The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. 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 will

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1864. I. POETRY .- "The Soul's Parting," by Wild Edgarton-"The Old Comedian," from the German of Anastasius Griim-"Soldiers of Freedom," by Colonel "THE BOY THAT WOULDN'T GROW."-A original Novelette, by George Steyne. Part 3. III. EDITORIALS. -Our Friends in the Canvass-General Grant on the Election-New York-Georgia-Brazil-The Lesson of the Late Election-The Vote of Baltimore—The Resignation of McClellan, etc.

IV. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."

V. WAR REWS. -Our Special Correspondence-Incidents of Grant's Reconnoissance-Advices from the Shenandoah-Guerillas on the Pennsylvania Border-Official Report of the Capture of Plymouth, N. C .-Narrative of an Escaped Union Prisoner-The South-

west.
VI. REBEL NEWS -- Message of Jefferson Davis-Editorials from late Richmond papers. VII. GENERAL NEWS -Description of Wilmington. N. C .- Speeches of Secretary Seward, Edward Byerett, and Charles Sumner—Foreign Miscellany—Explosion of the Gunboat Tulip on the Potomac
VIII. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Fatal Calamity on the River Delaware-The Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul-Mysterious Disappearance, &c.
IX. THE BLECTION.—The Latest Returns. X. CHESS DEPARTMENT .- Editorial-Is the First Move an Advantage? - Problem—Chess in Philadelphia,

XI. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents,

General Butler's Terms. General BUTLER's speech in New York contains an admirable passage, which his enemies should read. Instead of regarding the Bluebeard image which they have set up for themselves in anxiety to give this maligned general all the form and aspect of what Southern ladies call "a brute," Gen. BUTLER'S Richmond admirers will find in this speech a real test of his character. In

the moment of highest victory he presents

the largest olive branch, but while he offers

a generous friendship he is not less a determined enemy: "In view of the unanimity of the American people-in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation-might it not be suggested that now is a good time once again to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them 'Come back, come back now; this is the last time of asking; come back, and leave off the feeding on husks and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones-if bygones are bygones our country shall live in peace

hereafter. "There might have been some complaint, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln; but now, as we come to them and say, Come back, and you shall find the laws the same, save and except as tney are altered by the legislative wisdom of the land,' are we not in a condition, not taking counsel of our fears or weaknesses, but from our strength and magnanimity, again to make the offer, and the last time to call on them, and then shall we not have exhausted all the resources of states. manship in the effort to restore peace to the country? And who shall hinder this? And if they do

not come back, who shall complain? " I ask not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can and then chooses to come back, but state some time-perhaps the 8th of January, 1865, for the association will be as good as great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in kindness, in charity, in hope of peace and quet forever, then I say to him who then scouts the proffered love and kindness, 'let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall bring the matter to an end and to the extinguishment of such men

wherever they may be."" These personal terms of Gen. BUTLER seem more than fair to all, except the rebel organ in New York. This journal. not to be appeased till we admit that rebellion is not rebellion, thus entraps it-

"This is, apparently, a step in the right direction; but is it sincere, and is it not too late? We fear that it foretells the design of the Administration to offer terms closely approximating the line of fairness, but just without the limit acceptable t the South-terms that it is certain will be rejected by the Confederate authorities, but that will be considered sufficiently just and equitable by the North to create a fresh war impulse, and at the same time sufficiently palatable to a minority in the South to produce division in that quarter."

Upon such an interpretation the News proceeds to argue untold horrors for the South—but this paragraph exposes its whole animus. Whatever tends most to disunite the South, and to unite the North. is what we need most to solve the war and to restore the Union. In any such measure Union men North and South would rejoice. But it is plain that the News prefers a disunited North and a united South.

THE RE-ELECTION of President Lincoln has already had the effect of awakening the South from its vain dream of a dishonorable peace, at the expense of the JEFFERSON DAVIS; the Richmond Condent; LEE and BEAUREGARD are told to and the Spartan by coming forward into the ranks. The verdict of the loyal people is justly valued as the endorsement of succeed in persuading John Bull that he President Lincoln's Administration. The has become the victim of extra zeal, and forced charges of cruelty against the North, the baffled but excited and earnest tone of the Richmond journals, sound, in their own confessions, the rallying cry of despe-

POLAND, now so effectually down-trod den, is a spectacle for tears. All its leaders in the late insurrection have been shot or hung, and one hundred thousand representatives of its highest families have been exiled to Siberia. Upon what ruins of nationality are left the Russian military at Warsaw held a very novel celebration on the 19th of September, "the anniversary of the attempt to assassinate M. le Comte DE BERG, lieutenant of the Kingdom, at | not send any superior diplomatic agent. Warsaw." Says the Invalide Russe, "The Catholic churches, which once ministered their holy offices in sympathy with the Polish patriots, were ordered to chaunt 'Te Deum,' in honor of the happy deliverance of 'the butcher of Poland,' " and " great; indeed," says a foreign journal, "would have been thecourage, and sudden and crushing the punishment of that priest who had ventured to withhold his concurrence from this grand act of national rejoicing." The aid-decamp of DE BERG, General SCHWARTZ. paid his master an address describing the Polish National Government as a collection of obscure individuals, who had disputed the authority of the legal power, and inundated the country with hundreds of | too fine a fine point on it," that he showed assassins, who, from the hands of Roman remarkable, and, in his situation, unwar-Catholic priests, "received the consecration of their criminal mission, and served to maintain the population under the yoke of a frightful terrorism." The grim mockery of Gen. DE BERG's reply exceeded this-he attributed all the success obtained to the "special favor of Heaven." On the same day a fund was created for the benefit of Russian soldiers, titled "Count De Berg's Pensioners," which Poland will probably have to support. The whole affair was needless and disgusting-only to he likened to the consecration of murder over the body of its victim, in presence of the family of the murdered man, and through the forced offices of his friends.

THERE IS A RUMOR in political quarters that, after having felt the pulse of slavery upon the day of election, Democratic leaders are satisfied that nothing can now be done for it except to place it for ever out of the way. The new programme of the Democracy will, therefore, be to propose the abolition of slavery, thus anticipating the party of the Union, and meeting at once the expressed wish of the Even at this eleventh hour, all will be glad by law, and let the people rejoice and ap- or denizen, privileged or unprivileged, from counselling or advising, aiding or assisting path. New York and Boston both far transcend Worket street.

Commercial Troubles in England. The commercial crisis in England cannot be said to have ended. Four jointstock banks have succumbed, and their creditors may be accounted fortunate if they ever receive two cents on the dollar out of the wreck. As for the poor shareholders, their doom will be far worse. Most of them, tempted by the promise and prospect of heavy dividends, hoping to receive ten instead of the usual three per cent. which they would obtain if they invested in Consols, ventured all their money in these miserable concerns, and have not only lost it all, but are liable, as partners, to be called upon for the remainder of their property, personal or real, to liquidate the

liabilities of the banks. The custom was to give large discounts to houses which really had as little capital as credit. It has been ascertained that at one of the Yorkshire banks a firm used to present bills for discount, drawn by themselves on persons in London, who were paid half a crown for each acceptance. One house, being frugally inclined, like John Gilpin's wife, resolved to effect a saving by dispensing with these half-crown disbursements, and boldly drew on imaginary persons, putting their acceptances in different handwriting. In one case \$400,000 was thus obtained, none of which the creditors of the bank will ever recover.

When commercial and monetary matters are quiet and sound in England, money can readily be obtained, in London and other large places of business, for 5 per cent., on bills of not very long date. On the 29th October, the rate of interest fixed by the Bank of England, on unexceptionable paper, and not too much of it from any one firm, was 9 per cent. The usual discounters have fixed their rates, for firstclass acceptances, at 9 per cent., for thirty days' or sixty days' bills; 94 for three months'; 91 for four months', and 10 per cent. for six months' bills. These are the rates of Overend, Gurney, & Co., of Lombard street, who have abundance of money in hand; but discounters with smaller means, who have to deal with an inferior quality of commercial "paper," may ask, with the certainty of often obtaining, considerably more than the above rates. It has to be borne in mind that, as there is no Usury law in England, money is there treated like any other commodity, which the possessor may legally sell for the highest price that his customer's requirement will pay. A statute passed in the reign of Queen ANNE limited the interest of money in England to 5 per cent. Thirty

years ago, bills having more than three months to run were exempted from the operation of the usury laws, and, ten years ago, a final Act of Parliament repealed all laws then in force relating to usury. In a commercial crisis, therefore, when money must be obtained to avoid bankruptcy, the discounters may get what they can-but, as a general rule, the more the gain the more the risk. A man, in despair, may pay five hundred for thirty days' use of ten thousand pounds, but if his calculations are not realized, insolvency follows, and the money-lender will suffer,

vance. any-and when that time shall have come, every It was in favor of British traders that, at the latest advices, large amounts of The failures, numerous and for unusually large amounts, were chiefly limited to London, Liverpool, and Manchester. They may be traced back to reckless speculations-many of them to ill-advised and illegal attempts to make rapid fortunes by blockade-running, which has not been fortunate, of late, thanks to the vigilance of the United States war-steamers.

Consul Bunch, late of Charleston. England remunerates her civil officers

in a princely manner, and continues them in her employment with the variation only of promotion and augmented salary. Moreover, she sticks by them-through good report and through evil report-provided that they can plausibly plead zeal for the excuse of their ill-doing. When Mr. CRAMPTON was sent back to England, for his complicity in recruiting in this country for the British army during the Crimean War, he was received with open arms by the Palmerston Ministry of that day, was immediately created a Civil Knight of the Bath, and was sent as Ambassador to Hanover, until the opportunity arose, or was made soon after, of promoting him to St. Petersburgh. This North, to the pressing necessities of its | was according to (British) precedent; for, · own situation. New vigor is required of | in 1848, when the Spanish Government sent Mr. HENRY BULWER back to his gress is admonished to be busy and pru- native land for having performed the unambassadorial act of joining in a political cast their schemes anew; STEPHENS, intrigue which was to place new men at Brown, and Boyce, whose theories of the helm in Spain, Lord John Russell, peace have vanished, are even invited to who was Premier at the time, promoted resign, and all who are now out of the him to the embassy at Washington, and army are invited to emulate the Roman soon after obtained Queen VICTORIA'S sanction to his obtaining the title and rank of K. C. B. Let any British official

> his promotion is assured. A circumstance which illustrates this proposition has just occurred, and is worthy of notice here, because something done by our Government lies at the bottom of it. As we have said, England is liberal in the remuneration of her civil functionaries; her naval and military pay is absurdly and unjustly small, on the other hand. A puisne judge receives a higher salary than the President of the United States, and the salary of the British Consul in Philadelphia where there is very little to do, is as much as \$4,000. In Cuba, where, it being only a Spanish dependency, Great Britain does she places a Consul-General, who acts, in many instances, with the authority of Chargé d'Affaires. His compensation is estimated at some \$12,000 per annum. The office was vacated, not long ago, by the death of Mr. CRAWFORD, a Scottish gentle-

man, whose brother, also recently deceased, was President of the St. Andrew's Society in Philadelphia for some years. It fell to Lord Russell, as Foreign Minister, to appoint some suitable person to this vacant consulship-general at the Havana. Complaints had reached the Foreign Office in London, commencing soon after the war began, that Consul-General CRAW-FORD was acting at the Havana in a very one-sided manner; in short, "not to put rantable sympathy with secession priateers and British blockade-runners It. is notorious that such complaints, supported by sufficient evidence, were made to Lord RUSSELL, but it is not known what action, if any, he was pleased to take thereon. When the vacancy arose, by Mr. CRAW-FORD's death, there was a splendid opportunity of atoning for the past, by appoint-

were clear and unimpeached. Earl Russell, ignoring this opportunity, has appointed Mr. ROBERT BUNCH. exconsul to Charleston, to be Consul-General in Cuba. He is precisely the person whom JEFFERSON DAVIS would desire to see in that office, for he is notoriously the friend, if not the ally, of "the so-called Southern Confederation."

ing some gentleman whose antecedents

When the war broke out, in the spring of 1861, this Mr. ROBERT BUNCH was British Consulat Charleston. In November, 1861, the Federal Government had to complain to the British Government that this Mr. BUNCH had communicated to the Confederate Government, under instructions from home, the desire of the British Cabinet that people. We hope that this rumor is not too the second, third, and fourth articles of the good to be true. We ardently hope that | declaration of Paris should be observed by every accommodation will be made in the the said Confederate States in the prosecunext Congress for this proof of national, tion of the hostilities in which they were unanimity and Democratic patriotism engaged. Our Government maintained that this communication was a wanton vio to hail an act so consummate and sensible. | lation, by the said Bunch, of an United Let Democrats, then, have the lion's share States statute, which forbade, under a of glory in the practical abolition of slavery | heavy penalty, any person, whether citizen

unish bells storm for the substitute of the subs

Government of any foreign State whatever. with an intent to influence the measures of or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of their Government. In reality, the person accused was Earl RUSSELL, who has a most unhappy faculty of meddling where it would better become him to remain quiet, and who had instructed Mr. Bunch. The reply of his Lordship to our Government was a quibble, viz: That as we had admitted that the Government at Richmond was, as regarded the United States, "the Government of a foreign State," then Mr. Lincoln had no competence, one way or the other, with respect to the Consuls that England might send to such foreign State, and the exequaturs of such Consuls could be granted or withdrawn only by the Government of such foreign State.

Mr. Adams gave a scorching reply to this and other wretched quibbling on the same side, but the matter died away, and, in 186?, when we were about making an attack on Charleston, the British warsteamer Cadmus entered that port and bore Mr. Bunch off, Jefferson Davis sending hob-nob with Mr. MASON. He has been under full pay, ever since, and has now been taken from obscurity to occupy a position in which, more than in any other, he will have the opportunity, as he certainly has the will, to annoy the United States, and aid the Rebel Government. Mr. Bunch emphatically is Lord Russell's own employé now, as he was his scape-goat and protegé at Charleston, and when the noble ord's boasted neutrality demonstrates it self in such a practical manner as this, it cannot be rated as of much value. Considering the Charleston antecedents of Mr. BUNCH, it seems something like bravado or insult to commission him now as Con sul-General in Cuba. Of course, we can take no action in the matter—but it consti-

tutes another item in our little accoun with "the old country." THE FLORIDA AFFAIR has excited a hos of officious comments from the anti-Northern journals in England, and even British interference is invoked in behalf of outraged neutrality. We quite agree with the telegram which gives us the opinion of a friendly journal, the London Star. The complication is entirely one between Brazil and the United States; "it is not a question which England can touch, even with the longest possible diplomatic pole "

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1864.

The prospect was never more auspicious than it is now. The army and the navy were never in finer condition. Sherman's last movement, not yet revealed; Sheridan's position, and Grant's hold upon Richmond, are not less cheering than the preparations for new naval demonstrations. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln has added vitality and vigor to all our war measures, and it has incalculably weakened and disprobably to the extent of his whole ad- heartened the rebels themselves. I spent last evening with that ripe statesman and scholar, just returned from Europe, Robert capital were available for discount pur- spoke could have been heard by every poses, that there was literally no demand loyal man and woman in the land. It is on the Bank of England for gold for ex- his firm conviction that Mr. Lincoln's port purposes, and that the demand for fo- re-election has broken, not the heart only, reign securities had become very limited. | but the back of the rebellion. Had it gone against us, had General McClellan been chosen, he had not a shadow of doubt that Louis Napoleon would have recognized the so-called Confederacy, on the ground that the people of the North had declared that the revolted South could not be conquered, and that peace on the basis of separation

was necessary and just. And England would have followed, as usual. Now, I happen to know that these suggestions, and others equally pertinent, have gone to the hearts of the people of the South, and have carried gloom and grief into the centre of the conspirators themselves. For, however they may have yielded up the hope of foreign interference in their behalf, they cherished the expectation that General McClellan's election would necessitate some such proceeding, at least so far as France was concerned. That prop, the last, is now taken from under them. Where do they stand to-day? I mean the leaders. Discordant or despondent, their situation is a wonderful contrast with the resolute and healthy unanimity of the leaders of the loyal States. The seeds of the doctrines that impelled them to rebel are producing a natural harvest of dissension and despair. And, if this is so with them, what must it be with their starving and oppressed people? What must

it be with the rebel army and the rebel navy? I do not rejoice over the sufferings of these my countrymen. But I hail the prospect of a speedy peace, on the most generous terms, as the more certain and close at hand, because those who are to be most benefitted by it feel its necessity in their own privations. If they are ready to return to the old hearthstone, a warm welcome and a noble forgiveness await them. I believe with brave and bold Ben Butler. in New York, on Monday evening, this should be our offer and our ultimatum. He thought that our Government might now proffer the olive-branch to the rebels, tendering them liberal and even generous terms of adjustment in case of their return to the Union, and giving them a reasonable time—say till the 8th of January next-to signify their acquiescence; if they held out, then he would favor a most energetic and unsparing prosecution of the war, to the end that the obstinately disloyal should be driven to Mexico or elsewhere—at all events, out of the country and their estates divided among the Union soldiers who had contributed to their over-

OCCASIONAL. A City Article-Tokens of Civilization. The stirring events of the day seem almost to for-bid the consideration of local interests, but the same feeling which prompts us to make the most of our country's honor and prosperity may lead us to seek the improvement and comfort of our own city American city compares with ours as a residence for people who want to enjoy themselves and take life easily and pleasantly. Our markets, water, gas, and the general cleanliness and comfort of the people, are subjects of daily observations by strangers and foreigners; and now there are hundreds of families seeking lodgings here for the winter months, with a view to health or pleasure-more than can find accommodations. But our municipal regulations and customs are by no means perfect. In some respects they are very defective, and the recent ordinance of Councils, to which reference was made in these columns a day or two since. Is ntended to remedy some of the defects. Without taking up the provisions of that ordinance in detail, we will advert to a few things that

by existing laws or not, are discreditable to our ci-

1. The vast throng that moves back and forth in our streets during three fourths of the twenty-four hours is composed chiefly of pedestrians. The portion of territory set apart for the public travel is so divided as to give a clear passage for all beasts of burden and vehicles of every kind. The width of this is fixed by law. The raised passage-ways on either side are supposed to be protected by the curbstone from the quadrupeds and bipeds of the middle thoroughfare, and to have a smooth, even, unobstructed space (the width of which is also fixed by law) for their own exclusive use. Along these passage-ways or promenades stand the dwellings, shops, &c., in which people live or transact business, or both. So much of the space so apart for pedestrians as is needful for convenien ngress and egress is reserved for the use of the tenants of these buildings, the extent to which their steps shall extend being also fixed by law. The public therefore have as clear a right to the unobstructed use of these footways as any householder has to his door-yard or garden. They are not to be used for any private purpose whatever, except by the express authority of the Municipal Govern ment. No part of the public highway can be lawfully used for individual benefit. Hence, when ouildings are to be erected a permit is requisite fore the materials can be allowed to be depos ear the site, and all gutters, drains, and slu ways crossing these walks are regulated by authocity. It is the duty of every citizen to keep the payement or sidewalk bordering on his own pre mises in good repair. Holes and uneven places where water may stand, should be filled without telay. In many parts of the city, and in some much frequented streets, these foot-baths, as they

may be called, occur at every few rods.

The clearing of snow and slush from the side walk,

universal, would be a clear token of civilization

Put we often see it lying, day after day, on the pavements, before rich men's premises too, to the

reat annoyance of those who, but for such occa-

lonal patches of snow and ice, would have a dry

in any political correspondence with the us in this particular. Some persons who occupy corner houses will remove the snow from their front. while the side is untouched, though quite as much used. But the most serious and intolerable of any foreign Government, or of any officer structions are those which provision stores, grocers, or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes liquor dealers, &c., are accustomed to place on the sidewalks. Sometimes the citizen must be content with a path of two or three feet on a ten-foot-wide pavement, the rest of the space being occupied by baskets, casks, boxes, &c. If two are walking abreast they must take Indian file to get along, Ladies must beware of nails, the ends of barrel hoops, the greasy hubs of push-carts, and the cozing heads of sugar and molasses hogsheads. Within eight-and-forty hours we have counted one hundred and thirty one separate articles of this sort surrounding one grocer's premises, (not very spacious premises either,) to say nothing of wheelbarrows, coal boxes, and skids which were mingled amon

them.

At the corner of Twelfth and Myrtle, or Twelfth and Poplar, or Thirteenth and Locust, striking examples of this trespass may ordinarily be seen. We presume every foot of the sidewalk thus occupied is public property as well as Washington Square, or the floor of the State House, and that any citizen has as good a right to fasten and feed his horse in the vestibule of the Continental as Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones have to pile their lumber, their empty casks, their foundry moulds, or their produce upon any portion of the sidewalk. The little regard that is paid to the comfort or safety of pedestrians in the turnouts of rails across the pavements into coal yards, freight houses, &c. is noticeable. There is a law directing in what way these crossings shall be paved, to make them safe and convenient for persons who pass over them on foot, and it is difficult to see why this right should him away because Lord Russell would not | not be a source of revenue. It is a privilege which accrues to industrial benefit and incommodes the public. Why not pay the public for it?

> dumping coal or wood upon the sidewalk, are nuisances of frequent occurrence, and tokens of barbarism. The passage of open slop-carts along the principal streets, at all times of the day, and of soan-fat barrows, and four-wheeled push-carts (four feet wide), to say nothing of ordinary barrows and babies' carts, which are often trundled furiously along, without regard to door-steps, tree-boxes, o shins, may also be named as grave blots on our civilization. Playing ball or snow-balling on the sidewalk is a serious nulsance. Such an occupation of it is the more inexcusable, as no necessity can It is useless to mention smoking in the streets as an offence, for it has taken too great a hold to be dis turbed; yet it cannot be regarded in any other light."

The washing of vehicles, grooming horses, and

The sweet, fresh air is a common blessing. We may as justifiably poison the water as the air. What, gives a man a right to step between me and a draught of fresh air, and fill it with tobacco and smoke, without even saying "By your leave, sir, or madam," it would be difficult to show. He comes out of his own house, where he is master (but for some unruly tongue or broomstick), into the street, where he has only a restricted right in common with al other citizens, and begins to puff his smoke into the faces of those who fall in his wake. If one could have a hand in choosing the brand of the cigars and smoking material, the annoyance would be less intolerable. But it is idle to cavil at this, for it has become so universal that if cigars were a dollar apiece, and a police officer were stationed at every corner to enforce a law prohibiting smoking in the streets, it would only end in giving us two puts in-stead of one. It is not a little singular, however, that the practice should be forbidden in public squares, where people need not go unless they choose, while it is tolerated in the public streets. where people must go, whether they choose or not. If a standard were demanded for the style in which pavements and awnings, in a city like this, shall be kept, we might point to several sections of streets, but to no entire street, and scarcely to an entire square. There is no good reason why every red of our sidewalks should not be as faultless as that in front of Watson's coach factory in Twelfth

enough to see what is wanting in this way of improvement, may we not hope they have authority. ourage, and public spirit enough to bring it to, Who wants a dog that can show his teeth but can't bite? GENERAL CANBY NOT FATALLY WOUNDED .-We have printed a telegram stating that Maj. Gen. Walker; and I wish the words he | Canby was fatally wounded while sailing down the Mississippi. A private letter, however, from a reliable source enables us to say that he is not fatally though he is seriously wounded. The shooting took place not on the Mississippi, but the White river. A few days prior to receiving his wound (Nov. 6) he same to the White river on his journey to Little Rock on official business. He was on board the gunboat Cricket, lying in the river, which is in ome places only one hundred yards wide. Early in the morning of the 6th he walked on deck, and while conversing with a friend he was fired at by the guerillas on the shore, but twenty-five yards away. The shot took effect in the left thigh, passing entirely through. The ball was a large rifled one, and made an ugly wound. He is, however,

street, and within pistol shot of one of the corners

We pay enough for our municipal privileges to be

entitled to the best, and if our City Fathers have wit

we have named above as particularly faulty.

his way to New Orleans. WASHINGTON.

now doing well, and was at the date of the letter of

WHOLESALE REBEL CONSCRIPTION IN SPOTT-SYLVANIA AND STAFFORD COUNTIES, VIR. GINIA-CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. Information from Spottsylvania and Stafford ing officers are scouring the country in all direct tions, and every man under sixty, and all boys over fifteen years of age, are impressed into the rebel sercaptured five men, and were conveying them to the rendezvous, when two of them, taking a favorable opportunity, drew pistols which they had concealed on their persons and shot the two leaders of the other party dead, when the rest took to flight. Men are everywhere hiding in the woods and endeavoring to escape to our lines. Fredericksburg has become so depopulated that it is estimated that only one house in ten is occupied, and fuel is so scarce that the inhabitants are pulling down the vacant houses and using the material for firewood. The market price of firewood there is one hundred and fifty dollars per cord.

WEST-BEDS OF COAL DISCOVERED. General Pope, in submitting his official report of the operations in the Department of the Northwest for the past year, says, in settling a peace with the Indians, he intends to do away entirely with treaupon the Government and the Indians. His plan is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians and not molest them in any

The military authorities undertake to force goo conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly. He says the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of Indian wars in the Northwest. An extensive strata of excellent coal has been found at Fort Rice, one vein being six feet thick This coal field extends towards the southwest, and it is supposed outcrops on the slopes of the Black

The existence of this great coal field, half way between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, is a fact the value of which cannot well be over estimated. Aside from furnishing fuel for the navi gation of the Upper Missouri river, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific. THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Colonel NORTH, LEVI COHEN, and MARVIN H. JONES, charged with complicity in the alleged New York soldiers' voting fraud, has been postponed until Tuesday week. Judge GARVIN and his son, and REUBEN E FENTON, Governor elect of New York, were among those who testified they had never known anything prejudicial to Col. NORTH's character as an officer, or his standing as a gentleman, until the present charge. Testimony of a similar character was given concerning Messrs. JONES and COHEN.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE PIRATE CAPTAIN Eleven or twelve of the efficers of the pirate ship Florida have been brought from Point Lookout and committed to the Old Capitol prison.

A PLANTER'S OPINION OF GENERAL BANKS LABOR SYSTEM .- A Louisiana planter, visiting New York, who for several years before the war had tried free labor on his plantation, paying his negroes regular wages, and finding the system pro Stable, writes to the New York Times in defence General Banks' free labor system. He seems to be a competent judge, and he says:

a competent judge, and he says:

It is my deliberate conviction that, considering the complicated difficulties which are inherent in the matter, the system of Gen. Banks is, in its alm and details, the wisest and most masterly that could be devised. Like a statesman he has grasped the whole subject, and has enlisted in the success of his system the interests both of the employed and employer. How has his system worked? Now, the immediate and perfect success of any system which attempts to regulate the habits of thousands in a moment made free is impossible. But it is undeniable that his system has worked well; that it has practically made the condition of the negro progressive and self ameliorating, while it has been profitable to the planter. In the parishes of Orleans, Point Cowper, East and West Feliciana, St. James and St. Bernard, and below the city, the statements of the planters are, without exception, that not with standing the army worm and the impressment of the hands hired under Government suspices in the Government service, still free labor has been a comparative success. I was one of the delegation of Louisiana planters who recently went to Washing, freed labor thas her freed by parative success. I was one of the delegation of Louisiana planters who recently went to Washington to ask the President that the system of freed labor, as inaugurated by Gen. Banks, in Louisiana, might be left without interference. Oan men who have every opportunity for knowing, and every motive for stating correctly what they know, thus ask for the continuance of a system which, after an experiment of two years, has not been found to be successful? My recent visit at the North has satisfied me

My recent visit at the North has satisfied me that, for some reason, Gen. Banks has been most grossly misrepresented here. The manifiness of thus vilifying a general who, with the proud record of N. P. Banks, has been, at the distance of 1,800 miles from the public press, devotedly risking his all for his country, I leave others to judge. But on this matter of his freed labor, system I have thought it my duty to say thus much. We Louis standard when we needed not only a general to constitute the when we needed not only a general to constitute the warm was needed not only a general to constitute the second of the constitute of the same second not only a general to constitute the second of the same second not only a general to constitute the second of the same second not only a general to constitute the second of the s ime when we needed not only a general to com-pand, but a statesman to govern; after an expeence of two years, we have a growing con his sagacity, and we desire no abler or bette o protect and guide us.

AND LOTS OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY .- The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, Gerpap, Swiss, French, and American dry goods, emtracing about 1,000 packages and lots of staple and incy articles, in linen goods, cottons, woolens, corsteds, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by atalegue, on four months' credit, and part for cash ommencing this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock to be continued all day, without laterralision, by Jiho B Myers & Co., auctioncare, Nos. 232 and 231

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 PACKAGES

THE WAR.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF EARLY AND SHERIDAN.

Precipitate Retreat of Early to Lynchburg, SHERIDAN MAKING THE PROPER DIS POSITION OF HIS FORCES.

GEN. HOOD AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA. His Army Quietly Recruiting.

RARE ACT OF TREACHERY. GUNBOAT SOLD TO THE REBELS BY ITS COMMANDER.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO, NEW ORLEANS, AND PETERSBURG. OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE. RESIGNATION OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN—SHERIDAN

HIS MEN BALK THE TRANSFER.

APPOINTED TO FILL THE VACANCY OCCASIONE BY HIS RESIGNATION. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 282. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864 Ordered by the President: 1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan is Major General in the United States Army. dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant General

on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of No-2. That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessng of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sherioan is appointed Major General in the United. States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864. By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjutant Gen. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

CUNNING WAY OF FORCING BACK OUR PICKET HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 15.—The rebels have lately been playing a sharp game in front of a part of our lines near the Appomattex. At this point there is a small creek in front of our works, across which they have built a dam, which has threatened to force back our picket line to a dangerous extent. To counteract this project, General Egan had de-

vised works which he superintended. On visiting a part of the line, on Sunday night, a rebel sharphooter succeeded, after several attempts, in wounding him, the ball entering the right forearm, and passing diagonally down several inches and out at the wrist. The wound is a very painful one, but fortunately is not dangerous. He goes home tomorrow on leave of absence for twenty days, and it is hoped he will be able to return to his command by the time his furlough expires. Another sharp fight occurred between the pickets last night about ten o'clock, which lasted about an hone without, it is believed, any noticeable result.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF GENERAL BARLY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-Intelligence has been received here that Gen. Early-has retreated with his forces from the Shenandoah Valley, and has proceeded, by forced marches, to Lynchburg. The novement of Sheridan's forces cannot be stated at present. OCCURRENCES IN THE VALLEY ON MONDAY AND

TUESDAY. On Monday last another victory was gained by General Torbert's cavalry near Newtown, but after several hours' manoeuvreing and skirmishing, witnessed by General Sheridan and most of his gene through Newtown in confusion. During the time of the engagement Gen. Early was advancing with his infantry, and had reached Middletown, when he met his retreating cavalry and halted. A reconnoissance was made on Monday by our forces as far as Cedar creek. It was ascertained that Early had crossed the creek during the night, and was in occupation of Fisher's Hill, from which he must have began his retreat to Lynchburg, if the above despatch is correct.

CAPTURES BY MERRITT'S CAVALRY. During the present campaign in the Shenandoah Valley the 1st Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen, Merritt, has captured 14 battle-flags, 29 pieces of artillery, 18 calssons, 100 wagons and ambulances and 2,000 prisoners of war, including 122 commis sioned officers. Since the 1st of May last the command has captured 3,000 prisoners of war. GENERAL EARLY'S BLACK FLAG.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Brig. Gen. Tyler has forwarded to the Adjutant General's office the black flag captured from General Early's command last August, near North Mountain. He says "the flag a tree while one of them went in search of water, C. H. Marsh, a detective, who had been watching the flag from nightfall, determined to get it if possible. Springing upon the man left alone, he secured him, took the flag from the pole, and brought

SHERMAN-HOOD.

HOOD'S ARMY AT PLORENCE, ALABAMA, despatch says that the rebel army, numbering 30,000 men, is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence Alabama, one corps being on this side of the river. tions, and the rebel army remains comparatively

Over two thousand men left Indianapolis veste A despatch says about fifty rebel prisoners. Camp Morton, succeeded in scaling the fence on Monday night, and forty of them escaped. UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- A report says that eight thousand of our prisoners are at Savannah, and are that twenty five thousand more are at Millen,

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. GUNBOAT SOLD TO THE REBELS BY HER COM MANDER-HIS MEN PREVENT ITS DELIVERY. CAIRO, Nov. 16, via St. Louis.-The tin-clad gunboat Rattler was recently sold to the rebels by er commander, at Home Point, below here. My Information is rather indefinite, but it is said her commander had so disposed his men on the boat as to prevent resistance to her delivery. Small boats but the subordinate officer on board had his sus nicions aroused, and fired his revolver. This frightened the rebels away, and the affair was subthat the commander of the gunboat had received \$200,000, and other payments were to be made in

The commander was arrested, but escaped, and declared he would command a privateer and give the Yankees h-1. The rebels intended to use the Rattler to capture the gunboat General Bragg. DESTRUCTION OF A DRY-DOCK. CAIRO. Nov. 16.-The dry dock at this place was destroyed yesterday by the current forcing it from its moorings. The loss is over \$50,000.

NAVAL NEWS. H. S. REVENUE CUTTER FIRED ON BY MISTARE. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16 .- The United States revenue cutter Mahoning reports that, when going into Castine, Me., on Monday, she was fired at by and two excellent line shots fell short of the cutter She had her colors fiving. It was blowing a gale at the time. The Mahoning left for Seal Harbor. A PURSUIT ON THE OCEAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.-A steamer, supposed to be the Quaker City, was seen at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, in latitude 34 degrees 45 minutes, longitude 75 degrees 30 minutes, chasing ARRIVAL OF A PIRATE AT BERMUDA FOR RE PAIRS-SOME OF HER CAPTURES. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 116.—Bermuda dates to November 8th bring the intelligence that the pirate Chickamauga arrived at Five Fathom Hole on the

morning of the 7th for repairs. She had cantured

a bark and two schooners, names unknown, besides

those already reported. BOSTON. BANQUET TO CAPTAIN WINSLOW—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. BOSTON, Nov. 16.-The banquet given by the mer hants and ship-owners of Boston to Capt. Winslow and his officers, at the Revere House, last evening,

drew together the principal merchants and distin ruished personages in every walk of life. Among the vests were the Hon. Edw. Everett, Admiral Stringbam, Colonel Graham, of the Engineer Corps, the Postmaster, Collector of the Port, District Attorney, Mayor, and a large number of others. Three hundred persons sat down to the table. The Hon. G. B. Upton presided, and Mr. Everett responded to the sentiment to the President in a warm and loquent eulogium. The gallant guest of the evening was received with immense applause, and gave an account of the cruise of the Kearsarge, touching lightly upon the fight with the Alabama, and menioning its important consequences and the favorable influence upon the American cause in Europe that flowed from that engagement. Lieut. Com Thornton was received with a like demonstration of applause. A number of speeches were made, and etters read from invited guests, among them from lovernor Andrew, Secretary Welles, and Hon. R. Winthrop. The company separated at 10 o'clock, with resounding cheers for the Kearsarge, her officers

and men. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 15 .- The steamship Caada, from Boston via Halifax for Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1864. THE GOLD MARKET. 1.P. M.—Gold opened this morning at 237%. It is now quoted at 34, with active sales.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. 10 P. M.—Gold 228%, and after the call, 228%; Erie, 98%; Reading, 134%; Michigan Southern, 72; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Rock Island, 1654; New York Central, 122%; Hudson River, 120%; Illinois Central, 126%; Cumberland, 49; Quicasilver, 83%; Mariposa, 34, 34.

POSITION OF THE LIBERAL ARMIES -- WHENCE THE

DERIVE THEIR CONSOLATION. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Information receive from official sources shows that Juarez, the President of the Liberal party in Mexico, is at Chihuahus, the capital city of the State of that name. where General Negreti is in command of an army The Liberals also have one in Oajaca, unde General Diaz, and another in Jalasco, under Gen. Ortega. They find some comfort in the reported facts that Maximilian's Government works badly, and that he is not generally popular, having a ma jority of the Church against him, and failing to receive the full confidence of the French army.

CANADA. THE VERMONT RAIDERS. MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—After considerable discussion, Judge Coursol has granted the application of the counsel on behalf of the St. Alban's raiders. and has deleved the case until the 18th proximo to

TORONTO, Nov. 16 .- The Hon. William P. Howland has accepted the office of Postmaster General The Hon: George Brown leaves for England to day, on business connected with the new Canadian KANSAS.

TEN THOUSAND UNION MAJORITY. Leavenworth, Kabsas, Nav. 16.—Returns from this State show that Lincoln's majority will be 10,000. Orawford for Governor, Clark for Con-gress, and the whole Radical Republican ticket are elected by from 1,000 to 5,000 majority. Lane will have a majority of two-thirds in the Senate and

Billiard Match at Hartford. HARTFORD. Conn., Nov. 16 .- The first Connec ticut championship billiard match, resulting fron the tournament last August, was played here las night. The former champion, Gresham B. Hubbell of Hartford, still retains the golden due, winning by thirty points in a game of one thousand,

The Great Military Mystery. WHERE IS SHERMAN GOING?-HIS TROOPS UND ORDERS FOR A SIXTY DAYS' CAMPAIGN. As everything that can throw the least light o the great problem, "Where is Sherman going?" is just now of interest, we quote the following extract of a letter from an Ohio officer in the Army of the of a letter from an Onto officer in the Army of the Tennessee, written at Atlanta about ten days ago: At present the 20th Corps, of which our regiment is a part, still occupies the city. The balance of the army is supposed to be somewhere near the Alabama line, and looking after Hood, whose head quarters are reported to be at Decatur, Alabama. It is my opinion that General Sherman is now doing the "letting alone" part in order that Hood may get himself where "Jordan is a hard road to travel," to again find himself in Disie. We are under orders to prepare for a sixty-days' campaign, so you see that does not look much like spending the winter in Atlanta, as many had hoped to do. It is not supposed that any below a major general knows what is to be the programme; nor do they, but it is generally conjectured that a large force is soon to start for Savannah via Augusta and Milledgeville. General Thomas will have force, with what will be left him by Sherman, to "do the agreeable" to Hood, and but little may be expected to meet our "On to Savannah," or wherever-it-may-be movement. You may expect that "something may turn up" before this army settles down for the winter. The people in this region are generally rebellious, but fortunately there are not many of the fighting men left. Since Hood out Sherman's communications, and stopped the incoming of supplies from our base, we have done some pretty heavy foraging. Four foraging parties have already brought in not less than twenty-four thousand bushels of corn, with hogs, checkens, sweet potatoes, &c., in abundance. If Hood can afford to meddle with Sherman's rear, he can afford to subsist this army, and I fear the oftizens where our parties have been are not now l'ennessee, written at Atlanta about ten days ago : he can afford to subsist this army, and I fear the citizens where our parties have been are not now luxuriating in the plenty of which the "Confederate" in the plenty of which the "Confederate". It is proposed in the plenty of which the "Confederate" is a boostful.

THE CHARLESTON THEORY.

[From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 11.]

The movement was decided on several weeks ago, and kept admirably well concealed from the public and from gosstp. General Sherman knows what he is about, and has taken his own method of making it known to the rebels themselves. Our suffering boys in blue will be glad to see him at Anderson-ville, which he can reach by sending a column a ville, which he can reach by sending a column a boys in blue will be glad to see him at Andersonville, which he can reach by sending a column a
little northward of his main line of march across
South Carolina. It will be safe to await the forthcoming rebel howl before seeking to decide positively at what point Sherman aims; but beyond all
question he is on his way to the Atlantic coast, and
will exchange signals with Admiral Porter off the
coast in due time. The distance from Atlanta to
Charleston, as a bird flies, is nearly two hundred
and fifty miles, and to Savannah a little over two
hundred miles. Intermediate stations may possibly
be "made" at Augusta and Milledgeville, both imbe "made" at Augusta and Milledgeville, both important points to the rebels. STILL ANOTHER THRORY. [From the Toledo Blade.]

THE CHARLESTON THEORY.

We get no direct official authority for the state-North, abandoned Atlanta, and moved South neither do we get any official denial of it. Un official evidence to that effect is rapidly accum lating from many sources, which leave very little room to doubt its truth. A private letter received this morning from one in a position to know, as sures us that this report is true. We are satisfied that the incredulous will have but a short time to wait for conviction. They may look for proof first from Richmond, say as soon as the middle of nex

The Rebel Raid in Maine. The Boston Advertiser corrects some false a counts of the recent raid upon Castine, and gives the following statement of facts:

"The battery here is one of several similar earthworks upon the coast of Maine, erected last year by the Government. It mounts five guns instead of two, as your correspondent states, and is manned by a detachment from one of the companies of 'coast guards' raised last winter, whether 'fishermen' or not I am unable to state, but mostly young men, some of whom have already served out one period of enlistment in the army. There is an abundant supply of powder, shot, and shell, and it would not be at all necessary for raiders to bring these articles, should they 'obtain possession of it, in order to use the guns. It would not protect the town against a land; force in the rear, but would be quite an obstacle in the way of any piratical craft that might attempt to enter the harbor—the purpose, mainly, for which it was built. The battery and this village are situated on one side of a peninsula; the raiders landed at the 'Back Cove,' so called; on the opposite side, crossed the intervening height of land through some pastures, and thus came down in the rear—something which might have been done on a similar peninsula, whether situated in Maine or Massachusetts, in a 'frontier' or 'seaboard' State. Four shots in the corner, of the building occupied by the sergeant, fired at him as he came out when awakened by the noise, and two in the flagstaff, attest that some shooting was done; and these were not first pointed out by the soldiers, but were found by some of the citizens who were aroused. The cap of the sentinel was also pierced by a ball: Blood the following statement of facts: by some of the citizens who were aroused. The cap of the sentinel was also pierced by a ball. Blood sprinkled on the stone wall in the rear of the battery lot, where the giving way of a post supporting rail on top first attracted the attention of the sentinel and also on a stone about two hundred feet further n to hope that one of the rascals

The Determination of the North to Con-Lincoln is elected. The great Yankee nation, numbering twenty millions of souls, or of creatures who are supposed to have souls, have decreed by immense majorities that this war, infernal in its onception, infernal in its commencement, infernal n its progress, infernal in its execution, and in all its aspects and details, is to be prosecuted on the ame bloody and barbarous plan for four years longer. That whole people have voted themselves our remorseless and determined enemies—have put upon remorseless and determined enemies—naveput upon record their determination to reduce us to the condition of seris, or to extirpate us entirely. There is no middle ground for us to occupy, even if we were so disposed. It is fight, be ensiaved, or die; and we feel no hesitation in deciding what to do. The first question which now occurs is when will the attack upon our lines be renewed? We have no hesitation in averaging the helief that it will be done before upon our lines be renewed? We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that it will be done before this month shall have passed away. As for supposing it possible that Grant will throw away all the fine weather yet to come this autumn, that is folly. He will fight again as soon as he shall have received reinforcements sufficiently numerous, as he conceives to accomplish his purpose. With his present force he is well aware that he can accomplish nothing. He has never yet accomplished anything without the use of overwhelming numerical superiority, and he will not attempt it now. But when he shall have received all the men he expects— when he shall have received all the men he expects— when his canal shall have been completed and his fleet all assembled—we may then expect a grand assault, military and marine. For the army we fear nomilitary and marine. For the army we fear nothing. We are disposed to think, in its present position, unless its character has undergone a most unaccountable change, it would be able to repel the attack of a force doubly or trebly as large as any that Grant can possibly bring against it. Our only hpprehension is from the water, and that arises, probably, from our total ignorance of the character and ability of the obstructions in the river. We learn that they are too formidable to be overcome by the Yankee fleet, and we hope it is so; for we are as confident that an attack will be made before Grant goes into winter quarters as we are that the sun will set to-day and rise again to-morrow. We have often heard the Yankee perseverance in keeping up this war spoken of in a tone of admiration. They persevere because they have never been decisively heaten, except on one occasion, and then we lost persevere because they have never been decisively beaten, except on one occasion, and then we lost all the fruits of victory by our own want of decision. A single Waterloo rout of either of their grand armies—Grant's or Sherman's—followed up so closely that it could never rally again, would settle the question definitely and forever in our favor. The "Army of the Potomac" has been beaten oftener than any army of which history makes mention. It has never met our army but to be flogged. It has been beaten so often, and its losses—so often supplied, that scarcely a particle of the original material is left. But we have never had the means of pursuing its routed have never had the means of pursuing its routed columns, and annihilating them, as we could have done a dozon times, had we been in possession of such means. They have always been allowed time to rally and recruit. But, beat them allowed time to raily and recruit. But, beat them at once, and pursue them to the point of utter destruction or dispersion, and our word for it, peace would follow in a month. A total defeat and, dispersion of either army (Grant's or Sherman's) will bring peace, and nothing else will at present. Yankee perseverance is greatly overrated. It is the Confederates who bear off the palm in this particular. The Yankees would never have stood the loss of such on army as wa threw away at Vicksburg. lar. The Yankees would never have stood the loss of such an army as we three waws at Yicksburg and Port Hudson. Capture such an army as that, and they will seek peace instanter. Neither they nor any other people existing, except the Confederate people, could have stood the ravage of their country to the extent we have done. So far as the end of the war is concerned, we do not conceive that the re-election of Lincoln makes the slightest difference. No matter who is President, the Yankee nation will insist upon war so long as they can be persuaded that they are constantly galning great victories in the field. Nothing but reverses, and reverses of the most serious character, can ever persuade them to turn their eyes towards peace. Let us, then, if we wish to secure it at the earliest possible moment, turn all our attention to the war, sensible that through it lies the only road to peace.—Rickmond Whig, Nov. 12.

THE OBSERVANCE OF "ALL-SAINTS" DAY AMONG THE CATHOLIOS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The first of this month is observed in the Catholic AMONG THE CATHOLICS IN NEW URLEANS.

first of this month is observed in the Catholic Church as a festival in which prayers are offered up all over the world for the souls of the faithful departed. A great body of the inhabitants of New Orleans are Catholics, and in the observance of that day they include a very beautiful custom, which is not generally observed, to our knowledge, among the Catholics of any other city of the country. The Times of that city says that the last festival was well observed, and so was the custom.

The cemetery near the Old Basin was well decorated with befitting mementoes. The three cemeteries on Chalborne street, in the rear of this first, were also variously adorned with inneral devices. Here and there a tomb marble built, stood open, with the portal hung with wreaths appropriately insertbed, embellished with inscriptions, the mourners. In these two cemeteries, with rows of encoffined pith of which lived in the hearts of the mourners. In these two cemeteries, with rows of encoffined tombs around the four walls, many tombs and graves lie neglected in rotting mortar and defaced headstone. The tombs of the many benevolent associations, though not neglected, do not wear the wonted garb of the day of All Saints. Many sorrowing mourners stood apart from passers-by, and on bended knees told over the impressive tale of adoration. The forsaken orphan was everywhere remembered, if not liberally, it was because the generous givers themseves had sore need of that which would comfort the helpless and succor the needy. Ourlosity-seekers found little in these abodes of the departed to gratify the desire for novelty. The impressive and slient mourning of many a mourner had no tendency to gratify sight seers. nad to tendency to gratify sight seers.

The cameteries in the rear of the city on the Motairie Ridge—Cypress Grove, St. Patrick's, Odd.
Fellows', Greenwood, and others—were all attended as above, in numbers according as the faith of the mourners would warrant. The tombs of many benevolent scoleties were appropriate in fitting decorations. Occasionally in the group of tombs and habitations of the dead was seen the swelling mount with tions of the dead was seen the smelling mound att tondard in North England by mpion a mpole dis-

headstone of wood or stone, blossoming in fresh-gathered flowers, tribute or the bereaved heart which can-pot forget. Here the nature of the soil admits burial not forget. Here the nature of the soil admits burial beneath the sod—a retur, to the embrace of earth, the cold and skowed void of the narrow tombs are filled with many. New burials were to be observed in many places, evident in the fresh-lain plaster, the deep and heavy black of mourners, who had not lived long enough after the dead to cast off the weeds. There are no tombs in Potter's Field. A few head stones are there, but all record or lascription are wholly effaced. This, the final abode of the homeless, the destitute, the poverty-stricken, the outlaw, the outcast the emfortunate, is unadorned. No decorations are here. The dead who lie in Potter's Field have no friends. The cometery in Washington was thronged. Several tombs and graves were wreathed in flowery tributes to the remembered and the loved. This cemetery was larger attended and the loved. This cometery was larger attended than any of the others. Widows, orphan children, sisters, were the principal ones among the crowd Most of those that lay beneath the sod were fathers, Most of those that lay beneath the sod were fathers, husbands, and brothers, on whom the war had done its work in mutilation, and in camps of insidious and contagious disease. In the Soldiers' Cemetery, near Carrollton, where are buried many a brave man far away from home, from firesdde, and friends, two funeral wreaths alone showed that the soldier was remembered. They being out at the gate-way, some one was kind and good enough to give at least one tribute to the memory of the hard-toiling and suffering soldier. Here there were no tombs. Lofty mausoleum or fretted marble mould are not made for soldiers. The utmost ornament is a wooden headboard; the richest sarcophagus, a pine box; the only epitaph—here lies a soldier.

Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA .- "The Huguenots" was

not sung last night as we hoped it would be. The

music of Meyerbeer, far more than that of any other modern composer, is dependent upon the director and the singer. Nothing can destroy the charm of "Don Giovanni," but "Robert" and "The Huguenots," if not perfectly rendered, are lost: Last night the substitution of Hermanns for Formes in the role of Marcel, and the weakness of a part of the cast, resulted in an ineffective performance. It had, indeed, much merit, but this grand work demanded more than the company could give. Formes' sickness was alone sufficient to weaken the performance, for Hermanns. with his noble voice, had evidently not made a study of Marcel, and gave comparatively poor effect to both acting and singing. Madame Rotter omit ted the best part of Margaret's music-customary because of its difficulty, Laborde being the only artist whom we have heard do justice to the part-and made little impression. Johannsen sang Valentine so well that she justly deserves the chief honors of the performance. Her duet with Marcel was of all the concerted pieces the finest. Tamaro, Steinecke, and Lehmann were good, but not great, and Canissa did very little for the music of Urbain. The choruses were generally excellent, though not strong enough for the grandeur of the music. In brief, the whole performance was good, but so far below the ideal of the opera that we would not advise the reproduction of "The Huguenots" unless the cast is decidedly strengthened and the whole effect improved. A change of the programme for Friday evening is announced. In place of Gound's grand opera of "Mireille," the master work of Beethoven "Fidelio," will be performed, with a powerful cast We are delighted with this change. It would have been a pity to have closed the season without giving this great and all-popular opera, with a finer cast than we have ever had. This change, it is stated, has been made on account of the necessity of having additional rehearsals of "Mirellle." the perform ance of which is transferred to the next night. In order that no dissatisfaction may arise from this alteration, Mr. Grover announces that those who have secured seats for Friday, in the expectation of hearing "Mireille," may have them transferred to Saturday evening. Saturday will be made a grand musical festival. In the afternoon "Faust" will be presented entire. the evening, the first two, which are said to be the best acts of "Mirelle." will be sung, together with gome portions of the third act, including the Finale le Diable" will also be given. The management

with the same cast of characters which had such success on the occasion of its last performance. In and Mænnerchor. The three last acts of "Robert states that every care will be taken to make this the greatest performance of the season. As a souvenir of the occasion the ladies of the audience will receive programmes printed in silver and crimson upon white satin. To-night "Stradella" will be performed, with Formes in the character of Malvolio, a role which was originally composed for him by Von Flotow. The cast will include all the male artists of the com-

EDWIN FORREST .- On Monday next this great actor will commence, at the Academy, a dramatic season of twenty four nights, introducing the rare novelty of "Coriolanus," from which he gives a new creative interpretation of Shakspeare. In other cities the success of Mr. Forrest has been more than equal to the highest standard of his triumphs. The Albany papers notice his closing night in that city, when, in response to a general call from the over-crowded audience of his Macbeth, he made a speech containing a remarkable tribute to the genius of Edmund Kean. When quite young, it was then that this celebrated actor predicted his success. We take the following from Mr. Forrest's elequent speech:

"I am very glad, ladies and gentlemen, that an opportunity is thus afforded me to say a few words, to thank you for your generous welcome here, and also for the kind appleuse you have lavished on my performances. In Albany I seem to live a two-fold existence—I live one in the past, and I live one in the present—and both alike are filled with the most agreeable memories. Here, within these very walls, even in my boyish days, I was cheered on to those inspiring tolls

'Which make men master men:' Here, within these walls, while yet in my boyish days, one of the proudest honors of my professional life was achieved—for I here essayed the 'part of lago to the Othello of the greatest actor that 'ever lived in the tide of time'—Edmund Kean—to me there is music in the very name—Edmund Kean, a name blended indissolubly and forever with the gentus of Shakspeare—Edmund Kean, who did more by his actingito illustrate the Bard of all time than all the commentators from Johnson, Warburton, and Stevens down to the would be critics—the 'Tray, Blanche, and Sweethearts' of the present day. It was said of Edmund Kean by a distinguished English poet that 'he read Shakspeare by flashes of lightning;' it is true, but those flashes of lightning were the coruscations of his own divine mind, which was akin and in affinity with the mind of Shakspeare." with the mind of Shakspeare."

Mr. Wm. H. Fry.—We regret to hear that impaired health has necessitated the departure of this talented gentleman from the country. Yesterday Mr. Fry left New York for the port of St. Thomas. on a voyage of recovery, and we are sure that the good wishes of all friends of music and of journalism go with him. As a composer, a musical critic. and a political writer, Mr. Fry has won large re cognition; but, like many men of the press, he has been too hard a worker, and in the variety and earnestness of his labors has sacrificed health and even ambition. His sincerity as an antislavery man led him greatly to overtask his strength as a public speaker in the Presidential campaign of 1860, and this is mainly the cause of his present physical prostration, though for years past Mr. Fry is undoubtedly the most prominent of all American composers; his aims in music have been the widest and the highest of any of our known musicians, and his operas of "Leonora" and "Notre Dame" are gratefully admired and remembered for the promise which they have given of the future of. American music. The growth and vigor shown in his latest opera, produced with such grand effect in this city, confirm this observation. tic," remarks a fellow-journalist of Mr. Fry, "he his language peculiar but happy, and his manner Signor Brignoli in Madrid.—It is difficult to tell whether the flasco of this once favorite tenor

leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. His style was trenchant, his observation rapid and correct. that of a gentleman." has been brought about by his own demerits, by metropolitan jealousy, or by what is known as an operatic feud. We are of the opinion that Brignoli's voice had very little to do with the anti-musical tempest at Madrid. La Iberia, a Spanish paper, af ter saying that it is impossible to describe the storm that took place in the parterre, admits that the displeasure of the public was just, that the blunders of the impressario have been inexausable, although it. was very lamentable that the royal theatre should have been converted into a plaza de toros (a place for bull-fights). El Ancora says that Senor Bayler (the impressario) must "give us singers of primo cartello, such as are due to a theatre that paid him \$75,000 for subscriptions." La Espana asks, "Why will he give us artists of such little merit as the tenor Brignell and the contralto Talbote? Poor Signer Brignoli is good enough for the theatres of Leganes He was not permitted to sing alone for a moment, for from the first note he had a duo of hisse from the parterre," &c. La Demecraria also assails Impressario Bayler: "We must blame the impressario who has introduced to us a tenor, with a nasal voice, cast aside in New York, and coming here to offer us the ruins of glories of which we have not been participants. The people hissed as we have never heard them hiss any where else, even in the Plaza de Toros. Whistles, guitars, and in struments of every description, m chorus. The people committed the excess of hissing the tenor before he uttered the first note, and that in a most tumultuous manner." La Correspondencia is more fairly disposed than any of its cotemporaries, and does not permit its feud against a bad manager to ruin the artist: "The new tenor, Signor Brignoli, has none of the qualities which make sympathy for a singer upon his first appearance, [this is, to a certain extent, true], but in the trio in the third act he showed his knowledge of his art. Nevertheless, the people seemed disposed to make a anifestation against the impressario, and they did it. The impressario, it is said, has learned that three hundred free tickets and three hundred whisties were given to the boys of the University. We think it more than probable that Signor Brignoli was made a victim to the unpopularity of his manager. Besides, the highest theatre in Spain demands good actors as well as good singers, and Brignoli is no actor at all. To feed the rage of the Madrid public against an impressario who had, in the words of a Spanish journal, "disregarded the advice of the press, opposed popular customs, and, in a word, laughed at Madrid, under the protection of the Spanish Government," the theatre was no doubt packed full of unfavorable rumors long before Brignoli commenced to sing. He was hissed, in fact, before he could be heard. With the apprehension that he would be received with so much disfavor, the whole performance of the new-world favorite could not have been otherwise than feeble.

The whole affair may have proved a good experience to the tenor, but his admirers upon this side of the water should rather discriminate in his favor, instead of taking tone with the prevailing flippancy of some of the New York journals, which drop their favorites with as little conscience as they pick them up. Brignoll was never a great artist, but is in ome respects a tenor of remarkable excellence, worthy of much favor, in spite of his eccentricities of indisposition. His fiasco in Madrid should not prevent his walcome hare. A New OPERA has been brought out in London by Macfarren, the composer of "Robin Hood" and naif a dozen other operas, containing a new aad individual style of home music. It is called "Helveliyn," and is an English story, the plot borrowed from the German of Mosenthal, whose Deborah (says the Times) "has been rendered famous in

England by the Leah of Miss Bateman." The ac.

tion of the story refers to the destruction of an iron

trict is plunged into distress. The characters are rural, and the scenes take in the workshop and "harvest home," and present them with all the charms of chorus. A Young Camero Pennsylvanian Composes. -A correspondent in Danville, Montour county, ends us the following: sends us the following:

In The Press of last Fridsy I observed a netter of the late "Eisteddfod" at Liandudno, Wakes.
Thinking that it may interest your numerous readers to learn that the successfur competitor in all the musical compositions of said Eisteddfod, and the "Welsh National Eisteddfod" of 1863, held at Swances, South Wakes, is a young Cambro-American, from this place, named Joseph Parry. He gained the following prizes:

At the festival of 1863, mothet for five voices, £10, and a medal; best three glees, £5 5s.; ex seque songregational tunes, and a duet, £5 5s.

In 1864, anthem, first prize, £10 and a medal; anthem, second prize, £5; glee for mixed voices, £3; glee for male voices, £3; canon, three equal glee for male voices, £3; canon, three equal voices, 20. \$ He is a young man of great promise; who is pur-suing his studies under great disadvantakes, being compelled to work in a rolling-mill to gain a livel

The Danc-German Question. DRAFT OF THE PBACE TREATY BETWEEN THE GER-MANS AND DENMARK—PROCLAMATION TO THE DANISH FLEET.

The treaty of peace between Denmark and the two great German Powers has been concluded, so far as all essential points are concerned. It was thought that it would be officially signed October 23, but some special questions, such as that referring to the port station of Denmark at Hamburg, are not The treaty of peace will differ but little from the preliminaries already executed at Vienna. In con-formity with article two of the preliminaries, the Juliand Enclaves in the Schleswig territory, situ-ated to the south of the southern limit of the district of Ribe, and ceded by Denmark to the German Powers; have been exchanged against a portion of Northern Schleswig. Powers, have been exchanged against a porition of Northern Schleswig.

The new frontier of Schleswig will be fixed to the north of the town of Christiansfeld; on the east it descends to the south of Stenderup, in order that the eastern side of Schleswig, which, if possessed by Germany, would be a continual menace to the Island of Funen, may remain with Denmark.

The redistribution of the debts contracted on account of the Danish monarchy have been settled in accordance with the basis laid down in article three of the preliminaries. The redistribution of State property, which was not mentioned in the preliminaries, had also taken place, whereby the duchles will receive a sum of about 3,500,000 thalers, in ileu of about 14,000,000 which they would have had the right to reclaim. will receive a sum of about 3,000,000 Laisis, in new of about 14,000,000 which they would have had the right to reclaim.

King Christian has issued the following proclamation to the Danish fleet:

More peaceful relations have now supervened, and the majority among you can return to their homes. I have followed your honorable enterprise on sea with joy. Whether combatting the elements during the harsh winter season; whether in battle against the enemies of the country, you have always shown courage and endurance. In resuming your peaceful occupations, retain your affection for your king and country, and for the flag under which you have fought, and should duty again call you to arms for the defence of the fatherland, hasten, wherever you may be, to assemble round the old Dannebrog. Brave sons of Denmark, I send to you all, officers, subordinates, and men alike, my royal greeting and hearty thanks for the faithful readiness with which you have fulfilled your duty.

Christian R.

Scene between Professor Anderson and the Manager of the Davenpoet Brothers.— On Wednesday evening, says the Liverpool Times of the 5th, Professor Anderson had his second "Antiof the 5th, Professor Anderson had his second "AntiSpiritualistic Matinée" at St. James' Hall, London.
Previous to the commencement of the performance
he made a few remarks. He said, among other
things, he had no ill feeling to the Davenport Brothers or Mr. Palmer, to whom he had thirteen years
ago taught his first lesson in copjuring. He narrated a conversation which he said he had with Mr.
Palmer recently, at the Piccadilly entrance to the
Hall, and which, if correctly repeated, was equal to
an admission by Mr. Palmer of the humbug of the
whole affair. Then, very much to the surprise of
Prof. Anderson, and equally to the astonishment of
an audience which was so far thoroughly with him,
unjumped Mr. Palmer himself, and gave the gentleman on the platform the lie direct. He said the
convertation as given by Mr. Anderson was entirely false. The Professor appealed to Mr. Austin,
the keeper of the ticket office, who was present at
the time, but Mr. Austin declined to have anything
to say in the matter. Mr. Anderson having said
that-Mr. Palmer could make a statement, the latter attempted to do so, but was put down by the ter attempted to do so, but was put down by the Professor. However, the matter passed off without more ado, and the Professor went on with his speech. He said he had not before challenged the Davenport Brothers; but he then gave a general challenge to the effect that if they would come on that platform and let him tie them, he would bind them so that they could not get loose, and if they would throw the tambourines and other things about in the light as they did in the dark, he would give them £500. ince was then proceeded with.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.—In Brazil, M. Brinless, assisted by English capitalists, has been engaged in "lifting" a railroad (the San Paulo) over the great Sierra de Mar, a mountainous elevation 2 son feet high. The entire ascent is divided. then 2600 feet high. The entire ascent is divided into four "lifts," or inclines of a mile and a quarter each, running at a gradient of one in ten. A level platform, or "bankhead," marks the summit of each incline, and at the upper end of the platform is a stationary engine. This engine has double cylinders of 26 inches diameter, with a five-feet stroke, and has been calculated to haul up fifty tons at the rate of ten miles per hour. Five boilers of the Cornish description are placed with each engine. On the upper half of each incline there is a double line of rails, with arrangements for passing places on the middle of each of these "lifts." A single line of rails then runs on from the centre to the foot of each of the four divisions into which the ascent is divided. A steel wire rope, 1% inch in diameter, is made for pulling up the ascending trains. This rope, tested to a weight far exceeding the requirements that will be made upon it; passess over friction wheels, and is attached to the figwhele shaft. The inclines are therefore partially self-acting, at the same time passing one train down to the foot of the Sierra, and drawing up another to the higher levels on its way out to the province beyond. This feat is pronounced a bold and impracticable one, but with science and skill scarcely any physical obstruction can stand permanently in the way of human wants or necessities. One ravine crossed is 900 feet in span on the level of the railway, and is crossed by a vladuct, resting on clusters of from columns, which spring up from enormous stone piers 200 feet below the centre of the line which passes over them. The work is nearly completed, and will then open a way for travel and traffic between the scaboard and the interior. The Emperor of Brazil is making all kinds of useful improvements in his territory, and thereby assisting its industrial and commercial development.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. S.—The trade and naviga-tion returns of New Brunswick for 1863 have just been issued. The year is described as one of "tolerable prosperity," the crops having been good, and shipbuilding and shipowning very successful. The quantity of new shipping registered was 137 vessels, measuring 85,250 tons, equal to 93,775-tons old measurement, and of the estimated value of £752,750.; surement, and of the estimated value of £752,750.; and the net amount of freight carried home in the new tonnage may be reckoned at £60,000. At the end of the year 1868 there were 891 vessels, measuring 11,680 tons, in the Shipping List registered in New Brunswick, the largest number since the province had a name. The increase is greatly owing to American vessels coming into the ports for British registers. The value of the shipping registered and owned in New Brunswick is estimated at £900,000. The quantity of new shipping built in all \$900,000. The quantity of new shipping built in all the North American colonies in 1863 was 645 vessels, measuring 219,768 tons register, and of the value, at £8 per ton, [of £1,768,104. Of this shipping New Brunswick built 38 per cent. This must have given Es per ton, [of £1,758,104. Of this shipping New Brunswick built 38 per cent. This must have given work and wages to a very large number of hands. The total tonnage of all nations cleared outwards from New Brunswick in 1863 was 727,722 tons. The revenue of the province, the largest ever collected, was \$854,894; the revenue from customs amounted to \$768,853, or about \$3 per head of the population, the largest item being haberdashery, which paid \$240,715. In Canada the customs revenue was \$5,169,173, and the excise \$725,421, together about \$2.35 per head. The customs and excise revenue of the five North American colonies was \$8,149,329, or \$2.47 per head. The imports into New Brunswick in 1863 rose to \$7,658,642, or £1,595,513; the imports of Canada were \$45,964,493, and of Nova Scotia \$10,201,391. The exports from New Brunswick amounted to \$4,940,736, or, including the value of the new ships \$8,831,966, or £1,842,079; the exports from Canada (alse including the newshipping) were \$41,381,532; from Nova Scotia \$6,548,483. The quantity of pine timber exported from New Brunswick in 1863 was but 26,920 tons, or about one-fourth of what it was eight years ago, and it is likely to go on diminishing as the forests of the upper country are cut down and cleared. The importation of goods from the United States amounted to \$3,550,383, having doubled in value since the reciprocity treaty came into operation. Only 659 immigrants arrived in New Brunswick from Europe in 1863; 198 of them were sent out at the expense of Miss Burdett Coutts by the Cunard steamer to Halliax. by the Cunard steamer to Hallfax.

Scorch Bigots on Burns.—At a soirée given in Glargow to Richard Weaver, the pugilistic preacher, who has just completed a "revival" engagement in that city, the Rev. Mr. Harvie, of the Wynd Free Church, in the course of his remarks referred to the speech which Lord Ardmillan had made in proposing the memory of Burns at the Ayrshire Society banquet, and said that he should like to brow what good the productions of that nost could Society banquet, and said that he should like to know what good the productions of that poet could possibly effect among those living in the wynds and alleys of Glasgow. Weaver, who delivered an address afterwards, said, with magnificent loftiness, that he did not wish to be told of a Shakspeare of England, or a "Bobby Burns" of Scotland, but he did like to be spoken to concerning John Knox or Martin Luther. He had no desire to hear of men who cast chaff to the people; for where was the soul that had ever been blessed by the writings of a Burns or the "asts" of a Shkspeare? As for lime Burns or the "acts" of a Shkspeare? As for him-self, he would not learn a verse of the one or qoute the lines of the other.

A Melbourne paper says: "By a private letter recently received we learn that the Rev. Mr. Scully, who some time since visited this colory, is now in Reme, busily employed in inducing the Papal court to send out to Australia ten Roman Catholic bishops and a hundred priests. At the present time there are three Catholic Sees vacant in the colonies, those of Armidale and Goulbourn, in New South Wales, and Adelaide, South Australia."

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—A young man, named Pettigrew, of Wheeling, while hunting chestauts a few miles east of there, on Saturday, climbed to the top of a large tree, and, in the act of shaking a limb, the branch to which he was clinging broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of nearly sixty feet. Headescended about half the distance head foremest, but had sufficient presence of mind to seze a friendly limb, which not only turned him end for end, but considerably eased his fall. He was badly stunned and lay at the root of the tree in an insensible cor and lay at the root of the tree in an insensible condition. He was accompanied by a young lady, a woman of great physical strength. She picked him up and carried him nearly a mile, to the nearest house, where he gradually recovered, and returned to the city on Saturday. NEGOTIATION AND PEACE.—The Governor of Georgia has great faith in negotiation as a means of obtaining peace. He says:

"There is reason to fear that President Lincoln, if re-elected, and President Davis, whose passions are Inflamed against each other, may never be able to inflamed against, each other, may never be some to agree upon terms for the commencement of nego-tiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of administration, unless the people of both countries, in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stop the war and leave the questions to be settled upon the principles of 1776." MARMADUKE'S CAPTOR A BOY.—The rebel Gene-

MARMADURE'S CAPTOR A BOY.—The rebel General Marmaduke was captured by a little boy belonging to one of the Kansas regiments. He at first refused to surrender to an "inferior officer," but was immediately persuaded to do so. The lad brought him to General Curtis' headquarters, where he introduced himself, much to the surprise of all, but especially to the boy hero. General Curtis asked the boy how long he had to serve before his term of service would transpire. The reply was, "eight months." The General immediately wrote him a furlough for that time, and presented him with the horse, revolvers, belt, and sabre of the rebel general.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBEL horse, revolvers, belt, and sabre of the rebel general.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBEL
STATES.—The English Postmaster General, in replying to an inquiry whether correspondence addressed to those States would be forwarded to Bermuda, Nassau, or Halifax, where agents could be
stationed appointed by the rebel postmaster generai, says that he can enter late no such arrangement. But the rebel public may, if they will, send
letters under cover to the British agents already
stationed there.

Manual Proposition of the send of the se

stationed there.

MARING A PERMAN'S "MARK."—The Rochester,
N. Y., Express says that a young man, formerly we professor of penmanship in that city, but now in the army, and home on a furlough, was confronted on his arrival here by a poldier's ballot in his name, but signed with a cross and "his mark." Considering that he prides himself upon his proficiency with the pen, and that he has exhibited his splendid specimens of ornamental permanship at Rochester and elsewhere, Governor Seymour's "marrow-fat" bailot forms a ridiculous but effective illustration of the great soldiers' voting fraud.