The Press.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 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 be paid for.

England, Brazil, and the United States.

The London journals which sympathize with the rebels here have fallen into paroxysms of rage at the seizure of the pirate Florida in Brazilian waters. The *Times* does not say very much (perhaps, like Col. O'KELLY's famous parrot, it "thinks the more"), but the *Morning Herald* and the *Standard*, facetiously represented in *Punch*, over and over again, by the late JOHN LEECH, as the *Mrs. Harris* and *Mrs. Gamp* of the London press, are very violent and terrifically abusive. "It is not to be tolerated," *Mrs. Harris* says, "that the law of nations shall thus be violated," and *Mrs. Gamp* shrieks out, in an echo like PADDY BLAKE's at Killarney, "it is the duty of all maritime powers in Europe to help Brazil, which is weak, and interfere, with cannon, if necessary, to recover the Florida from its American captors."

All this indignation is thrown away, so far as England is concerned, for, thanks to Earl RUSSELL's fostering care, England and Brazil are not upon speaking terms, have not been since September, 1861, and are not likely to be while Lord RUSSELL continues in office. As usual, Lord RUSSELL blundered and bullied into a misunderstanding (Brazil being a comparatively weak power,) and though the arbitrator to whom the case was referred has declared that Lord RUSSELL was the party to blame, no concession, no apology has yet been made. Truly did DRYDEN say:

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
They never pardon who commit the wrong."

Chiefly because two officers and a chaplain of the British Navy, who misconducted themselves after dining and drinking in the suburbs of Rio Janeiro, were arrested as "drunk and disorderly," not being in uniform and declining to give their names and rank, a Brazilian vessel was seized by a British war-steamer, in retaliation, the British ambassador was recalled, and all diplomatic relations between the two countries suspended. The King of the Belgians, to whom the case was referred, gave his decision entirely in favor of Brazil (on 18th June, 1863), but Lord RUSSELL, albeit condemned by the British Parliament also, has not made any effort to restore matters *in statu quo*, by apology or concession. Under these circumstances we do not distinctly see much chance of England's taking any steps to help Brazil in this matter of the Florida.

It is said that Brazil is very much incensed at the capture of this pirate. Anger without sufficient cause, we think. The fact is, that as far back as May, 1863, a strong representation was made to the Foreign Secretary of Brazil on continued and flagrant breaches of neutrality on the part of the Brazilian officials in the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco. Mr. J. WATSON WEBB, the American Ambassador to the Court of the Emperor PEDRO II., formally complained that the ports of Brazil were made harbors of refuge, and places of resort and departure for the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, piratical vessels avowedly designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. The official reply, from the Marquis d' Alvantis, Foreign Minister, was, that the Brazilian Government would maintain the strictest neutrality. Mr. WEBB's complaint, made twenty months ago, is on record in Rio Janeiro and Washington, and therefore the Brazilian Government cannot plead ignorance. Twenty months ago the recession and harboring of the Florida was complained of in Rio Janeiro by our ambassador, and this breach of neutrality being continued, an American ship seized the pirate.

A Hoax.

The cant and almost dissipated topic of miscegenation, long fondled by the proslavery press, is revived as the theme of what the New York *World* calls "the greatest hoax of the day." What no paper in New York ever knew has been divulged by a correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*: the whole book titled "Miscegenation" is a hoax, written by a Democrat to entrap and ridicule his political opponents. Some of our cotemporaries thought it worth while to brave speculation on what the "advanced-thinkers" considered the great "problem of the hour;" a problem, by the by, settled long ago, and not to be affected by books written in the interest of mischief, or by men who often make candid, but sometimes ostentatious exhibition of reform, and whose truth may be said to step occasionally beyond right. We doubt if "Miscegenation" has added anything to the stock of ideas, or was ever aught else than a "sensation." But we confess, too, that we are ignorant of the book, except from extracts furnished in the Democratic papers, and have never alluded to it save by way of censuring its profligate uselessness. On the other hand, most of the Democratic papers have made a constant and frequently a vulgar use of it. Each to his taste, we say. All trash (clever or otherwise) finds its heaven of topsy-turvy in that great rag-pickery of sensation, the journalism of New York, and the clown-chiffonier hits the follies of the day upon all sides. But we think the worst-soiled party is that which has employed this rubbish most. We regard it as quite likely—even upon the insufficient evidence of the London *Star*—that it was the work of a Copperhead Democrat. This is about the worst that can be said of it. If the hoax be a hoax, let it give a useful hint to those whose ideas sometimes run away with their senses. The question involved is not so much one of morals as of taste.

Emancipation.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, regarded as the foremost representative of the black man, spoke the other evening in Baltimore, under circumstances of which his own words convey the best idea. On leaving his friends in Rochester, he said:

"What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to her a freeman! I left her a slave State. I return to find her clothed in her new garments of Liberty and Justice, a free State! My life has had two crises—the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashioned visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I heard he was living only a short time ago, and he will be there, for he is on the right side. I made a convert of him years ago! He was a very good man, with a high sense of honor, and I have no malice to overcome in going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think that we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our ankles, they were also on their necks. The Common Council and city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeting in Baltimore. I shall be glad to see them. I shall return to them with freedom in my hand, and point to her free Constitution, and as the olive branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were retiring, so will the freedom which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back to leave the land blooming again in the purer air of Liberty and Justice."

These noble words deserve the admiration of the worst enemies of such men as DOUGLASS. The black man is true as charity when he reasons that if shackles were around the ankles of the slave, they were also on the neck of the master.

THE NEW YORK NEWS, with amusing mockery of its own feeble absurdity, has something yet to say regarding the plots which lately threatened the northern frontier:

"Mr. Seward and the Leaguers know all about these fellows, and will much oblige us by letting us know whether such desperadoes are any longer at large, now that they have borne their part in the system of trickery and imposture that elected Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Carrington and Mary Ann, Holt and Stidger, and William H. Seward, with his despatches to Mayor Fargo and Mayor Gunther, ought all to be laid up well preserved in lavender, for assisting the popular intelligence to exercise the right of suffrage wisely at future elections."

The election has decided that we are tolerably free from the danger of desperadoes. But why not divert us with a chapter upon the New York riots; the attempt to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island; the Sons of Liberty, and the confessions of the chairman of a Democratic State Central Committee; the plot to release the rebels at Camp Douglas, Illinois, and the distinguished arrests following its discovery; the St. Albans robberies, and Lieutenant BRAINE? Waiting this chapter, we prefer to think MARY ANN PITMAN an irrepressible witness, and FELIX STIDGER another "Inspector Bucket."

Philadelphia and New York.

The New York *World* remarks, with some justice:

"The Philadelphia journals express no little astonishment at the steady decline of the commerce of that city, in view of its large increase of inhabitants and the supposed additional facilities for transacting foreign business. All this may seem very curious, and somewhat disheartening to our Philadelphia neighbors, but is not much of a puzzle after all. New York has the best and most accessible harbor on the seacoast; it is the great money market of the country, a fact which attracts commerce here from the ease with which the means for transacting it can be obtained; it has had the start of all the other cities, which also gives it a great advantage. So long as New York is at once the best market to sell in, as well as the best to buy in, on the continent, it will monopolize the business of the country."

Commercial rivalry between Philadelphia and New York has long ceased to be one of the probabilities. But the subject of progress is one which concerns Philadelphia and its own citizens most. Surely we must summon enough collective enterprise to make this city its own depot and that of Pennsylvania, besides relieving New York of a portion of the trade which it now monopolizes.

Tennessee.

The loyal men of Tennessee desire to place their State on a sound basis, and the following call for a State Convention, of which we have just received a copy, will show by what means they would secure Congressional representation:

"The heavy loyal vote cast in Tennessee shows the sentiment of the people, and their desire to put down the rebellion and restore civil government. We are entitled to *eight* Representatives and *two* Senators in the Congress of the United States, as well as to a Governor, and other officers to be elected, and the interests of our people are suffering for the want of these representatives in Congress.

"The undersigned, acting as the Executive Committee for East Tennessee, have designated the third Monday in December (19th) for a preliminary State Convention, to be held at Nashville, to form a ticket to be run for a Constitutional Convention by the loyal men of the State, the Governor designating the day for the election by proclamation after the preliminary Convention makes out the ticket.

"We call upon West and Middle Tennessee to act in concert with us, and at once appoint their delegates to the Convention of the 19th of December.

"SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
"R. K. BYRD,
"W. G. BROWNLOW,
"D. T. PATTERSON,
"PEREZ DICKINSON,
"Executive Committee.

"NOVEMBER 12, 1864."

Everything that indicates the complete restoration of order in the loyal States which were claimed by the rebellion must be welcomed. The sooner Tennessee is represented in Congress the better for her own and the national interests, and it is to be hoped that the delegates to the Convention will fully represent all parts of the State. A Convention to appoint delegates from the counties of East Tennessee will meet at Knoxville, December 5th. Tennessee is in earnest. She rolled up a grand majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and, were the Southern Confederacy recognized at once, Tennessee would not be within its boundaries.

Sherman.

It is the opinion of those high in office in SHERMAN's army, who are fully informed of what they write, that SHERMAN's movements are to meet with still greater success than even the capture of Atlanta. He has thus far conducted his campaign with consummate skill, and has out-generalled the rebels even while they thought they were out-generalling him. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his organs, the newspapers of the Confederacy, have been boasting that the movement of HOOD upon his communications would compel him to evacuate Atlanta and retreat on Chattanooga. What is the result? HOOD has retreated to Florence, Alabama, where BEAUREGARD, taking command, ordered the erection of strong fortifications. But where is SHERMAN? Off on another campaign, leaving an army behind him to take care of the rebels, and marching in a direction where he will meet no enemy, and on points vital to the Confederacy.

THE proposition of our Union League to tender a Thanksgiving dinner to the army of Gen. SHERIDAN is another instance of its public spirit and patriotism in inviting the aid and sympathy of all generous friends of the heroes at the front. New York and Boston also promise to provide Thanksgiving messes for the soldiers and sailors, and the brave Captain RODGERS writes in hearty welcome, on behalf of the fleet in the James, of an act of appreciation so touching, timely, and wholesome. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, then, must render full "Thanksgiving" to the gallant army. Contributions of money, poultry, &c., will be received at the house of the League.

A SPECIAL DESPATCH from Washington, published in the *Inquirer* of yesterday, asserts that Mr. JERRY MCKIBBEN, of this city, has admitted himself guilty of election frauds in the army, and has been released on bail, to be tried by a military commission. This assertion we emphatically and absolutely deny. Mr. MCKIBBEN has not admitted the charge against him in any way; he will stand his trial, and believes it will establish his innocence. The report circulated by the *Inquirer* does Mr. MCKIBBEN a great injustice, and we deny it in the most positive terms upon the authority of the editor of this journal, and of Colonel Jos. C. MCKIBBEN, the brother of the accused.

The following telegram, which missed our notice a day ago, is brought to our attention by the comments of the New York *Daily News*:

"ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14, 1864.—Captain Fisk has arrived here. He reports having killed a number of Indians with bullets, and one hundred men, women, and children with hard tack *saturated with strychnine*."

There can be but one opinion of this assassination and its cowardly method. But we find it impossible to credit a story so far beyond ordinary belief, and cannot condemn Captain Fisk till he himself is heard.

THE *Indiana State Register*, organ of the Opposition at Indianapolis, suspended publication on Tuesday last. We could name a dozen prominent journals, ostensibly published as newspapers, but really campaign documents, which are likely to imitate the *Register* before the year is out. A merely political paper before the election is a very different thing after it.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The revenue officers in the Ninth Congressional district, New York, have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest brewers in the country. The proprietors have been arrested, and the breweries, with all their appurtenances, as well as the stock on hand, have been seized. The aggregate value of the property is not less than one million dollars, all of which will be confiscated if the case is made out against the offenders, and half of the proceeds of the property will go to the persons discovering the fraud. The parties charged with fraud have been distilling for a long time without a license, without making any return, and without paying a tax of any kind.

RELEASE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Pennsylvania Election Commissioners and Agents have been released from Old Capitol Prison on parole. The statement that Jerry McKibbin had confessed his guilt in connection with the alleged election frauds is untrue.

Our Border People Preparing for Rebels.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Nov. 18.—The people are prepared to welcome quite warmly any band of rebel marauders who shall trespass this way. On Saturday last our citizens were under arms, expecting an attack. We are resolved now to defend ourselves, and for this purpose are being instructed in the use of arms.

ELIHU BURRIT has been making calculations about women's petticoats—queer business for the learned blacksmith—and says more than 10,000 tons of steel are put into crinoline in Christendom annually.

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE DOINGS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

COLLISION BETWEEN OUR FORCES AND THE GEORGIA MILITIA.

Sherman Supposed to be Advancing on Mobile.

BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND OF THE REBEL ARMY.

HE IS REPORTED MARCHING AGAINST MEMPHIS.

REVERSE TO OUR FORCES IN TENNESSEE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER PREPARING FOR WAR.

ADVICES FROM PETERSBURG, NEW ORLEANS, Etc.

SHERMAN—BEAUREGARD.

SOME OF SHERMAN'S ARMY AT SELMA—REPULSE OF OUR TROOPS AT BULL'S GAP, TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday says that General Sherman has sent a part of his army towards Selma, Alabama, indicating a movement to take the city of Mobile. The *Whig* urges the calling out of a special force of seventy-five thousand men to put an end to Generals Sherman and Sheridan. It assails the rebel Congress as incompetent, &c., and sets up a dismal wail over their condition.

Rebel papers claim that Breckinridge has recently repulsed our forces at Bull's Gap, East Tennessee.

The latest news received here, in Washington, from the South, indicates he has gone to Savannah, and that he will also take Mobile and other cities, perhaps Charleston.

BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND OF THE REBEL ARMY.

We are reliably informed that Beauregard, who was recently assigned to the Department of Georgia, commands the rebel forces in person—Hood acting as a subaltern.

REBEL REPORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Richmond papers of Tuesday report that "a fight had taken place at Rough and Ready, Georgia, between the State troops and the Yankees, and the latter were driven back."

The Montgomery *Mail* reports that the rebel Gen. Hood was at Tuscumbia on the 10th, with two divisions. Two of his divisions had crossed the Tennessee, and the impression was that the remainder of his army would soon be got over.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS—REPORTED ADVANCE OF BEAUREGARD.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Great excitement again prevails at Memphis in consequence of reports that Beauregard was marching again with a large force from Corinth. Every preparation is being made for the defence of the city.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

NO NEW MOVEMENT TO REPORT—DOINGS OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that inactivity still prevails in that department, with the exception of the ordinary amount of exchanges between the pickets and some of the batteries.

The enemy a day or two ago commenced the erection of a new work a short distance south of the crater, but its progress is very slow, owing to the accuracy with which our gunners throw mortar shells into their midst whenever they show themselves at work.

Casualties continue to occur daily along the picket line, and stray shots frequently reach those far in the rear of the breastworks—sometimes inflicting fatal wounds.

Gen. Burnside reached City Point on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to his old corps. He called on Gen. Grant, and afterwards proceeded to the front by a special car.

All was reported quiet yesterday morning.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 18.—Wretches disguised by paint and false faces have lately visited several farm houses in this county and demanded money. In one case they murdered in cold blood a young man named Smiler, who rushed to the assistance of his father, at whose head they had a pistol aimed. They threatened also to kill the women of the house if they did not stop their crying. At several other places they knocked citizens over and robbed them of their money. Gen. Stevenson has taken prompt measures to apprehend and bring them to punishment. All quiet below.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. SANBORN—HOW THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRICE SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED.

HEADQ'RS DIS'T OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, SPRINGFIELD, November 12.

To Major General Pleasanton:

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where they gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia, and the region of grain, mills, and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but we have seen none that have left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of Gen. Curtis to drive the enemy—and they have been great and entitle him to credit—have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe. The pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My despatches from Gen. Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier General Commanding.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE REBELS IN TEXAS—CANDY'S WOUND—BUSINESS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The *Republican* has received a despatch from Cairo, saying that New Orleans papers of the 11th instant had been received there, which state that the steamer Clinton had just arrived there from Brazos Santiago, and reported that the steamers Sonora and Planet were ashore at Brazos. The former vessel would probably be got off, but it was doubtful if the latter could be saved.

The rebel General Slaughter at Brownsville, Texas, had been reinforced by 3,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from the United States troops.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10—P. M.—General Canby and staff have just arrived here on the gunboat Cricket. The General's wound is a severe though not a dangerous one. Surgeons Cushing, of the gunboat, and Dickens, of the volunteers, dressed the wound and pronounced it a most remarkable one, as the ball missed the bones and arteries. The General still attends to his duties, but will not be able to walk for six weeks.

In the New Orleans market cotton was selling at $1.16@1.25.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 12th inst., arrived to-night. She sailed in company with the steamer North America, for New York.

The Morning Star passed, on the Mississippi, the Suwo Nada, bound up. Also, the gunboat Dacotah.

Cotton was dull at $1.21 for middling.

She brings no news, except a confirmation of the statement that General Canby will be subjected to but a few weeks' confinement.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, has arrived. Also, the ship Mary Ogden, from New York.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND AND TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Home vote	37,372	32,418
Soldiers' vote	2,797	321
	40,169	33,739
	33,739	

Lincoln's majority 7,430

In 1860 the vote of Maryland was as follows: Lincoln, 2,294; Breckinridge, 42,483; Bell, 41,760; Douglas, 9,966.

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

The votes of counties in our State come in slowly, owing to the want of mail facilities. The vote, under all the circumstances, has been large, and shows the feeling of the people to be deep and wide. They have voted for the war candidates, and for the crushing out of the rebellion. And all the votes polled were for Lincoln and Johnson.

The votes of certain counties show, with unerring certainty, the purposes of the people. And the votes cast, in view of the numbers in the Union army, show a large vote.

Knox county	2,637
Anderson county	1,100
Bradley county	1,000
Campbell county	649
Roane county	900
McMinn county	1,000
Greene county	800
Sevier county	700
Blount county	1,200
Total in the nine counties	9,886

The United States Steamer Niphon at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The United States steamer Niphon arrived here to-day from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She touched at Norfolk to land the prisoners taken on board the prize-steamer Annie, which was captured by the steamers Wilderness and Niphon. The Niphon was sent here for repairs.

A Philadelphian Fatally Injured.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—A man named John Hamilton, residing at No. 439 Christian street, Philadelphia, was severely injured by two cars coming in contact in the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He is not expected to recover.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1864.

CUI BONO?

Those who are fond of studying the characteristics of our model mayor may perhaps detect something profound or witty in the following note which is to-day given to the public:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1864.

In the list of visitors to Gen. Butler's reception, published in the *Herald* of yesterday, your reporter has given the name of Mayor Gunther. I am authorized by the Mayor to state that he did not enjoy the honor of visiting the General.

J. B. AULD, Mayor's Clerk.

Why his Honor should take all this trouble to correct the mistake will be readily appreciated by those who have remarked his course since his elevation to office.

THE "WORLD'S HEALTH ASSOCIATION" has been holding meetings at Hope Chapel, possibly with an eye to the conversion of all men to the theories of hydropathy. Thursday, Dr. Spalding, of Pennsylvania, delivered a long address pertinent to this subject, in which all unhydropathic quackeries were duly attended to. A peculiar feature of the meeting was a speech by a lady, who, not content with forcing cold water upon the world, stood boldly out for the rights of women, and fixed her eyes abstractedly on that future when the weaker sex will be allowed full freedom to dress, to act, to go and come, as she and when they please.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Mr. Fenton, the Governor elect, arrived at the Astor House, from Washington, last evening. He is in excellent spirits, and evidently bears well the fatigues of a political canvass. He is receiving the congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends. A deputation waited upon him this morning to tender a public reception, which it is understood that he will accept at an early day.

THE STOCK MARKET.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange to-night stocks were dull; Gold closed at 216¼; New York Central 119; Erie 94¾; Hudson River 119; Reading 134⅛; Michigan Southern 68¾; Illinois Central 123½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 102; Chicago and Rock Island 102; Northwestern 41½; Chicago and Fort Wayne 101; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 35¾; Cumberland Coal 45¾; Quicksilver 83¾; Mariposa 32½. After the call gold was quoted at 216¼. The market is weak.

Public Entertainments.

"CORIOLANUS."—Shakspeare, in his sublime tragedy of "Coriolanus" adheres with historical fidelity to Plutarch's life of that haughty patrician warrior. He opens the play in that early period of Rome's history when her people were divided and her councils distracted by the bitter contests of the patricians and plebeians for power. Marcius sides, of course, with his class, and is presented as "chief enemy of the people."

After *Marcius'* capture of Corioli, and his acceptance of the name of *Coriolanus*, in honor of that victory, the poet shows the popular violence towards him to be unjust, and holds the hero up to general admiration. First, through the widowed mother who guided him to honor and fame. What a glorious picture of a Roman matron is presented in the exquisite scene where *Volumnia*, the mother, and *Virgilia*, the wife, talk of him they love according to their several natures:

Vol. "His bloody brow,
With his mailed hand then wiping, forth he goes;
Like to a harvestman, that's task'd to mow
O'er all, or lose his hire.
Vir. His bloody brow! Oh Jupiter! no blood!
Vol. Away, you fool! It more becomes a man.
Than gilt his trophy. The breasts of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, looked not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending."

This is a noble preparation for the scenic exhibition of the death of the triumphant warrior. One more instance of the skill with which Shakspeare wins to his hero the homage of all hearts. The proud conqueror who rejects all gifts and honors, who has said:

"I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remembered,"

asks a gift of his superior officer:

Cor.—
"I sometime lay, here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house; he used me kindly;
He cried to me; I saw him prisoner;
But then *Aufidius* was within my view,
And wrath o'erwhelmed my pity; I request you
To give my poor host freedom."

The scene in the second act, where *Coriolanus* contemptuously solicits the suffrages of the Roman populace for the consulship, is one of thrilling power and beauty. The people have justice enough to elect the man for his deeds, but they have not strength enough to abide by their own election. Rebuked by the demagogues—*Brutus* and *Sicinius*—they insult *Coriolanus*, clamor for his death from the Tarpeian Rock, and finally demand that he should answer them in the market place. *Coriolanus*, now full of grandeur, responds temperately to his questioners; from the depths of his full heart he offers up vows for the safety of Rome; he is in earnest to smother his pride and resentment, but the coarse Tribune call him "traitor." The lashes himself into a fury which is deadly. He is banished. *Coriolanus* repairs to the country of the Volscians, whom he had humiliated and subdued. What moral grandeur in the scene where he stands upon the hearth stone of *Tullus Aufidius*, his mortal foe, and says:

"My name is Caius Marcius, who hath done
To thee particularly, and to all the Volsces,
Great hurt and mischief."

He is cordially welcomed by his magnanimous enemy, invested with power, and entrusted with the command of an army to invade Rome and wreak his revenge upon her ingratitude.

Rome is beleaguered, and the old friends of *Coriolanus* appeal to her banished son, now her direful foe, to stay his wrath. He answers:

"Wife, mother, child, I know not. My affairs are servanted to others."

But wife, mother, and child, from whom he has so long been parted, come upon a like embassy. How impressive the meeting between them! The warrior is externally calm, as if he were a god above all passions and affections. But the storm of passion breaks at last through all restraint. "I have sat too long."

Is the prelude to

"O mother, mother!
What have you done? Behold, the heavens do ope,
The gods look down, and this unnatural scene
They laugh at. O my mother, mother!
Oh! you have won a happy victory to Rome."

Volumnia speaks no other word. The siege is raised. The mother and the son, the wife and the husband, the child and the father part forever. The death of *Coriolanus* is inevitable.

Cor.—Cut me to pieces, Volsces; men and lads,
Stain all your edges on me. Boy! False hound!
If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there,
That, like an eagle in a dove cote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it, boy!"

Aufidius.—
"Why, noble lords,
Will you be put in mind of his blind fortune,
Which was your shame, by this unholy braggart,
'Fore your own eyes and ears?"

Cor.—"Let him die for it!"

The struggle ends in the death of the proud patrician by the swords of those whom he had conquered.

Edwin Forrest's impersonation of *Coriolanus* is pronounced by the critics of other cities one of the most magnificent histrionic triumphs of the age; an embodied image of the moral grandeur of the character. We may, therefore, expect in the performance of Monday evening a new and remarkable study for the lovers of Shakspeare.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—"Fidelio" nobly closed the season last evening; its great music was well sung by all the artists, especially by Johannsen and Hermanns. The chorus was fine, the orchestra excellent. Canissa, we regret to say, was the solitary interference with the general success. This lady is too young to be entrusted with the music of Beethoven. *Marcellina* is not a subordinate part, but a beautiful element, and if it is not sung well the whole opera suffers. Musical people did not fail to notice the omission, without explanation, of one of the two overtures promised by the management. In Germany, "Fidelio" could not be produced without all three, and certainly Mr. Anschutz might have played the great "Leonora" overture. Its non-production was the more of a disappointment because it had been promised. The general promise made at the beginning of the season has been well kept; there have been few changes in the programme, or substitutions of singers or operas. We are, therefore, the more surprised at the unexplained omission of the overture last night.

"Faust" will be the matinee this afternoon, and to-night ends the operatic triumph. "Faust" has excited universal curiosity to hear "Mireille," and if the new opera is nearly so fine as the other, its success is certain. The two acts will be sung for the first time in America. One act, we believe, was given in Boston a few weeks ago. We shall not do the ladies the injustice to suppose that the curiosity to hear "Mireille" and the last three acts of "Robert" will be less potent to take them to the Academy than the silver, crimson, and satin souvenirs Mr. Grover has so gallantly promised. Yet we do not doubt that the distribution of these pretty badges, on the great gala night, will be anxiously expected by the fair. It is reported that at the late Sanitary Fair many of the young ladies faithfully attended the tables solely because the scarf and bodice was a charming uniform. The power of a ribbon is marvellous. Soldiers have risked death for a star or cross, but the ladies risk nothing for the gala badge to-night.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The story of "Ali Baba and the Robbers" is as well known to the readers (and who are not such readers?) of the "Arabian Knights" as the wonderful tale of "Aladdin," the beautiful rendition of which so delighted our sight-seeing public during the summer season. The management of the Chestnut acted wisely in reviving an old fairy tale for their afternoon entertainments. The play of the "Forty Thieves" is a very amusing one. It abounds in music and song, and with its entertaining vicissitudes is just the sort of moral entertainment which parents like to afford their little ones. The drama will be repeated for to-day's matinee. Play-goers should remember that this evening is the last of the engagement of Mrs. Bowers, whose performances have so delighted the public during the past three weeks. "Camille" has very properly been chosen as the culmination of her successes here. By many she is considered to be the best *Camille* now upon the stage.

THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The second week of the season at the Great National Circus will close this evening. A more extensive or popular run of business has never been seen in any circus in this city. The matinee this afternoon, improvised especially for the many thousands who cannot be out after nightfall, will doubtless be well attended. It is a pleasant thing to see so many children, with eyes beaming with joy, as congregate at the Circus matinees. The management doubtless feels honored at such fashionable responses as she has met with since the opening of the present season. New pieces are promised next week, when it is expected that Mr. W. Kenneday, the great clown, will appear. Additional gymnasts, of great celebrity, and the well-educated dogs of Mr. Hutchinson, will shortly appear. This evening, a grand display of the classic art will be given.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—This accomplished magician, in whose sorceries we have more faith than in those of Eastern magi, gives a matinee this afternoon, which should be plentifully attended by the children.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN was burnt in effigy, in London, on the 5th, ("Gunpowder Plot day,") so says the correspondent of a morning contemporary, who adds, Mr. Lincoln would laugh at the grotesque manner in which he is libeled. Such a long, gaunt figure; such crimpy hair; such big stars, and so many of them.

THE FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—In another column will be found the notice of a public meeting to be held on Monday evening, at Concert Hall, by the Freedmen's Relief Association. Now that the people have decided by their ballots that the war shall continue, true lovers of our country's welfare should meet the national problems which this condition of things summons up. Among these, none are more present or pressing than the future prospects of the freedmen. On their condition and education, as the laboring population of the South, depend the national value and productiveness of the immense territory thrown open by our armies. On Monday evening, Bishop Potter will preside, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Reuben Tomlinson, Government superintendent of the Sea Islands, and Mr. Mitchell, from the southwest, will be the speakers.

LARGE PREEMPTORY SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, TUESDAY NEXT.—See Thomas & Sons' advertisement and pamphlet catalogue.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

NOV. 18, 1863.			NOV. 18, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
43	50	50½	53	56	50
WIND.			WIND.		
W by N.	NW.	WNW.	NNW.	NW.	NW.

ORPHANS OF THE HEROIC DEAD.

An advertisement in another column states that the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, appointed by Governor Curtin to provide for the orphans of the Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors, has made arrangements for the accommodation of *those residing in this city* in the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and perhaps other institutions. A personal interview with Mr. Burrowes, on the days designated in the notice, will afford all needed instructions for those entitled to the benefits of the humane provisions of the act of Assembly under which he acts.

RECRUITING.

The progress of enlistment still continues very encouraging to those liable to a draft. Warrants for the payment of the city bounty were issued yesterday morning to seventy-three men, three of whom were enlisted for four years, fifty-nine for three years, nine for two years, and two for one year. The credits were: First ward, 2; Fourth ward, 1; Fifth ward, 5; Sixth ward, 1; Seventh ward, 5; Ninth ward, 2; Tenth ward, 5; Eleventh ward, 2; Twelfth ward, 1; Thirteenth ward, 8; Fifteenth ward, 19; Eighteenth ward, 5; Twenty-first ward, 3; Twenty-second ward, 9; Twenty-third ward, 10.

REMOVAL OF TRANSPARENCIES.

The transparencies in front of the Soldiers' Campaign Club in the Commonwealth Building were taken down yesterday morning.

BODY RECOGNIZED.

The body of the man found on the Junction Railroad, mentioned in yesterday's *Press*, has been recognized as that of Charles R. Colton, son of Charles Colton, Sr., corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

RETURNED TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

The furloughed soldiers are quietly disappearing from our city, and are returning to their regiments.

VOTE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The soldiers' vote, so far as counted, foots up: Lincoln 3,097, McClellan 1,583. Lincoln's majority, 1,514.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers were reported yesterday: At Whitehall Hospital—Andrew J. Reed, Co. D, 55th P. V. Samuel Hussian Hill, Co. D, 30th U. S. C. T. Haddington—Samuel Boyd, Co. H, 1st Pa. Artillery; Arthur Richards, Co. B, 148th P. V. Satterlee—Augustus B. Brady, Co. B, 9th New York Artillery.

FIRE.

A slight fire occurred last evening, at the house of Wm. Ellison, 616 Cherry street.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Burnside arrived at a late hour last night, and is stopping at the Continental.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Notwithstanding the high price of provisions, some of the articles of constant home use are provokingly scarce. It has not been unusual during the past week for even the regular customers of a milkman to put up with a scanty allowance. Fowls have considerably lessened their valuable globular additions to our domestic comfort, and, consequently, eggs are scarce. Butter is still in the skies, and in our present appearances will remain there during the winter season.

There are but few changes in the prices of marketing since our last report.

Apples, per half peck	35 to 45
Beans, lima, per quart	20
Butter, per pound	65 to 70
Cabbages, per head	8 to 15
Cider Vinegar, per gallon	40
Cheese, per pound	30 to 35
Eggs, per dozen	45 to 50
Fish—Black, per pound	8 to 12
Dry Cod, per pound	10
Halibut, per pound	20
Lobster, per pound	10
Mackerel, salt, each	10 to 25
Perch, per pound	12
Pike, per pound	16
Rock, per pound	15
Shad, salt, each	40 to 50
Salmon, smoked, per pound	50
Herring, smoked, per bunch	15 to 20
Lamb—hind quarter, per pound	25
fore quarter, per pound	18 to 20
Lard, per pound	28 to 33
Meats—corned beef, per pound	18 to 25
beef, dried, per pound	30 to 35
rib roast, per pound	25 to 30
rump steak, per pound	20 to 25
sirloin, per pound	28 to 30
soup pieces, per pound	14 to 16
beef tongues, each	75 to 1.25
Mutton—chops, per pound	25
fore quarter, per pound	12½ to 15
hind quarter, per pound	18 to 25
Onions, per half peck	35 to 40
Pork—corned, per pound	25
hams, sliced, per pound	30 to 35
hams, whole, per pound	28 to 30
shoulders, per pound	20
steak, per pound	25
Sausages, Bologna	25 to 30
Potatoes, Irish, per half peck	22 to 28
sweet, per half peck	25