TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 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

Sherman Unopposed. To us the military problem seems not what SHERMAN but what the rebels will do. For the first time in the war, a great Union army has been liberated from the necessity of defending a position or confronting a rebel force, and is able to move independently in any direction its commander may choose. The presence of an army so large and well appointed as that of SHERMAN in the very heart of the Confederacy, inspired with a just confidence in its strength, perfectly untrammelled and almost unopposed, is a new element in the war, and revolutionizes the entire situation. SHERMAN moves into the granary of the South and upon the centre of its great railroad communication. Unless his march

into pieces. We cannot invent a plausible plan by movements. The facts are stubborn, and rebel force overtaking or meeting him. LEE is locked up. Hoop is held by THOMAS. These are the only armies large enough to give SHERMAN any trouble, and the rebel troops at Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington even, if time permitted, would our bésieging forces in order to combine. Every battlement of the Confederacy is menaced by the Union armies, and the concentration of its scattered forces for the purpose of opposing SHERMAN is a practical impossibility. Yet the rebels must do something, or abandon the central South, with the certainty of losing Richmond and all their hopes. The correspondent of the London Times, at Richmond, writing a month ago, admitted that "if SHERMAN is able to extricate himself from his present critical (?) position by either baffling or outwitting Hood, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming winter the like of which has never existed before." This confession is evidently true in spite of its bad English. The movements of SHERMAN must end in the isolation of Richmond.

It is reported that Petersburg has been evacuated, and some color has been given to the rumor by the weakness of the rebel picket lines on the James. Too hastily, it seems to us, it has been inferred that LEE has sent part of his army southward. This would be to invite the ruin which threatens him, and anticipate the inevitable termination of the siege. We hold it to be self-evident that Lee can extend no help to the Cotton States, and has difficulty enough in taking care of the rebel capital. Nor can Hood, still at Florence, escape the vigilance of Thomas. In the meanwhile SHERMAN is advancing with fifty thousand men on Augusta, and every tramp of that steady march makes the hollow ground of the rebellion tremble. What is his ultimate object we do not care to guess, but all around him are the storehouses and the inner communications of the Confederacy. It is not what he will, do, but what the rebels can do, that excites speculation, and unless there are armies in the South of which nothing has ever been heard, we must believe that they can do nothing. The situation is sound. It inspires just confidence that a great victory will be won, and in General GRANT, who, in the organization of the complex campaign which begun with the simultaneous marches on Richmond and Atlanta, has shown military ge-

The Chicago Platform and the Georgia

Assembly. Misunderstanding is very easy, where there is an evident reluctance to comprehend. The Boston Courier refers to "the similarity of propositions in General But-LER's late speech at New York and in FORNEY'S Press to the second resolution | murders and revenges for the Borgian of the Chicago platform, so much vilified by Republicans before the election. This fact had attracted our notice, but we concluded to wait and see if the Administra tion papers would at length discover it." As not the slightest similarity exists, the Courier's waiting is likely to exhaust its patience. The second resolution of the Chicago platform defined the war as a four years' failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. Nowhere in the columns of this paper can such a demand be found. On the contrary, we assert the success of the war, and while we believe that an offer of amnesty to the Southern people might be made with great results, we are unwilling that the war should be interrupted for one moment to await their reply. General BUTLER certainly said nothing that the most expert of sophists could construe into an approval of the peace policy which has just received the emphatic condemnation of the people. But if the Courier is clever at finding fancied resemblances, it may welcome a real and radical similarity. The General Assembly of Georgia, on the 8th instant, passed a series of resolutions, of which the following is the most signifi-

"That we hall with gratification the just and sound sentiment coming from a large and growing party in the North, that all associations of these American States must be voluntary, and not forcible, and we give a hearty response to their proposition to suspend the conflict of arms and hold a Convention of States to inaugurate a plan for per-

Commenting upon this, the New York Daily News coolly remarks: "It is worthy of attentive consideration that the principal features of the platform enunciated by the Chicago Convention are pronounced just and acceptable, and it is certainly much to be deplored that this community of sentiment on the part of two powerful parties in the contending sections should be rendered of no avail to the peace of the land by the policy of this Administration." Now, if the Courier must confess that the open and honorable anxiety to make peace, shown by the friends of the Administration, bears no resemblance to the humiliating proposals of the Chicago Convention, it may console itself by the earnest approval that Convention has had from a rebel legislature, which at the same time announced that the "independence of the Southern Confederate States justly claims from the world its recognition as a rightful fact."

____ European Recognition of Mexico. The London Gazette of November 4th contains the following official announcement:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 1.—This day had audience of her Majesty. Señor Don Francisco Arrangolz, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Mexico, to deliver his credentials, and also a letter from his Imperial Majesty; to which audience he was introduced by Earl Rusself, K. G., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

This means that England recognizes the change of Government in Mexico, and accepts the Napoleon-established empire there as an fixed fact. In this the British Cabinet has not led, for it merely follows the example of other European Powers. The Pope, NAPOLEON of France, ISABELLA Of Spain, VICTOR-EMMANUEL of of families (many of them soldiers) have been able Italy, Louis of Portugal, LEOPOLD of to make, by not giving them the facilities to ex-Belgium, Francis Joseph of Austria, and some minor sovereigns had preceded VIC- where beef is supplied, the people are forced to do TORIA of England in receiving an Ambassador from Maximilian of Mexico. This is not a mere fermal matter, but a great deal may depend upon it. The Empire of and adds: Mexico is now admitted into the comity of nations, which gives it a right to call on all sovereigns who have so admitted it for aid in time of trouble; in the event, for instance, of the United States endeavoring to carry out the Monroe doctrine in the southern part of this North Ameri-. can continent, if MAXIMILIAN were to call on the European Powers for aid, no doubt they would help him with money, arms,

and men. Long ere this, MAXIMILIAN was to have

sent back to France a large number of the soldiers by whose aid Napoleon placed him upon the throne which this Gallic WARWICK erected on the ruins of the republic in Mexico. He has not been able to part with these French soldiers, for he is not yet in a condition to dispense with their assistance—the power of the strong hand. as the Celtic proverb calls it. A considerable part of Mexico is not yet under imperial rule. BENITO JUAREZ, who was reelected to the Mexican presidency in June, 1861, no longer occupies the capital, and, indeed, cannot be said to have any governmental power in the land, but is troublesome to Maximilian, sometimes even dangerous, at the head of a large guerilla force. Until order is restored, a process which is gradually taking place, MAXIMILIAN cannot send away the bayonets which literally uphold his throne. He is to have some other aid from Europe, though not much. His brother, the Emperor of Austria, has presented him with a regiment, which, however, is a long time on the way. Bis fatherin-law, the King of the Belgians, has got up a regiment which is to serve as bodyguard to the Empress, and a Polish regiment has been recruited by tacit permission of the Czar and the King of Prussia, to constiis thwarted, he will cut the Confederacy | tute the nucleus of a new Foreign Legion in Mexico. Meantime, MAXIMILIAN and his wife are doing their best to conciliate the which the rebels might interfere with his | Mexicans. They are amiable, liberal, courteous, and perfectly unassuming-but it persist in showing the absolute safety of may be doubted whether, if they possessed SHERMAN, and the improbability of any all the cardinal virtues, they can permanently possess the good wishes of the Mexicans. One fine day, we have little doubt, MAXIMILIAN and his CHARLOTTE will rejoice to find themselves once more safe on European soil, freed from the vexatious cares of almost phantom regality. While have to abandon these important points to | the Mexican people continue in a chronic state of internal dissension, it is impossible prosperous and permanent. The Freedmen.

that any form of government there can be The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Association last night was a gratifying proof of the interest taken by the people of this State in the elevation of the colored race in the South. What has been done for the improvement of the Freedmen is astonishing. The transformation of thousands of embruted slaves into self-supporting, money-saving, educated, and progressive men and women, has been effected in less than two years in the sea islands of South Carolina, almost entirely by their liberation from bondage. The schools and churches established have been but subordinate agencies; the opportunity has been given to the black man, and he has used it. We agree with Mr. REUBEN TOMLINSON, one of the speakers at the meeting, that the problem of reconstruction of the Union, upon a basis of entire freedom, is not to be solved without the education of the freedmen. Education in its highest sense-presupposing schools, labor, possession of land, and responsibility—once begun can never be stopped; and the race, once educated, can never be kept in slavery.

Captain Fisk's Stratagem. The poisoning of the Indians who fol-Fisk's expedition is par tially explained by the accounts published in the St. Paul papers. Some of the emigrants of the party, to revenge themselves against the constant harassment of the Indians, left boxes of their food, saturated with strychnine, upon the road. Nearly a hundred of the savages, men, women. and children, died from the effects of eating it. As a measure of retribution or protection, such a stratagem could hardly be justified in the very last necessity. The Indians have been far more cruel, no doubt, but massacre and poisoning cannot be justified by civilized men. That strychnine was so freely used, and that Captain Fisk seems to have been well aware of its use gives to the act a deliberate and revolting character. Is it possible that no other treatment but that of strychnine will keep the Indians from tomahawking the women and children of Minnesota, or scalping the emigrant trains from St. Paul? What if the Indian, too, uses strychnine, or distils in his own savage spirit the essence of a thousand

stratagem of Captain Fisk? "Now THAT the people have given their verdict for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, the minority are everywhere resolving to support the constituted authorities. It is not too strong to say that there is well-nigh a united North in purpose to maintain the integrity of the nation, and that in every town. and city, and State the people are for saying to the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, hold on and hold out until the United States flag floats over the whole of the Republic." This is well said by the Boston Post; a iournal that opposed Mr. Lincoln's reelection, but we are glad to see is not disposed to make the spirit of a political canvass the precedent for its course during the four years of an established Administra-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. COMPLIMENTARY LETTER OF THE SECRETA-RY OF THE NAVY TO LIEUT. CUSHING-CUSHING RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the folowing letter to Lieut. Cushing:

NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1864. SIR: Your report of October 30th has been received, announcing the destruction of the rebel ironclad steamer Albemarle, on the night of the 27th ult., at Plymouth, N.IC. When, last summer, the Department selected you for this important and perilous undertaking, and sent you to Rear Admi. ral GRERORY, at New York, to make the necessary preparations, it left the details with yourself to perfect. To you and your brave comrades, therefore, belongs the exclusive credit which attaches to this daring achievement.

had resisted the combined attacks of a number of our steamers, is an important event touching our naval and military operations. The judgment, as well as the daring courage displayed, would do honor to any officer, and redounds to the credit of one twenty-one years of age.
On four previous occasions the Department has had the gratification of expressing its approbation of your conduct in the face of the enemy, and is each instance there was manifested by you the same heroic daring and innate love of perilous adventure—a mind determined to succeed, and not to be deterred by any apprehensions of defeat. The Department has presented your name to the President for a vote of thanks, that you may be promoted one grade, and your comrades shall also receive recognition. It gives me pleasure to recall the assurance you gave me at the com-mencement of your professional career, that you would prove yourself worthy of the service to which you were appointed. I trust you may be preserved through further

after entering upon so auspicious a career, you shall, by careful study and self-discipline, be prepared for a wider sphere of usefulness on the call of your country: Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N., Washington. THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

trials, and it is for yourself to determine whether,

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan last week amounted to \$2,054,000. PERSONAL. Brigadier General JOHN H. HOBART WARD, of the United States Volunteers, is mustered out of service, and, by the same official order, army officers who may be reported as aids-de camp to him are required to join their regiments without delay.

Condition of the Rebel People of Lou-The condition of affairs in that part of Louisiana under rebel control is said to be most deplorable. The long, dread winter is at hand, and the towns and the country generally are filled with a population whose prospects, at the best, are but precartous. This is rendered now doubly so by the action of the rebel Government, which renders worthless the little savings in rebel money that the thousands change the old issue for the new. Without any without that, although it is near their hands in thousands of pounds. The Louisiana Democrat, published at the rebel capital—Alexandria—makes loud complaints of the distress we have described,

and adds:

"No wood for fuel can be had, although timber is plentiful and at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation! Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enabled to pass through the winter without much actual suffering, but the majority; the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before spring. Again, thieving, plundering, pilifering, and horsestealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Missing the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate." one interpose and check it? God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate."

Edwin Forrest's Coriolanus. Edwin Forrest deserves the rare credit of having restored an almost lost Shakspearean creation to the American stage, and given to us a new standard, in a character of the highest mark, embodied in his own genius and inspired by the genius of Shakspeare. This is altogether fortunate, for Mr. Forrest is now as near as he can be to that ideal attitude which, when the actor, like the hero, takes the the pedestal, types and sublimes him. Coriolanus seems to have waited for Mr. Forrest, and equally appears to have been left to him; with this his destiny as a Shakspearean actor is complete, and Co iolanus will be the crown and symbol of all that he has done. To say this is to say much for the power and capacity of the actor, for the new character is of the full Shakspearean stature, and peer with any individual of the drama. Shakspeare has made his Coriolanus a bold personality; created him in the Roman mould, out of the clay of which epic heroes are made, and placed him in a world which makes its heroes dramatic. Heroules, never conquered, because he lived only in the world of the heroic, and his trial was only physical, after his twelve labors rests like a god in the immortality of sculpture; but he was a body, and Coriolanus is a character. Ajax defying the lightning is only epical; Coriolanus, warring with the Roman rabworld which torments its heroes for their fame, and tries them for their ambition, and the product will be not unlike Coriolanus. Better than a delty such as we read of, he was a man. Shakspeare seems to have taken down mythology from the block, and put it into his crucible, or else at the bar of Shakspeare Coriolanus has, indeed, had his trial among the gods. Shakspeare's hero is not found. wanting; he is frail and strong enough, and, in fine, enough of a man to be a character, and enough of a hero to be a god, in the art-superstition of the Roman idea. We have said that Coriolanus is a bold personality, and in more senses than one. "Nothing, if not critical," Tago applied to himself, with a meaning for all character of his kind. "Nothing, if not personal," may take meaning equally wide as the motto for the more physical character. Educated only to become a hero such as the Romans worshipped in war, he even exceeded the standard among a people who had devoutly loved what was imperial, but were still base enough to think far nore of themselves. Coriolanus was not less selfish, but was never base. From his earliest life he was a self-seeker for the heroic. War was a combat between persons, and the leaders stood out on the tage, man to man. He was, all in all, a soldier, and his opposition to fate and men was entirely personal. His principle was pride, which seems to have been, after all, the main Roman principle, and, thus tested, Coriolanus was the noblest Roman of them all." He does not noed o invoke the fabled gods, and seldom or never does Shakspeare make him call upon them, for he is a sort of god to himself as well as to others, and the nelp of men he could well desire to do without. Against the whole Roman Senate he places the contrast of his individuality; before the people he looks down upon them with hardly disguised contempt; he sets against all around him the personality of Coriolanus. If he represents any principle at all, it is that of the heroic against the vulgar, the patrician against the plebeian; and such a principle is merely his own personality-a cause which s his own, and none other's. So absorbed in his own individuality and class, his is not a character to absorb the people's. Not to be impressed, but impress; not to discover, but to fight-this is the character of Coriolanus, in whose barbarian dignity is portrayed the best of his time. Withal he is a generous friend as he is a stubborn and irreconcilable foe; noble, if not magnanimous; sensitive to all that is mean, and no politician whatever. He cannot abate a particle of his justice, and never any of his meaning to save sympathy. We should judge him ill if it were only by the scurvy language he uses toward the people of * * " What's the matter, you dissentious roome

That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion
Make yourselves scabs? * * *

* * * What would you have, you curs,
That like not peace nor war? The one affrights you,
The other makes you proud. He that trusts you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares.

* * Your virtue is
To make him worthy whose offence subdues him
And curse that justice did it. Who deserves great-Deserves your hate, and your affections are

A sick man's appetite, who desires most that Which would increase his evil. * * * Go get you home, you fragments." Much of this tirade may be justice, but it is of tha kind which belongs to the executioner. But worse language than what we have quoted we may pardon in battle:

"All the contagion of the South light on you, You shames of Rome! you herd of — Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that you may be abhorred
Further than seen, and one infect another
Against the wind a mile! You souls of geese

Against the wind a mine: You sould be geese
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would beat? Pluto and hell!
All hurt behind; backs red, and faces pale
With flight and argued fear! Mend and charge home,
Or, by the fires of heaven, I'll leave the foe
And make my wars on you! Look to't; come on!
If you'll stand fast we'll beat them to their wives,
As they us to our trenches followed." Here is grand spite, matchless vituperation, and heroic temper, not out of place on a battle-field, but misapplied when the soldier Coriolanus talks thus to the peaceful people of Rome. But it will be difficult to give an estimate of his character satisfacpartially have judged himself, if Coriolanus ever thought of such a task; or who, from their own niscreation, make up character as Banim his Damon and Pythias, or Sheridan Knowles his excellent Virginius, with the stage carpenter's line and rule. The metal of which Shakspeare moulded his heroes was never found in the mines; the artificer worked like nature, subtly kneading the good with the bad, and shaping a countenance to awe the simple and to puzzle the critic. His villains do not too suddenly repent; his good men sometimes swear; his murderers know how to scheme, and when to trike; his saints have some knowledge of the world; his wise men do not always discourse morality; his fools are often as wise; his characters do not devour themselves or each other, or invert themselves out of pure virtue, but move through a real experience, feeding others—in turn being fed. They are to be interpreted in the mirror of their surroundings : for Shakspeare has created a world of divine balance, not omitting in his economy even the law of accident, where his characters are their own tribunal, and where fate falls like the stroke of nature. Coriolanus is great in his mixture of strong elements, not as one entire and perfect moral chrysolite. Shakspeare gives to his every character a logic of its own. Richard and Macbeth justify their crimes, and the speech of Coriolanus presents in itself all-sufficient reason for its use. This individuality sometimes puzzles the judgment, and makes the reader slave to his intellectual sympathy. Let us, therefore, judge Coriolanus as much by the testiand yet neither; but a tolerable judgment may be gained. Menenius Agrippa, friend both of the people and of Coriolanus, is the chief critic whom Shakspeare has placed in this play; but evidently his sympathies are caught up in his hero, and he is too partial a judge. We must believe him, however, if he tells us that the people are

mony of his enemies as friends. Both may be right, base, and we must make amends for the partiality with which he counsels the rashness of his strongwilled friend, who heeds Menenius as little as he heads the people. On the other hand we have Junius Brutus, enemy of Coriolanus, and friend of the people-no doubt a less reliable judge than Menenius. With Volumnia and Virgilia, these make up the main personages of the tribunal with which we try the character of Coriolanus. His mother, Vo. umnia, can bear witness to the pride and ambition which he inherited and was taught; his wife, the tenderness of the lover; his friend, his manliness and generosity; his enemy, his scorn and hate; but all will certify to his rashness and pride. Let

1st Soldier. "He's the devil."
Anf. "Bolder, though not so subtle." Brutus, his treatment of the people: You speak o' the people As if you were a god to punish, not A man of their infirmity."

enenius delivers his highest eulogy and defence His nature is too noble for the world; He would not flatter Neptune for his trident, Or Jove for his power to thunder. His heart's in's mouth; What his breast forges that his tongue must vent. And being angry, does forget that ever, He heard the name of death,"

And we might almost believe-in the grand catasrophe of his fate— "Oh, he's a limb that has but a disease Mortal to cut it off, to cure it easy." For Coriolanus seems as noble as he is proud, and too good to perish. But his pride was only sacrificed when his virtue was murdered. Fate, to kill one, had to destroy both, the god with the man, and thus taught only the old natural lesson that "pride goeth before destruction." Easy as Menenius fondly hought it was to cure him, he was indeed an incurable. Rash to madness and to the very sublimity of personal daring, this very defect made up one of the grandest elements of his character. Man rushes to death when he emulates the gods. The few words of Anfidius explain another of his deficiences. He lacked policy. But so subtle and uncertain are the uses of character that apparent faults are comparative virtues. Anfidius had what Coriomus wanted; he was politician as well as soldier. But this very possession made him interior to Corionus; for, had his character been as simple, he would have been as great. As it was, he was only a rival and not an equal. Subtlety gave Anfidius a weapon for murder, but not for conquest. More able, more noble was Coriolanus, who, from the height and might of his soul, conferred victory upon others, but never stole a laurel. Just, at the root, his virtues grew insane from pride, and his worst fault. was expression. We cannot go further, and say that such a heart might have been reserved for the dagger of a Brutus; it is enough that he was slain by Anfidius. The world, which he scorned, could not endure his life. After his death he became more than man, and was venerated. This is his epitaph. Though "Coriolanus" seems to be constructed on the simplest principles of Shakspeare, the Roman architecture of this play is as great as his more Gothic creations. He has worked in narrower limits, perhaps, but has, therefore, compressed his "Action narrows, thought expands," says Scethe ; but the distinction is not so wide, after all.

halispeare's plays of action give us his thought practicalized, but not the less great. "Lear" is integrity of our beloved country; to hasten the day of universal freedom; to make us a purer and a better people; to bring peace and happiness to our land; to suppress all evil and sin, and to reunite us more firmly than ever in the cause of justice and liberty.

And as the nation now suffers by reason of the unrighteousness of her people, let each citizen humbly acknowledge his transgressions, and ask that the love of God may constrain him to purity ef life; to unwavering integrity in business; to earnest and devoted patriotism; to a manhood equal to the great responsibilities of the hour, and to a deep and ever present reverence for the God of all grander in proportion, but "Coriolanus" is as fine in kind. In one we have the universal drama of forlorn and storm-vexed old age—the immortal poem of wreck in a misery as wide and lamentable as he sea : in the other, the proudest oak, beleaguered by the forests and the tempests, hardly ever shaken, but at last struck by the lightning. Nature, in all her forms, seems equally fine, and Shakspeare, to the drama, is Nature. In the image of his own to the great responsibilities of the hour, and to a deep and ever present reverence for the God of all power, grodness, and love; that His favor may be thus propilitated, and that we may show ourselves worthy of the Inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty which He gave us through the blood of our tathers. God save the Republic! In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Dover this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: William Cannon.

Saml M. Harrington, Jr., Sec'y of State. thought he created his character, and Coriolan s not more himself than Shakspeare. What need for the actor to play, or the critic o see, those superfine Romans and Greeks of Knowles, Banim, and Payne, after one glance at the real Roman of Shakspeare? Like the "noble indian," the "noble Roman" has been much misused. One good, honest, bread and but er Roman of the old time we setdom see. In Shakspeare, however, his character is not debased, but explained, by the highest science, and what with his considerable virtue, we have some knowledge

of prandium and jentaculum. The un-Shakspearean Greeks seem to live upon their own virtues, just as some Christian martyrs appeared to have feasted upon their Bibles : but Shakspeare's heroes ate heef The capable actor who passes from Knowles into Shakspeare must live a new life, which the atmosphere of Shakspeare strengthens him to live : but he has also much to learn and unlearn. Only those who, like Dorgan's "Charmer," can say, "Unharmed I play with tiger thoughts." need try the serpents which Shakspeare's drama The play of "Coriolanus" is especially a sphere

for such a genius as Forrest's. This character is the

type and crown of his acting. Stern virtue, gene

rosity, magnanimity, ambition, manly tenderness power of scorn and pride and daring, the aspec of the soldier and the hero—these are the attributes of those favorite characters in which Mr. Forrest most applauded by the people. To these may be added the more phenomenal exhibition of despair, as in Lear, and craft, as in Richelicu, though in th latter the author only permits us to see the little he could reveal. Mr. Forrest's power is simple as it is great. His weapon for action is the short Roman sword; his motives and his feelings mainly the grand and simple passions. He is perhaps more practical than speculative, but not the less intellectual. He has been called a physical actor, and, in the more intellectual sense, the distinction contains some truth. Shakspeare was also a physical writer when he wrote "Corio lanus." Bearing the triumph of this character, Mr. Forrest may well be contented with the distinction. We have said that the elements of the play are comparatively simple; but its passions are complex enough in their exhibition to afford a grand Shakspearean study. Mr. Forrest personates his character bodily, and as though he had met it and become absorbed by the law of affinity. It would be bombast to claim it as a perfect in terpretation of the Shakspearean idea-this has never been claimed for any actor; but that it exhibits the elements of Shakspeare is all the praise that the actor and the world can require. The play, as performed last night at the Academy of Music, is far rom being wholly that of Shakspeare. The actor's Coriolanus, therefore, to a certain extent, must date from the traditional adaptation of the poet, such as we find it in Lear and Richard. As a stage impersonation, Mr. Forrest's Coriolanus is worthy of the highest applause; as a view of Shakspeare, it cannot be perfect, but it is invaluable to art. All the best qualities of his fine voice and unsurpassed dignity of bearing; the clear analysis of his reading; vigor and resolve of action and masculinity of thoughthave here their fullest development. It has been charged that the actor is sometimes too slow for his character, and hangs fire of its impetuosity; but at least he catches up to it, without ever having ost his identity, and the moment of lightning finds him ready and great. Mr. Forrest's reading often said to be slow, evidently proceeds from the principle that great thoughts and great actions require development in delivering, and that history and Shakspeare take their time. If he errs by Shakspeare he cannot be charged with error by the adapted text, which, we think, strips the character of some of its palliation, and gives to it an unvarying bitterness and scorn. We do not find the great in vective of the battle field in it, which first explains the character to us as that of a soldier. As the play proceeds, Brutus and Sicinius, for all that they were demagogues, deserve our sympathies as patriots. The way in which Coriolanus asks the "voices" of the rabble, leads one citizen to believe that he was mocked, another to excuse the new consul for his idiosyncracies of speech; there must then be occasignally something more of manner and ha bit than mere design in his expression of rudeness to justify the slight uncertainty which exists in the minds of the rabble. Mr. Forrest's splendid invective was sufficiently checked and qualified to show the variety of his character, and in this he proved

the student and the artist. His admirable readings were numerous—as, for instance, his speech to Co minius after Carioli, Nothing, however, exceeded the familiar dignity and tenderness of that to Vinoilia on his return to Rome: "Thy gracious silence, hail!"
Wouldst thou have laughed had I come coffined That weep'st to see me triumph? Ah! my dear, Such eyes the widows in Corloli wear, And mothers that lack sons." This, too—a speech before the Senate—was one of

the unnoticed excellences of delivery: "I had rather have one scratch my head i' the suz When the alarum were struck than idly sit The whole scene of the rabble excitement, when Coriolanus is threatened with the Tarpeian rock, was finely worked and grandly climaxed, the accessories of the scene giving all the opportunity which the actor desired. Better exhibitions of theatrical art merely are seldom seen in our general stage tragedy than the group and agitation of this tumult beating against the rock of Coriolanus' character. This speech of Mr. Forrest's could not be surpassed:

"Thou wretch, despite o'erwhelm thee! What should the people do with these bald tribunes On whom depending, their obedience falls To the greater bench; " &c., &c. The stormy nature of Coriolanus is not easily allayed. Mr. Forrest showed also how he could create the tempest, how to develop it, how to swav it, and how to break out again in determination: Let them pull all about mine ears; present me With death on the wheel, or at wild horses' heels Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock.

That the precipitation might down stretch Below the beam of sight, yet will I still Be thus to them." rant in the delivery of Mr. Forrest. Possibly we shall hear it complained that he has not ranted enough by those who do not mark a more measured and less impetuous hate in the parting speech of banishment: You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate As reek o' the rotten pens * *

* * despising

For you'the city, thus I turn my back: There is a world elsewhere." We pass on to the scene among the Volscians where Volumnia and Virgilia entreat the delivery of Rome from Coriolanus. Admirable as anything he has done were the few expressions with which Mr. Forrest hinted the grief of his hero, locked up in the sternness of his vow. This grand pathos subtly explained the conquest of nature over the heart of the soldler. The Roman blessing conferred upon his boy, the welcome to his mother, the final sorrowful sacrifice of the fate which redeemed Rome and slew Coriolanus, marked the happlest inspiration of the actor: "Oh mother! mother!

What have you done? Behold, the heavens do ope, The gods look down, and this unnatural scene.
They laugh at." This was as grand as granite. Another speech beating its rashness against the statesmanlike ad vice of Volumnia, was thus finely spoken:

Men. "Repent what you have spoke."
Cor. "For them? I cannot do it to the gods;"
Must I then do 't to them?" Here is the pride of the character in epitome, and Mr. Forrest gave the key to its interpretation. The crowning passages of this scene, "Away my disposition, and possess me some harlot's spirit, &c., were not less judiciously and characteristically given. Again, in the second provocation before the neonle, we have the storm unloosened, and the Berserker rage" of Coriolanus tearing the ple-

"The fires i' the lowest hell fold in the people Call me their traitor" * * * The expression of this was full of the experience of the character—the desperate repose after strug gle and before catastrophe. In the last act we had general what was theatrically, if not dramatical-, the finest representation. In this scene, the actor is full of his action, impetuous and grand, and upon the spur of retort, rushes upon his fate as to a battle. More we wish to say of the intellectua triumph of Mr. Forrest. In the production of the play he has done wisely and liberally in surrounding himself with all the magnificence of stage effect, and in giving to the life of the play appropriate costume and numbers. Those who support him have at least the merit of action and spi rit; and there are storm and cloud enough to justify the actor's thunderbolt. Mr. Forrest has achieved no ordinary success, even among his own many striking successes, and the whole production "Coriolanus," as it is presented at the Academy, is something of a revelation to our theatre.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.-If we did not know that the Circus now at the Continental Theatre is the best that has visited the city for many years, we should not give it such high praise. But it is really complete, and many of its performances are wonderful. This week the management offers a new programme, introducing some trained dogs which give literally astonishing performances. Mr. Kennedy, a new and capital clown, appears, and several remarkable acrobats. The strict propriety of the entertainment s not the least of its merits.

Thanksgiving Proclamation of the Go-vernor of Delaware. STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. In humble acknowledgment of the goodness and mercy of Providence; in gratitude to the Almighty for innumerable blessings, and in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United

I, WILLIAM CANNON, Governor of the State of Delaware, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November Instant, as a day of thanksgiving to God: For the courage and fixed determination of the For the brilliant victories He has vouchsafed to rve the moercies and the ur cause; For the thousands of men, women, and children For the thousands of men, women, and children whom, during the past year, He has made free; For the prospect of an honorable and permanent peace, through the suppression of the rebellion; For the measure of happiness and comfort, health and strength, that He has given us; For the protection of our persons from harm, and our homes and firesides from invasion; For the proservation of the peace of our State during times of great public excitement; For the rich products of the field, and the tree, and the vine, bountfully supplying all our wants. And I do further recommend that the friends of our solders and sailors, as far as practicable, share generously with them what God has provided, and gladden their hearts and nerve their arms by sending such articles of substantial food as may be safely conveyed to them in season for this day of thanks; lng such articles of reasonantial food as may be safe. by conveyed to them in season for this day of thanks; and that in the same generous spirit your kindness be cheerinly extended to their families; and that the poor and unfortunate may not be forgotten, either in an abundant supply of food or in asking that the rigors of the coming winter may be tempered to them. that the rigors of the coming winter may be tempered to them.

And I further desire that each and every person may fervently and earnestly pray to the Almighty to guide the counsels of our rulers; to maintain the integrity of our beloved country; to hasten the day

By the Governor: WILLIAM CANNON SAML M. HARRINGTON, Jr., Sec'y of State.

THE WAR,

MYSTERIOUS MOVES OF GEN. LEE AT PETERSBURG.

His Line on the James Greatly Weakened. AN EVACUATION OF THE TOWN SUSPECTED

Nine Hundred Rebels Entrapped at Atlanta THEY ENTER AS ROBBERS AND REMAIN AS CAPTIVES.

BEAUREGARD STILL AT FLORENCE HIS MOVEMENTS CLOSELY WATCHED BY THOMAS

Price Driven Completely out of Missouri NO TIDINGS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

GRANT'S ARMY. WIRING AT PETERSBURG-WITHDRAWAL OF REREL TROOPS-RUMORS OF THE EVACUATION OF PE TERSBURG. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Information from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says a good deal of firing was heard on Saturday in front of Petersburg on the Appomattox, but, as far as has been learned, without any important results. Deserters report that the rebel troops on the Tomes river have all been withdrawn with the excen tion of a skirmish line and enough men to man the

guns in the forts.

Up to yesterday morning there had been almost continuous rain for thirty-six hours. Rumors had reached the army that the enemy was evacuating Petersburg, but they were not gene rally believed. The Monohausett came to Washington to-day in place of the regular steamer Cossack, which ran into a schooner on her downward trip. The Cossack accidentally ran aground near Marvland Point. when it was discovered that three holes had been knocked into her bottom, just above the water-line, in her collision with the schooner. The steamer Guide came to the relief of the Cossack, and took

DEATHS AT FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.—The following are among the deaths in the hospitals at Old Point since the last report: Dwight Williams, 203d Penn. sylvania; John F. Sharp, 55th do.; Tobias Brown 199th do.; Andrew J. Rifle, 58th do.; Samuel A Christy, 188th do.; Charles M. Swift, 211th do. Jacob A. Warner, 203d do.

off her mails and passengers and conveyed them to

SHERMAN-BEAUREGARD. NINE HUNDRED REBELS ENTER ATLANTA FOI PLUNDER, AND ARE CAPTURED—HOOD AND BEAU REGARD STILL NEAR FLORENCE. CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The Gazette's Nashville despatch says that military affairs are unchanged and comparatively quiet. The rain continues, and the roads are in bad cendition Hood and Beauregard are still in the vicinity Nine hundred rebels arrived at Nashville on

Saturday morning from Atlanta. Prisoners think ing Atlanta evacuated, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured. The rebel sympathizers at Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipate results of Gen. Sherman's movements. Accessions to our army are arriving daily from

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE MOVEMENT-BEAUREGARD' POSITION AT FLORENCE OF EXTREME DELICACY. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.-Brigadier General Barry, Sherman's chief of artillery, arrived here vesterday seriously ill. He left General Sherman at Kingston, Ga., at nine o'clock, on the morning of the 12th inst. General Barry says Sherman has all the infanter cavalry, and artillery he wants. The men had received eight months' pay, and their outfit has been Vermont, died yesterday, at his home in St. Johnsespecially adapted to a hard and rapid winter's

for efficiency and vigor, and General Sherman will carry his army triumphantly through the work he On Monday night last, Hood's entire forces, in cluding Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Fiorence, Ala., watched by the troops under General Thomas, o such strength as will render an invasion of Tennessee impossible, and even the withdrawal of Hood.

campaign. The morale of the troops is unequalled

* BEBEL REPORTS ABOUT SHERMAN. It seems to be the general impression of the Rich. mond journals that Sherman is marching on Selma, They have no news of his movement except that he was on the 18th near Macon. An account of a battle is given between 7,000 militia under Cobb, and seem that the general belief that the rebels have no

force to oppose Sherman's advance is pretty well founded. SAFETY OF GENERAL GILLEM. Louisville, Nov. 29.—General Gillem is safe at Knoxville, with his command. In the attack on his outposts, our loss in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed 400 men. PRICE RETERATED OUT OF MISSOURT

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, CAMP ARKANSAS, Nov. 8, via Fort Scott, Nov. 15 .- To General Davies: We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rear guard crossed the Arkansas river, under fire of our guns. He left another o his guns and his own carriage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds, who I hope may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson,

S. R. Curtis, Major General. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GENERAL CANBY ONLY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.-The steamer North Amsrica has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 12th instant. The papers state that General Canby's wound is not serious, and that he is doing well. short time.

and will be confined to his quarters by it for only a. The cotton market was quiet, but more buoyant, owing to the trade regulations being removed. A Matamoros letter says that there is a large in rease in the trade between that port and New York. The amount of goods warehoused in Matamoros is immense. The papers contain no military news. NAVAL NEWS.

CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS. Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department intelligence of the capture of the Prussian schooner Pancha Larppa, by the United States steamer Sciota, in October last, while attempting to run into Velasco, Texas. She had an assorted Information from the West Gulf Squadron has been received of the capture, on the 5th instant, of the schooner John A. Hazard, by the U.S. steamer Fort Morgan, laden with medicines, iron, and other contrabands of war. Also, the capture of the chooner Lone, by the same vessel, with a cargo similar to that of the Hazard. THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE FLORIDA. It appears from a memorandum book found on the

pirate Florida that she captured and burnt, from March 29th to September 26th, the following ves-Sels: Ship Avon, of Boston, Mass., sixteen hundred tons guano; schooner Geo. Latimer, Bath, over one thousand barrels flour and other merchandise; brig W. C. Clark, of Boston, twenty five thousand feet of lumber; bark H. A. Stevens, of New York, with lumber; bark Golconda, whaling vessel, of New Bedford, with eleven hundred barrels of sperm and seven hundred whale oil; schooner Margaret G. Davis, of New York, in ballast; bark Greenland, of Brunswick, with nine hundred tons of Government coal; bark Gen. Berry, of Thomaston, hay and straw; bark Seelinda, of Eastport, in ballast; schooner Howard of New York, with fruit; bark Mondamin, of Baltimore, light ballast. The Florida also captured the ship Southern Rights, but her cargo being English, she was bonded. The steamer Electric Spark, with an assorted cargo, was sunk.

THE ELECTIONS

RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA, NEW

was best for them, or than under other circumstances oco more than given in our table. This reduces Linwas best for them, or than under other circumstances would have been needed by them. The usual pittance of clothing allowed by their masters had not yet been doled out to them, and really the greater portion of the people left were in an almost naked condition. Only those who have passed through a winter on the sea islands can realize the suffering they felt during that first winter of freedom. I have not time to detail the various measures adopted and carried out for their benefit during each successive season since we have been among them. I content TLLINOIS. The majority for Lincoln and Johnson in Illinois 24 683 Gen. Orleaby, for Governor, has 35 000. The Congressional vote in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Twelfth districts is as follows: carried out for their benefit during each successive season since we have been among them. I content myself with saying that, at the end of each season, the mass of the people was in all respects in a better condition than when the season began. I went to the Department of the South in the summer of 1862, under the auspices of this association. At that time nearly all the freedmen in the department received "rations" from the Government; at this time not-more than five hundred rations are issued, and they are only issued to persons who would be paupers under any circumstances, and in some instances to the wives of soldiers. When our troops first entered that department, the people were not even decently clothed; to-day they are well clad, and the rare thing is to find any one among those physically FIRST DISTRICT. Union. 18,657 Wentworth's majority.... Union gain since 1862..... SECOND DISTRICT. This district elects General John F. Farnsworth (Union) to Congress by 12,621 majority. THIRD DISTRICT. Washburne. Washburne, Stiles, Washburne, iles Union Deo, Counties Union II. 1,931 444 Ogle 3,236 1,721 Stephenron 2,698 2,562 1,167 Whiteside 2,907

.....15,736

was realized by those that bought last year. Besides this, all those lands reserved to be sold in small lots

realize for him at least four thousand dollars. It has been a common thing during the past season for colored men to pay one, two, and three hundred dollars aplece for horses and mules. This will give you some idea of the amount of money earned by them. In addition to this, large numbers of the freedmen are building for themselves new houses, and at the present price of lumber in that department this is no slight undertaking. It evinces not only the possession of means, but what is much better, a desire to have for themselves a home which they can call their own, and which may be made the centre of comforts and joys heretofore unknown to

they can call their own, and which may be made the centre of comforts and joys heretofore unknown to them. I am sorry that I have not with me the figures that would show the number of laborers employed on the plantations last year and the amount of money paid them. Instead of that, I will give you a few individual cases, which will, I think, enable you to form some judgment as to the general prosperity of those who are employed as laborers for others. And let it be understood that the sums of money I mention as having been earned by the different parties are in all cases exclusive of their provision crop and of the money received

by the different parties are in all cases exclusive of their prevision crop and of the money received by them from the sale of melons and vegetables of various kinds. Anthony and Vegus, both of whom are over seventy years of age, received last year as wages \$19480. Both of these people had been "laid by," as it is termed for several years, but under the incentive of freedom and wages a new spirit was put into their hearts, and fresh blood to the region and they worked out the result.

their sale in limited quantities at reasonable prices to the poor whites and the freed blacks of the South. I ought to say a word with regard to the system of labor adopted under the wise and beneficent authority of General Saxton, and which, so far as any system can do it has in connection with other regritations.

can do it, has, in connection with other regulations established by him for the government of the people, assisted in developing a healthy and natural social condition. Under this system no other compulsion than the necessities of the people is resorted to, or needed to secure from them faithful and steady labor. The people work by the job entirely, and they are thus enabled to choose their own time, and the proprietor is not compelled to watch them. The employers and laborers enter into written contracts with each other, and then both parties are held rigidly to the pargain. Each

pared for, but has been satisfied with throwing around them such protection as was absolutely necessary, trusting to the natural course of events for the rest. General Saxton is an honest, pure, and expable man, and the friends of the freedmen and of the country owe him a debt of thanks for the faithfulness with which he has fulfilled the duties of his

loose ideas on the subject of marriage. This is a matter that gives us more trouble than any other; but even in this regard great improvement has taken place. And I am glad to think that there is gradually growing among them a public sentiment which will in time be efficient in correcting this evil. They have great respect for law and for those in curbo

have great respect for law, and for those in authority. Any decision, no matter how unpleasant it may be to them, is always submitted to quietly and

respectfully; no matter how unjust it may seem to them, they are always satisfied when they know i

great need of that department, as I suppose is the case throughout the country, is the means of education. There are teachers arough sent to the Department of the South but there is no adequate

9,632 | Cullom, Stuart, | Cullom, Stuart, | Union | Dem. | Counties | Union | Counties | Counti1,787 Cullom's majority..... TWELFTH DISTRICT

this, all those lands reserved to be sold in Small lots to the freedmen, but not yet sold, have been worked by them for their own benefit with a fair degree of success. One of the plantations just referred to, owned by Harry Mac Millan, who was formerly ploughman on the "Eastis place," would to day, if sold with the stock and improvements, realize for him at least four thousand dollars. It has been a common thing during the past segment. Baker, Morrison, Union. Dem. Randolph Monroe..... 1,465 St Clair.... 1,465 Madison..... 115 Total 1.501 Baker's majority..... MICHIGAN. The returns by counties, as far as received, are Lincoln, McC'lan. subjoined: Maj. Maj. 300
Lapeer 300
Lenawee 1,200
Livingston 126
Macomb 150 Allegan .. enesse. 300 Fratiot. 100 Hillsdale. 2,109 Hurop. 150 Shiawassee ... St. Joseph.... Tuscola Van Buren ... Wachtenaw ...

Wayne (Det.)

Totals. 15,091

The above returns are from nearly all the counties in the Lower Peninsula. When the full vote (including that cast by the soldiers) is announced, the majority for Lincoln and Johnson will probably Horse Stealers in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, about forty rebels were discovered crossing from Maryland into Virginia, above Edwards Ferry, having with them some fifteen or twenty ed horses and a number of head of cattle. They are supposed to have crossed during the night. ? The provost marshal of Montgomery county, as oon as informed of the matter, made such inquiries as led to the belief that there is a concerted horse and cattle-stealing movement into Maryland by Moseby's and other guerilla bands. The troop was led by Harry Gilmor, who left a note pinned

Kalamazoo 1,000

their faults, laziness is not among them. Give them tair inducements, and they are not only willing, but they are eager to work. There was, and still is, some repugnance felt toward the old kinds of labor; but just as soon as they realize that labor on cotton is as profitable as any other kind of labor, they perform it cheerfully. It seems to me that I need say nothing more to convince you that, in so far as the freedmen themselves are concerned, their material prosperity at present, and in the fature, is secure. Our duty toward them is another and different question; upon which though hold to a wall in a deserted building, stating that his present raid was only a forerunner of what was to Arrest of an Alleged Pirate. TORONTO. C. W., Nov. 21.-A man, answering fature, is secure. Our duty toward them is another and different question, upon which, though holding decided opinions, I will not enter this evening, except to make this general remark that, if there is any class of people in the country who have priority of claim to the confiscated lands of the South, it certainly is that class who have by years of suffering and unrequited toil given to those lands any value they may now possess. And further, that no plan for the reorganization of Southern society will be complete that does not include the division of those immense tracts of land, and their sale in limited quantities at reasonable prices the description of Captain Bell, the leader of the Lake Erie pirates, was arrested at Guelph, C. W., n Saturday, and has been brought to this city,

His examination will take place to-morrow. The Quota of New York State. ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Provost Marshal General Fry has written to Governor Seymour expressing a desire that a more careful examination be made in the towns and cities of persons liable to military duty, with a view of reaching the correct quota for a future draft. Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation accordingly.

burg. Storm at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21 .- A heavy easterly storm, which set in on Saturday night, still continues. NEW YORK CITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.-Ex-Governor Fairbanks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1864. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks firm. Gold 221%; after the call 222½. New York Central 120½, Erie 95%, Hudson River 119½, Reading 137½, Michigan Southern 70%, Illinois Central 125, Cleveland and Pittsburg 105, Cleveland and Toleveland and Toleveland and Rock Island 104%, Fort Wayne and Chicago 103%, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 36%, Cumberland Coal for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme deli-

> MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Large Assemblage at Concert Hall Last Night, Speeches by Bishop Potter, Bev. Phillips Brooks, Mr.

Reuben Tomlinson, Mr. Wm. F. Mitchell, and Mr. C. D. Cleveland. CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN

IN THE SOUTH, A meeting of the Freedmen's Relief Association was held last night at Concert Hall. Before the time appointed for the opening of the meeting, the hall was closely packed with a large audience, at least half of whom were ladies. The proceedings throughout were characterized by great unanimity of feeling, the audience seeming to coincide entirely with the sentiments of the speakers. The meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop

Potter, and was opened by prayer by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, as follows: Almighty God! we come into Thy presence this evening to ask Thy blessing upon the cause which has brought us together. We ask that Thou wilt speed our labors in adding and Christianizing the unhappy bondmen of the South. Ald us, O Lord! in the work which we have in hand, for without Thy aid we are as nothing. Vouchaste us Thy presence aid we are as nothing. Vouchasie us Thy presence, that all those present shall go from the hall with full resolve to do their uttermost to help those who have, by Thy blessing, been made free, and those who are yet enchained in bondage.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter then briefly addressed the meeting. He said that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Association. They meet to-night under auspicious circumstances, although the skies are lowering and the rain pouring down, for in the horizon all is bright. The sun is beginning to shine and soon it will befull day. There is a purpose in the people not only that the Union should not die, but that slavery should die. [Applause] He who had observed this contest in its beginning must have seen that it was necessary that slavery should perish, and as events have transpired one after another, they have prepared the way for the emancipation of all the Southern slaves. What may be the effect of a sudden transition from slavery to freedom has been a question which has caused misgivings in the minds of many of our friends. But that has been well provided for in the past, and is being provided for by our associations, for by helping them you help the poor, being whom they aid. Two years and a half ago we met together for the purpose of consulting as to the means of helping the negro, and determined that the best way to help him was to teach him to help himself. A system of industry has been organized, schools established which have already given the most substantial proofs of success. They are not meerly schools of letters, but of industry, nead-ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER. the most substantial proofs of success. They are not merely schools of letters, but of industry, neatnot merely schools of letters, but of industry, neatness, order, and of Christian charity. In one word, they are the seminaries for educating the whole nature of these people, and such schools have been established in Alabama and Tennessee, and, most successful of all, in the capital of our country; 40,000 pupils already throng the halls of these institutions. We, who have come in at the eleventh hour of this labor, claim no share in the honor; let it be given to those who labored in the onset. The solution of the question of liberty or slavery here is in the progress of settlement, and affects the condition of the whole African race. Slavery killed here, must die in Cuba and Porto Rico, and then the slave trade must die too.

case throughout the country, is the means of education. There are teachers enough sent to the Department of the South but there is no adequate accommodation for them and their pupils. Nearly all the teaching during the past two years has been carried on in cotton houses and barns, with nothing but rough beards for seats, and without proper light or ventilation. It is in this direction that the benevolence of the North can make itself leit. Give the freedmen the protection of law and the discipline of law, and, so far as all their physical wants are concerned, they can take care of them selves. But they are not now, and will not be for some years, up to the level of providing the means for their own education, and in the present state of affairs the Government can do but little in that direction. It must, therefore, be attended to by the people of the North. And, ladies and gentlemen, I believe the people will accept the work not only as a duty, but as a pleasure. A way has been opened through which we may to some extent compensate these poor creatures for the wrongs which by our connivance and sanction have been inflicted upon them. Let us walk in that way, remembering that education will not only fit these children to meet worthily the responsibilities of freedom, but will make it certain that they can never be re-enslaved. I went from Morris Island to Hilton Head in company with a rebei officer, a resident of Charleston, and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. The question was asked him whether, in the event of our being worsted in the war, the South would re enslave the negroes. SPEECH OF MR. REUBEN TOMLINSON. Mr. Tomlinson, on being introduced by Bishor Potter, was warmly applauded. He said: I appear before you this evening at the request of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Association, for the nurpose of making a brief statement of the pro gress and present condition of the Freedmen in the Department of the South. Most of the freedmen in that department are to be found on Port Royal, St. Helens, Hilton Head, Ladles', Paris, and Cossaw Islands. These islands are usually described by the resident of Charleston, and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. The question was asked him whether, in the event of our being worsted in the war, the South would reenslave the negroes. He replied that "he hardly thought it would be practicable; the negroes would know too much." Pour in, then, the sunlight of education among them, that they may remain free, and worthy of freedom. In conclusion, let me say that the efforts of this Pennsylvania Freedmen's Association are known and appreciated in the Department of the South, not only by General Saxton and those who work with him, but by the freedmen themselves, in whose behalf these efforts are made. The Sunday before I came away I took occasion to tell the people, after the church services were over, who it was that had sent down to them the commodious and comfortable school-house which stood opposite the church, and which had received its finishing touches the day previous, and I am sure, from the "Thank Gods" and "Amens" that greeted me, that so long as that building stands the name of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Association will be a pleasant and grateful sound in the ears of the freedmen of South Oarelina. Islands. These islands are usually described by the general title of Port Royal. At St. Augustine, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, Florida, there are also collected a considerable number of freedmen, but, as I have already stated, the great proportion of those within our lines in that department are to be found RETURNS PROM FENNSYLVANIA, NEW
YORR, ILLINOIS, AND MICHIGAN.

Eli Silfer, Secretary of Sixte, has addressed the following class to the Pythons: A result of which are proposed to the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the Pythons: A result of the following class to the pythons: A result of the following class to the pythons: A result of the following class to the following class to the pythons: A result of the following class to the following

ipon them, to give to the Government, reeshore is the Caldwell School. This is of the schools numbering between 300 and 600 pils. They also have a night school, conducted the same system as one was lately conducted Raspberry alley, in this city, among the degradation. When, by a military order, all the rating for the teachers were cut off, the colored points are there. Wash, by a military order, all the rations for the teachers were cut off, the colored points ease forward, and have since supported them. The children are studying geography, writing, and readily. The them their lady teachers are the germs of the earth. They hang upon their lips, and interest of all our stations. The fourth school in this east of all our stations. This school was organized last spring. There is also a school here for the education of the "poor whites," the most abject leads to most interesting points of our labors is at Huntsville, Ala., where the fifth school of our association is located. The principal's name is Rovers of the colored people when this school was established was truly deplerable. They lay about, and died in the streets. Now their condition is entirely changed. Half of the population of Huntsville are black, and they number 1,500. Out of these only twelve draw rations from the Covernment. The opening of the school was a very lateresting occasion. The speaker here paid a tribute to the Christian Commission; which he said had indeed been true to freedom. In the selection of teachers by our association a religious spirit is deemed to be an absolute necessity, but seats are not in the least regarded. All work together in the partment, the people were not even decently clothed; to-day they are well clad, and the rare thing is to find any one among those physically able to care for themselves who is not comfortably and well clothed. At the sale of land which took place at the opening of the season of 1863, four plantations were bought by the freedmen living on them, and worked by them for their own benefit. One of these places produced a crop of cotton worth four thousand dollars; another a crop worth fitteen hundred dollars; another a crop worth between three and four thousand dollars. At the sale of land that took place at the opening of this season a number of tracts of land were bought by other negroes, and they have been well and faithfully cultivated by them. The crop this year has universally suffered from the ravages of the caterpillar, and this, in addition to the fact that many of those purchasing this year paid twenty and twenty-five dollars per acre, will prevent them from realising as much as was realized by those that bought last year. Besides not in the least regarded. All work together in the not in the least regarded. All work together in the noble task of elevating the nation's freedmen. Never before has such a field whitened to the harvest and never has there been such a glorious army of reapers. The speaker had visited in Tennessa an old mansion of one of the "Southera princan". The house and its adornments outside were splendid in appearance and noble in design, but on entering how different the prospect! All the organisms were destroyed; the banquet hall was deserted. All the furniture, except two pier-glass's, was mutilated and demolished. A few books were left untouched. Near by were some dwellings of the freedmen, which contrasted favorably with that of their former master. On the one hand were rebellion, devastation, and ruin; on the other, freedomen, wealth handings. of their former master. On the one hand were rebellion, devastation, and ruin; on the other, freedom, wealth, happiness. [Applause.] No one
class of men stand higher, in the public estimation,
than the colonels of colored regiments. They are a
noble set of men. I might speak of the noble Azdrew Johnson [great applause]; him who has been
chosen as a fitting companion for him who, when ha
was asked to revoke his proclamation of emancipation emphatically refused to contemplate surtion, emphatically refused to contemplate such an

SPRECH OF REV. MR. BROOKS.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. BEOOKS.

He said that after what had been said to-night there need be no complaint in regard to want of information at these meetings, as there had been in regard to previous ones. All could go away well informed. Every thoughtful, charitable man only wants to know three things in regard to a projected operation. 1st. Is this work necessary? 2d. Is it practicable? 3d. Have the correct means been adopted for its aid? Let us consider these things to night. He thought that he could answer all these questions to-night. 1st. Is it necessary? Let us go back a few years, when the negro was here among us a slave. In the history of the land there have been but three schemes in regard to the negro: 1st.—To keep him in perpetual bondage. 2d.—To emancipate him gradually, and transport him to a distant quarter of the world, where we would be troubled with his reproaching ghost no longer, and 3d, a him gradually, and transport him to a distant quarter of the world, where we would be troubled with his reproaching ghost no longer, and 3d, a few dreamed, that he might be emancipated, and yet kept among us. To the first question God answered that the negro should not be kept in bondage, and we have lately learned that the second means was utterly impracticable. So suddenly has the mass of freedmen been poured upon us, that transportation has become entirely out of the question. We come to the third means as a necessity and we must acknowledge that for the solution of it we are not indebted to those who have hald back from us as long as possible, but to the original Abolitionists. God, as it were, stepped in and chose it for us. The Government could not take care of these freedmen because it has as much as it can do elsewhere; for though we believe it can do all that is necessary, we think that the people should take all they can off its hands. The first recognition of a negro as a soldier was by the Government by its order for the enlistment of the first colored regiments, They have established freedmen's schools in front of Fort Wagner and Port. Hudson, and even before Petersburg. And the negro stands welcome now by the side of the white man, and the cracking of his rifle is each time the snapping of some one of the fetters that bound him. The Government has done an immense work, and is going to do more. They are taking in hand all the efforts of the citizens in the same directions. A freedman's burean is certain to be established by act of Congress the coming session. The Government is at the head of the school system in Washington; and, indeed all new spirit was put into their hearts, and fresh blood in their veins and they worked out the result I have given you. The following amounts were paid to persons on "Coffin's Point Place": To Aaron and Judy, \$126 48; Abel and family, \$210.57; Amaretta and family, \$325.24; &c., &c. I might mention any number of such instances, but it is scarcely worth while. Let it be remembered, too, that this prosperity is not the result of high-wages. The people get fair wages, but without industry on their part, their present prosperous condition would have been an impossibility. I will not be understood as giving rose-colored pictures of the condition of these people. I am too deeply sensible of the faults of their character and condition to do anything of the kind. But whatever may be their inalis, laxiness is not among them Give them iair inducements, and they are not only willing, but coming session. The Government is at the head of the school system in Washington; and, indeed, all over the country. The second question is, is the thing practicable? I believe that there is an utter thing practicable? I believe that there is an utter absence of proof anywhere that the negro is in any way, intellectually or morally, at all interior to the white man; but this belief is not necessary to the present question. The speaker then related his experience among the emancipated freedmen in Washington and elsewhere, and glowingly depicted the contrast between their condition before and after their emancipation. The white speculators, shame to them, are making money out of the colored men who have been made free. The present condition of the freed negro, as one can see upon the most casual observation, amply proves that our second question should be answered in the affirmative that it is practicable. Since Genethe affirmative that it is practicable. Since General Butler had solved the question which perplexed the Administration in the outset of the war by declaring the negro to be contraband of war, it has been settled that the emancipation of the negro was practicable. [Applause.] We now come to our third plan. This plan is the best because it is the simplest: at once to emancipate them, to do it slowly, and to colonize. By going through the schools we can see how simplethe third plan is. What we have heard to-night proves it amply. In Washington there are twenty or thirty little schools, all well filled by the colored thirsters after knowledge. The speaker had stood in these schools and felt awed in the presence of the teachers—women of education and into written contracts with each other, and then both parties are held rigidly to the bargain. Each laborer is allowed sufficient land on which to raise provisions for himself, and is thus secured against want of food. Under this system, simple and requiring but few agents to carry it out, the people have steadily advanced toward independence. In my opinion the Government did a wise thing in appointing and continuing Gen. Saxton as military Governor of the Department of the South. It has been his policy from the outset to interfere as little as possible with the development of the people. He has not attempted, as some have said, to force them into a position they were unprepared for, but has been satisfied with throwing around them such protection as was absolutely nepresence of the teachers—women of education and refinement, who had devoted themselves to this glorious task. They labor even on Sunday—[applause]—teaching the lessons of our Saviour. Thus we see that the work is necessary, for God has shown the way and said, "Do it." It is practicable, because it is in man's power, and can we not see that the way adopted is the proper way, by a visit to the schools and camps of the colored people. [Applause.] The Ohristianity of the land should identify itself with the great work of abolition which is now being completed; that this land may stand up with the Devil cast out; that it may look its God firmly in the eye. May God bless this work, and bless you in aiding some little in the advancement of it. As the speaker concluded he was greeted with tumultuous applause. presence of the teachers—women of education and refinement, who had devoted themselves to this the country owe him a debt of thanks for the laithfulness with which he has fulfilled the duties of his position in the face of many obstacles, and for the jealous care with which he has guarded the rights of the poorest and meanest of those within his jurisdiction. One word now as to the social order existing among these people. They have many vices and petty weaknesses of character, but they are all of the kind you would naturally expect to find among a people brought up under the system of slavery. These vices are, of course, sorious obstacles in the way of their elevation, and try seriously the patience and fatth of those who work among them. Petty thieving and lying prevail, of course, to a considerable degree, but as a set-off to thie, let me say that they have a sense of honor, which, under the circumstances, is very remarkable. My room is open at all hours to all comers, and there are often lying around articles that must tempt them, but I have never yet had anything stolen from me. The worst, at the same time the most natural, feature of their social condition is their loose ideas on the subject of marriage. This is a REMARES OF BISHOP POTTER.

Bishop Potter now said that the sinews of warate the same in this land as in every other. All our operations require money. Last year we resolved to raise \$100,000. Fifty thousand dollars of this has been raised, and now fifty thousand more are needed. Let us not payes now when correlated. Let us not pause now, when our labors are so much required.

SPEECH OF C. D. CLEVELAND, ESQ. Mr. C. D. Cleveland then read a resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be raised, to be placed in the hands of the Freedmen's Ald Association, in the furtherance of their noble work. He said he had left this country three years ago, when it said he had left this country three years ago, when it was enslaved; now he came back to it free. For the last fifty years American citizenship was not worth a snap of the fingers. Now it was worth the world. We now see what a noble race we have been keeping in the chains of bondage so long. The spaaker compared the white men of Virginia with the negroes of the same State, and said that the best blood flowed in negro veins. They were the first families of Virginia. He said this contest should not be called a war, but the slaveholders' rebellion. He was a peace man, as he had always belion. He was a peace man, as he had always been, and he was not row advocating a war, but the employment of a mighty police force to put down an organized mob. [Applause.] The resolution offered by Mr. Cleveland was now but to the meeting, and unanimously add A gentleman in the addince proposed that a sub-scription should be taken up at once from those pre-sent, but on account of the difficulties of the proceeding in a crowded room, the proposition was not adopted. The meeting adjourned shortly after half

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-BANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, FELT HATS, &c.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, gum shoes, &c.; also, women's and misses' trimmed felt hats, men's caps, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be pel remptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

CITY ITEMS.

respectfully; no matter how no unjust it may seem to them, they are always satisfied when they know it is the law. With regard to their progress in educational matters, I regret my inability to lay before you facts that would carry conviction to your minds in a way that no general statements of mine can do. The ordinary duties of my position, which take up all my time, do not lead me into the schools, and, as I did not anticipate when I came North being called on to speak before a meeting of this kind, I did not prepare for it. This I can say, however, I know of no teachers in that department who have not enthusiastic over the progress their pupils make. I also know that the adults show their appreciation of the advantages of education by making many sacrifices in order that their children may attend school. I also know many boys and girls who can both ask and answer ordinary questions with regard to the geography of the country, and who, in reading and writing, will compare iavorably with white children of similar opportunities. And to sum up all on this subject, I know of no reasonable human being, white or black, in the Department of the South, who doubts the willingness or ability of these children to avail themselves of all the advantages of education. The great need of that department, as I suppose is the case throughout the country, is the means of educas. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF POPULAR HATS, for ladies and children, including the celebrated " Continental, for sale by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street. Making old hats new is also promptly at-

A SERIOUS CASE OF MALT TREATMENT,-The Government, we see, has been swindled out of some two hundred thousand dollars in the way of revenu? and income tax, by the New York brewers. But besides their beer they have been brewin' for themselves trouble, and we hope Secretary Fessenden will make them hop around, teaching them bet'es how to barrel up their beer, and stave off their dues to their country. While many brave and patriotic sons are brought to their bier to support the country, these fellows, with their beer, try to defraud it. A suit of "true blue" from Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, should decorate one, and a suit of half-and half, such as they wear at Sing-Sing, the other.

World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Heir Dressing, are prized highly by all who use them. Careful study and experience has made them what they are acknowledged in foreign countries as well as at home—the only valuable preparation for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair. Those who use them have no gray hair or pald spots. Every druggist sells them. 22-tuths3t A DESIRABLE SITUATION .- A young lady adverises for a young gentleman to act as an amanuenis. He must be able to write in cypher, and when not engaged he will be expected to read poetry with feeling. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; and if he is very good indeed he is to be treated once a year to

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.-Mrs. S. A. Allen's

an elegant suit from the Brown Stone Clothin Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest nut street, above Sixth. WARRANTED TO PLEASE. The "Florence" is the only perfect Family Sewing Machine warranted o give entire satisfaction or money returned. 22-5t GENTLEMEN'S HATS-All the latest styles 35 Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE "FLORENCE" does all kinds of Family Sewing, from the heaviest Woolens to the most delicate no22 6t THE "FLORENCE" does finer and nicer work than an be done on any other machine, besides making four stitches with the same ease that others make

one. "THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT." "A Gem," " Household Treasure," "Works Like a Charm," 'Would not be Without It," such are the expres sions used in favor of the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at 630 Chestnut street. PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes! Old Stand,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, No. 609 Chestnut Street.

Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

No. 609 Chestaut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS-Latest Styles at Charles Oakferd & Son's, Continental Hotel. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUCCESSIBLY treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 611 Pine st Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examinal LADIES' FURS—An elegant assortment at Quarter