldier's vote will de-

rease it, however, considerably. California, Nevada, and Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Twenty-one thousand votes were polled in this city. Lincoln's majority is a non. Raturns from the halende of the State, as lar as received, are equally favorable to the Unionists. Lincoln's majority can hardly be less than 25.000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Returns from 24 counties show a Union majority of 13,266, and the full returns will increase this to at least 20,000.

Oregon has gone for Lincoln by from 1,509 to 2,000 majority

majority. Nevada has gone for the Union party by 2,000 to Nevada has gone for the Union party by 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

The election everywhere passed off quietly.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election was received here at noon to-day, and caused great rejoying. The election returns come in slowly, but swell the Union majority already reported. Three Union Congressmen are elected. Nevada elects a Union State Government and Congressmen by 3 000 majority.

Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 12.—Two hundred and twen-T-five towns in this State give Lincoln 47,423 votes, and McClellan 32,207. The same towns last year gave Cony, (Union), for Governor, 45,618; Howard, gave Clony, (Union), for Governor, 20,015; DUMALU, (Dept.), 30,116.

The remainder of this State will not materially alter this majority, as the 80,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties. Mr. Lincoln's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with 5,000 to 7,000 additional on the soldiers' vote. Illinois and Iowa.

Chicago, Nov. 12—The Evening Journal has received returns from all but four small counties in Illinois, which foot up a majority for Lincoln of 31,000. The Republicans will have a majority of eighteen on the joint ballot in the Legislature. They have also elected eleven Congressmen out of the fourteen, which is a gain of six.

The same paper states that it has assurances that all the Republican Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

CATRO, Nov. 12—A Memphis paper of the 10th estant says that the vote in that city is as follows: McClellan 2,623, and Lincoln 1,664. This information is not regarded as entirely correct CAIRO, Nov. 12.—Detachments of Missouri, Ohto, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Wisconsin regiments give a large majority for Lincoln. The 6th Tennessee Cavalry give him a unanimous vote of 600. Kentucky.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—The district of West Kentucky has given a majority for Mr. Lincoln. This is con-

sidered one of the greatest changes in public opinion in any part of the Union.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AMONG THE UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—Yesterday being the day of the Presidential election North, out of curiosity a vote was allowed to be taken among the Yankee wounded prisoners of war in Hospital No. 21, in charge of Surgeon Semple. Commissioners and clerks were selected from among the prisoners, of whom there are about five hundred in the hospital, including a good many negro soldiers. Though the negroes claimed the right of suffrage, because fighting for the Union, the commissioners decided against them, and only the white Yankees were allowed to deposit their ballots. The negroes thereupon theatened to refer the question to Massa Lincoum for his decision. The vote stood as follows: cum for his decision. The vote stood as follows Commissioned officers—McClellaz, 11: Lincoln. 21 Commissioned officers—McCleitan, 11: Lincoln. 21. Non-commissioned officers and privates—McCleitan, 289; Lincoln, 183: Majority for Lincoln among the commissioned officers, 10; majority for McCleitan among the rank and file, 156. Doubtless this was a fairer election than was witnessed at any vot-ing place in Yankeedom yesterday. The voters voted their sentiments; there was no "marrow fat-ting," of tickets, after the manner of the New York icians; no stuffing of the ballot box after a un versal Yankee custom. Under which king? was

the question, and as the alternative was the choice of one or the other, of the two evils they chose the least, and gave McClollan the "small," a majority.—Richmond Examiner, 9th.

iond Examiner, 9th.

The Northern Election - The States Surrendering its Liberties. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 9:1 Yesterday will be long remembered in the annals of mankind. On yesterday twenty millions of human beings, but four years ago esteemed the freest population on earth, met at various points of assemblage for the purpose of making a formal surrender of their liberties; not to a great millary conserver not to a renowal statement. reest population on earth, mot at various points of assemblage for the purpose of making a form and surrender of their liberties; not be a great military of their liberties; not be a great military of their liberties; not be a great military that the state from the content of their liberties; not to no who has pregarved the State from foring tyranny, or increased its glory and its preatness at home; not on the state from the content of the state from military by for the ableet submission placed as an applogy for the ableet submission placed military proper and the state of the state o

imprison influential friends of McGie keep the body of his supporters from pplis. And this farce is to be called and Lincoln, seated upon his throne at by the bayonets of his troops as deck first Napoleon was seated upon the im of France by the military power of the retains the title of President, and adforms of a republic, as Augustus and themselves regularly elected consuls a long after they had concentrated all power persons. own persons.

We are prone to believe that every national proportion of freedom to which least thair likes. We are prone to believe that every national the exact proportion of freedom to which the the third that it is been never deserved to have them. If they are is because they are fit for the situation. Since they are fit or the situation since they are fit or the situation and are constant to material bondage constant that it is the situation and the situation are constant. when nations advance to that point, the consterial bondage costs but a single sourely, the surrender which the Yank yesterday of their liberties to the Jac Abraham Lincoln, is in its way the most event of which history makes mention.

Yankee nation, if not the greatest, is, a most interesting of all existing nations. EUROPE The Steamer Peruvian at New New York, Nov. 13.—The steamer Perurh arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 1st liste. Queenstown on the 2d.

The United States steamer Sacramento. at Cowes Oct. 31st, to tranship some to board the Borussia for New York. The Sa would, if possible, go up Southampton to The English journals concur in the verd The English Journals content in the verdict Muller, and the execution has been fixed for day, Nov. 14th.

John Leech, the celebrated Punch Cari. Czar will go to Paris. The Paris Bourse

s dead.

Napoleon, after a visit to the Ozar, visited and Lyons, en route for Paris. It is doubted to the Day of the Barrie and Lyons, en route for Paris. The treaty of peace was finally signed at Oct. 20th, and the ratifications are to be exin three weeks. Juliand is to be even in three weeks. Juliand 15 to be evacant terrific hurricane occurred at Calcutta on of October. Of 200 ships in the Hoogly totally lost, and of the remainder only 20 ported seaworthy. 150 ships were driven from the corrings, stranded, and damaged. There serious loss of European lives, and most of it goes will be saved. There was much exciten Lloyd's, in view of the heavy losses.

The American ships Lew Chew and Sign were totally wrecked, and the Dingo was wrecked. The Red Rose, Southampton, Busteed, Hindostan, Western Star, Empire ern Cross, Eastern Belle, Continental, S Belle, Leonidas, and Harry Warren were less damaged. The American ship Mand lost off Batavia. No particulars have ceived.

The allies have reduced the Japanese for forced the passage through the Straits of monasaki with trifling loss. The Japanese have BOMBAY, Oct. 15.—Cotton lower. Freights CANTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton goods higher, eclining. Exchange 4s. 10%d. SHANGHAR, Sept. 21.—Exchange 7s. 1d.
The latest Cork papers, those of the 21 pontain the following:
Paris, Nov. 1.—The following telegram, rece from Calcutta, gives details of destruction eaby the late hurricane: 110 ships were wrecked, 12,000 persons were drowned. The total late stimated at 250,000,000 francs. The greater poof the city was inundated, and the villages by the river water water days and the river water water to the city was inundated, and the villages by ing on the river were washed away.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian-Wreck of the Steamship Jura-The Capture of Florida Denounced as Piracy by English Press. CAPE RACE, Nov. 12—The steamship Nova Stan, from Liverpool on the 3d via Londonderry, the 4th instant, passed this point on route to Queb this atternoon. Her dates are five days later the those already received.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrive at Queenstown at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the those already received. nstant.
The steamship Edinburgh, from New York, rived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, had arrived out up to noon of the 3d instant. DISASTER TO THE JURA.

The steamship Jura, from Quebec, ran agroun at Crosby Point, at the entrance of the river Merse, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, high water. high water.
As the tide receded, she was left high and en and parted in the middle. Her mails, passeng and crew were landed in safety.
The weather was calm but hazy at the time of the safety. disaster, and the pilot mistook the lights. Efficare to be made to fleat the ship in two pieces, at tow her to her dock, only six miles distant. Si was uninsured. THE CAPTURE OF THE PLORIDA.

The Index, the Confederate organ in London, give the following relative to the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida:

The Confederate authorities in London have received a telegraphic descripted. cived a telegraphic despatch, dated Ligher Captain Morris, commander of the Florida, state that she was captured on the 7th of October by Federal steamer Wachusett, in the harbor of At the time of the capture the Florida was lyi under the guns of the Brazilian forts and the Br zilian fleet, and Captain Morris was en shore. I is now on board the steamer Magdalena, bound Southampton.

The London Morning Herald editorially denouace the capture of the Florida in the most indignan The London Times says:

"The capture of the Confederate steamer Florida
in the harbor of a friendly State was an act of simple
piracy. When within a neutral port she should
have been perfectly safe from molestation."

The London Herald says that if the Washington

Government does not release the Florida all th maritime Powers will have the right to interfere The German Legal Protection Society, in London, are preparing a memorial to the Crown in balaif of Muller, on the ground of not being satisfied with the evidence. FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.
The French troops are to make simultaneous at tacks on the insurgents at different points in Algeria about the 5th of November, for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. Most decisive results are expected from this movement.

The Paris Bourse closed steady on the 2d instant, at 64f, 85c, for the Rentes. ITALY.

THALY.

The Marquis Deazaglio publishes a letter in the journals setting forth that the great question for Italy is not to consider only a mere choice of capital, but to settle all disputed questions. He recommends the acceptance of a convention for this purpose.

Cardinal Antonelli has prepared a reply to the French despatch, in which he defends the course of the Panal Government. he Papal Government. RUSSIA. The Invalide Russe asserts that the visit of the Vizar to Nice was simply an act of courtesy, and as

ozal to Nice was simply an act of courtery, and de void of any political object. Russia prefers liberality of action, and desires no alliances. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Potsdam on the 2d instant, on a visit to the King of Prussia, and would remain until the 5th. AUSTRIA. The Vienna journals assert that a ministerial

orisis has come, to end with the resignation of Count Rechberg. They assert that a change in ministers will in no way affect the harmonious relations exting between Austria and Prussia. LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds opened firm on the 3d inst., but closed weaker. The discount market was very quiet.

The unfavorable course of the Continental exchanges, and the active demand for dollars for China and Japan, led to the impression that a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of Eugland may be still further postponed. The demand

r discount at the Bank, however, was extremely light.

The Rothschilds have contracted to supply the Bank of France with two millions sterling, in gold.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report no new failures there.

Satterthwaite's circular reports that there is no naterial variation in American securities. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET —LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days were 29,000 bales. The market opened with an advancing, but closed with a declining, tendency, and the improvement at the opening was partially lost. The sales to speculators and exporters were 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BEEADSTUFFS MARKET. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigiand. Athya & Co. report: Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn still advancing. Sales of mixed at 27s 61 @ 27s 9d. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET! Beef flat Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Beef flat Pork dull, Bacon steady, Lard firm. Tailew steady.
Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes quiet and stady, for both Potr and Pearls, Sngar, an upward tendency. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin dull, Spirits Turpentine no sales. Butter firmer: sayes as at 1s 164@18 10½d.
LUNDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar firm. Coffee still advancing. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tallow quiet. Linseed Oil dull.
LATEST MARKETS.

[Ev telegraph to Green Castia.

IATEST MARKETS.

[By telegraph to Green Castie.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Cotton.—The sales of the week foot up \$0,000 bales. The market opened bnoyantly, at an advance of Id@1½d for American, and 2d@4d for other descriptions. Subsequently the market became heavy, and the advance was partially lost. The sales to peculators were 27,500 bales, and to exporters IS.03 bales.

Stock in port \$90,000 bales, of which 13,000 bale American.

Breadstuffs flat. Wheat easier.

Provisions dull. Lard still advancing.

LONDON. Nov. 4.—Consols for money S94. Illinois
Central shares 53 discount. Increase of bullion in the
Bank of England, £167.00. The rate of discount of the ank remains anchanged.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount SEVEN PER CENT. SEVEN MANCHESTER. -LIVERFOOL

Nov. 4.—The advices from Manciester are favorable, and the prices of goods and yaras showed an upward tendency, but business was checked by the advance demarded by sellers. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of one thousand cases of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this (Monday) morning, November 14, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford

., auctioneers, at their store