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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 178

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEW YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—PATRIOT'S DREAM—DWARFS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RUGGED PATH.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway.—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—PLANTATION FESTIVAL.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETY THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 516 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—MASQUERADE BALL.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BLACK STATUE—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, PANTOMIMES.

New York, Friday, June 28, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The most important events that have occurred since our last have been the arrest of Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, by General Banks, and the proclamation and establishing of a virtual martial law in that city. Marshal Kane held an official interview with the General a few days since at Fort McHenry, and expressed, in what may be thought somewhat of a hypocritical manner, a desire that the General would not disturb the peace of the city by any undue military action. He alluded also to the fact that Colonel Smith had destroyed the likenesses of Jeff. Davis that were for sale by the little pedlars, and asserted that the Colonel's action had nearly caused a riot. The General replied in language firm but conciliatory, and the Marshal left the Fort.

After the interview, from facts in possession of the government and General Banks, it became necessary to arrest Marshal Kane before a battle should take place before Washington, as will be perceived by reference to our Washington despatches. The promptitude with which the arrest, and the establishment of a Provost Marshal as head of the police force was carried out, entitles Gen. Banks to great praise, especially as Kane, being the head of a formidable body of police, mostly rebels, was in possession of great power. The character of the men under his charge may be easily understood by the fact that three hundred and sixty out of the four hundred at once resigned, showing plainly that law and order were not the intention of the keepers of the public peace. At a meeting of the Police Board, to consult upon and consider the actions of the military authorities, resolutions were passed protesting in the strongest terms against the course pursued by General Banks. The most active protestant was George M. Brown, the Mayor of the city, and the man who headed the Sixth Massachusetts regiment when they were attacked by the mob during their march through Baltimore. Authority was given to the police to refuse to act under the direction of the Provost Marshal, and a new body of police was at once organized by him. The Provost Marshal's name is John R. Kenly, Colonel of the First regiment of Maryland Union Volunteers, and he at the time of writing had the full municipal control of the city. At midnight everything was reported quiet.

The Secretary of the Treasury is busily engaged preparing his report for the next Congress. Plans are proposed therein for the raising of money to carry on the war. The amount to be asked for will not exceed two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and it is believed now that sum can be reduced twenty-five millions.

Mr. Colfax has been urging upon the government the policy of sending the Texan troops now located at Governor's Island, to California and other places in that direction, thereby putting them upon active service without causing them to break their parole. This action would release the troops stationed in those parts of the country, who might be actively used by the government in the place of the Texans.

Several regiments of General Patterson's command under Colonel Thomas, United States Army, have moved down the backs of the Potomac towards Falling Waters. Other preparations for marching seem to be making among the remainder of these forces.

Three regiments of New Jersey three year volunteers will leave Trenton for the seat of war this morning. They were reviewed yesterday by Governor Olden, and numbered 3,000 strong.

The progress of the Union forces through Missouri appear, from what meagre information we can obtain, to be favorable to the government and disastrous to the Jackson rebels.

The government is desirous of affording to loyal citizens of the United States all the protection and privileges they are entitled to, notwithstanding that certain parts of those States may have declared themselves out of the Union. The Postmaster General has granted to the East Tennesseans the postal privileges recently taken from that State, and letters will therefore be sent to them via Cincinnati.

The notice placed yesterday outside General Mansfield's quarters in Washington, announcing that no further passes would be granted to persons wishing to visit Virginia, has in the fact something significant of approaching decisive action. This is corroborated by the orders for several regiments to cross the river during the night.

THE NEWS.

The State of Missouri is now entirely without a government. Governor Jackson is a fugitive, and last accounts was laying his course west, attired in petticoats to avoid recognition. The Lieutenant Governor is also wandering about the country incog., and knows not where to "find [illegible] for the sole of his foot." Senator Brown, who is the President of the Senate *pro tem.*, and who, in the absence of the two officers above named, becomes by law the Executive, fled with the rebel troops from Lexington, as is supposed, for the Arkansas border, leaving the State without an Executive officer. The papers of St. Louis are advertising for a Governor.

It is estimated that the government has now over twenty-five thousand horses ready for service.

Another character in the drama of rebellion has recently turned up. Pierre Soule, whose movements have heretofore been kept in the shade, has recently been on a visit to Jeff. Davis, at Richmond, to confer with him in regard to the defences of New Orleans.

Colonel Kelly, who was wounded at the battle of Philippi, Va., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The Richmond bogus Convention have adopted ordinances annulling all acts passed by the Legislature of Virginia commendatory of General Winfield Scott, and ordering the name of Scott county to be changed to Davis, and that of Buchanan county to Stephens.

Petitions are now circulating asking Congress to establish a large national foundry and armory on the East river, near the city of New York, which represents that the various materials entering into the manufacture of arms and munitions of war can be more readily obtained here than elsewhere, and that the water front is deep enough to float our largest men-of-war, fully equipped, by the side of the furnaces in which the cannon may be cast, &c.

Rebel victories, according to the Southern journals, are as thick as blackberries. We learn from those sources that a brilliant engagement took place at Philippi, in which the "enemy lost over one hundred killed and wounded, a number of prisoners, and a large amount of arms, munitions, &c.;" at Booneville our loss, it appears, was "three hundred killed and wounded, seven hundred prisoners, and several hundred stand of arms;" at Kansas City, now the headquarters of one of the Western divisions of the Union forces, it appears by the Memphis papers, a most desperate battle has taken place, in which we sustained a further loss of "two hundred killed and wounded, three hundred taken prisoners, and one hundred and fifty stand of arms captured." Can it be possible that the Southern people allow themselves to be deceived by such ridiculous stories?

F. A. Aiken, of Vermont, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, has offered to raise a regiment of fighting democratic politicians to be at the service of the President. Accept them, by all means, and send them along with Billy Wilson's regiment.

There are now in Kansas City, Missouri, the Kansas First and Second regiments, numbering eighteen hundred men; four companies of United States cavalry, two companies of United States infantry, and six companies under Captain Montgomery, making a total of over two thousand eight hundred.

Charles H. Foster has publicly announced himself as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the First district of North Carolina. We think Foster will win when the election takes place, which will not be until the 1st of August.

The steam transport Star of the South arrived at this port yesterday, from Fort Pickens 17th and Key West 18th inst. The works at Fort Pickens were progressing rapidly, and a few days only were required to render the post impregnable. The rebels were actively engaged in erecting batteries. A list of the vessels at Fort Pickens and Key West when the Star of the South sailed is given in another part of to-day's paper.

The Fifth regiment of Maine Volunteers, Col. Dunnell, numbering one thousand and forty-six men, completely equipped for active service, arrived in this city yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Washington. The residents of Maine in New York presented the regiment with a beautiful flag. A report of the presentation ceremonies is given in another column.

A commercial letter from New Orleans, dated 19th inst., says, there being no freight to go anywhere in the present state of affairs, the river packets are mostly laid up.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the South in regard to the manner in which the postal matters are arranged, and Mr. Reagan is forced to listen to numerous complaints. It seems that postmasters are in the habit of using stamps got up to suit their own tastes, and, as all the officers are not familiar with them, they frequently fail to secure a passage for important letters to their destination.

Our European correspondence, received by the Europa, with the extracts from our files given this morning, will be found of an interesting and important character.

By a letter bearing date June 6, from Port au Prince, we learn that the Dominican troops, under General Cabial, encountered the Spanish forces at Los Matas, Nessea and San Juan, from which places the Spanish forces were driven and the Dominican flag rehoisted.

A meeting of unemployed citizens was held in Philadelphia on the 26th instant, at which a petition to the Common Council was adopted, asking that body to adopt some measures by which those out of employment might obtain work. One of the speakers stated that there were men in the city who had not tasted meat for months; men who have not had two meals a day for months; others who have lived on but one meal a day; and the speaker pretended to have known one man who actually died from starvation.

Adams' Express furnished us yesterday with New Orleans papers to the 21st inst.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and disposed of a large number of routine papers. The President presented a resolution directing the City Inspector to inform the Board what amount of money has been paid to Andrew J. Heckley, whether the terms of his contract for cleaning the streets are complied with, and also what measures have been taken to insure the health of the city during the summer. The Street Commissioner was requested to inform the Board by what authority the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company have raised the track of their road from six to eighteen inches above the grade of the avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The Comptroller was directed to inform the Board by what authority a ferry was being run from the foot of Tenth street, East river, to Greenpoint; whether the rent of the Peck slip ferry to Williamsburg is regularly paid into the city treasury, and whether any satisfactory reason has been assigned to him why the ferry was discontinued. A veto message was received from the Mayor against a resolution adopted by the Common Council discontinuing the *Daily News* (Ben. Wood's organ) as a Corporation paper. His Excellency's "reasons" for vetoing the resolution will be found in another column. A few of the members hissed as soon as the communication was read, and it was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Yesterday afternoon the Third Avenue Railroad depot was totally destroyed by fire. It was located on the block bounded by Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and was a handsome brick edifice of two hundred feet on the avenue and three hundred feet on the cross streets. It was built in 1857, and cost $170,000. The horses were saved and all the cars except three. There is an insurance of $100,000 on the premises and stock. The loss is estimated at about $125,000. We give an account of the fire in to-day's issue.

The cotton market was quite firm yesterday, with sales of about 1,500 bales closing on the basis of 14½c. for middling uplands. Flour was again heavy and dull, closing at lower prices for common and medium grades, while good to choice extra brands [illegible] without change of importance. The transactions [illegible] extent, including some purchases for export. Wheat was heavy and lower, especially for the lower qualities, while all descriptions were irregular. Corn was less buoyant and active, while prices were without change of importance. Some boat loads were purchased for export. The chief demand was from the home trade. Pork was still heavy, while sales embraced mess at $14 37½ a $14 50 and prime at $10 a $10 75, the latter figure for choice. Sugars were steady and in fair demand, with sales of 700 a 800 hhds and 75 boxes at prices given in another place. Coffee was steady, with sales of 800 bags, with some mats and bags of Java at 18c. a 17c½., and 200 bags Maracaibo at 16½c. Freights were steady and rates were sustained, with fair engagements both to English ports and to the Continent.

Magnificent Future of the United States.

There never has been a moment in the history of this republic, when such an opportunity was afforded to realize the patriotic wishes that have been cherished by both Northern and Southern statesmen, as the present. The favorite Utopia of the slaveholding States has always been the establishment of a vast Central American empire, which should make of the Gulf of Mexico a lake, and include in its limits every acre of land, every estuary, port and river, between the Orinoco and the Potomac, while the brightest hope of our own citizens, has been, that the hour might speedily arrive, when, to use the language of Senator Seward, "excellent States should be built out of the provinces beyond the great lakes, by the St. Lawrence and the shores of Hudson's Bay, to be hereafter admitted to the American Union." Six months since, the accomplishment of such gigantic schemes appeared physically impossible, at least for a quarter of a century to come. But few persons imagined that the storm then brewing would soon concentrate, within the limits of a few States, not less than five hundred thousand soldiers, ready for battle, possessed of a vigor and energy capable of sweeping every vestige of foreign dominion from the continent. They are now arrayed against each other, three hundred thousand on one side, and two hundred thousand on the other, in hourly expectation of battle; but the faithful efforts of a single disinterested patriot, might, if properly directed, suffice to turn away their hands from fratricidal strife, and combine them in a common undertaking, which would raise the nation to a pinnacle of glory never before witnessed in the history of the world.

There is no question by which men's minds are so occupied, as whether any honorable mode of escape remains from continuing the civil war that has so unhappily been forced upon the nation. The federal troops who have so nobly responded to the call of their country, and taken up arms to suppress rebellion, are full of ardor in the cause, and even restive under the delays which have prevented them from encountering the domestic enemy. Yet no blow is struck by the federal government, and there seems to be an instinctive shrinking, on the part of United States military chieftains, from taking the next step in advance, which would necessitate the sacrifice by American hands of, perhaps, tens of thousands of American lives. Neither do the armies of Jefferson Davis make any forward move, though it is notorious that the forces of the Confederate States, in Virginia, greatly outnumber those assembled by General Scott on the banks of the Potomac. All this looks as though some secret, potent influence were at work, endeavoring to delay bloodshed and carnage, in hopes that a saving compromise may yet be arrived at. In that case, instant employment would be found by the valiant men who have taken up arms in vindicating the insults to American policy, which Spain has taken the opportunity of our troubles to offer, in St. Domingo and Mexico, and to resent, as it deserves, the conduct of England throughout our calamities. A collision with Spain would probably involve a struggle with Great Britain; but, prepared as the United States is, the conquest of all the Spanish and British West India Islands, and the liberation of the people of the Canadas, would be inevitable consequences of the war.

No sacrifices would be deemed by the citizens of the United States too great, to extend the dominion and increase the power of the nation, as there is an opportunity of doing now. They would neither grudge the hundreds of millions of dollars, that might be needed for war purposes, nor would they indulge in useless lamentations over those who should fall in battle, in so glorious a cause. At an infinitely less cost than the civil war now begun is likely to entail upon the land, and with far less expenditure of life, every square mile of territory between the Orinoco river and the North Pole, may be annexed to the Union, and such a nationality be forged out of our present dangers, as the history of the world has never witnessed. It would be time enough, later, to consider whether so magnificent a structure should remain undivided, or whether the Northern and Southern portions of the continent should peacefully separate into two independent confederacies. Both would be vast enough to maintain, unassisted, their own integrity, and with such sacred remembrances to share between them as would have been, in the meanwhile, created, a bond of alliance would exist that could never be severed. The speeches of Secretary of State Seward, previous to the election to the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, showed clearly that the plan had long been entertained, not only of adding to the United States the British possessions in America, but also the northwestern portion of the hemisphere owned by Russia. With Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, Central America, and the northern part of South America in our possession on the south, either republic would be stronger than any foreign Power.

The effect upon Europe of such a change in the direction of American arms would be tremendous. All the previous revolutions combined of the last five centuries would scarcely compare with the one terrible convulsion, which a war with England and Spain would now produce. It would react everywhere. The suspension of commerce alone would excite the English to revolt, and before the lapse of three years Great Britain would be liberated; Austria would be destroyed, and Germany would rise united upon her ruins; Italy would be settled; and the example of freedom and enterprise displayed to the world would demonstrate what men can do under the influence of a sound and sublime inspiration.

THE REPORTED MCCLELLAN AND MAGOFFIN AGREEMENT.—It has been very generally reported in the newspapers that an agreement has been come to between General McClellan and Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, similar to that some time since concluded between Generals Price and Harney. These agreements were almost tantamount to a recognition of the independence of Missouri and Kentucky, and virtually ranged them out of the Union as independent States, with sovereign powers. Such agreements, if really made by competent authority, would be disgraceful and humiliating to the country, and could not be tolerated for a moment. But we find by the intelligence from Washington, published yesterday, and by the still more precise statement made by General McClellan himself, that there is no truth whatever in the report of this pretended agreement with Governor Magoffin; but it seems rather to be one of the tricks so readily resorted to by the rebels, wherever there is a chance of gaining a point or an advantage for their cause. It is indeed very plain that the whole career of secessionism has been principally remarkable for the tricks and snares which have been put forth to hoodwink and deceive the people, and that the report of an apocryphal agreement between General McClellan and Governor Magoffin is a part of the same nefarious plan.

Ridiculous Position of the Two Armies.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the present position of the two armies on the banks of the Potomac—both willing to kill and wound, but both apparently afraid to strike. There is nothing in all history to compare with the moral phenomenon of so many hostile troops so long in close proximity—so close that the pickets are continually shooting each other, with no obstacle between them—both sides nearly equal in numbers and arms, officers and discipline, and yet without coming to close quarters. They remind us of two overgrown boys swearing at each other with loud threats, but no blows, each calling on the other to come on, but neither advancing an inch, and only hoping that somebody might come to separate them. Or like two gamecocks in the pit, spurred for the conflict, but both "crowed down," shy of each other, and hesitating to advance. We fear that the prestige of the American name will be lost in Europe, and that the reputation of our people for courage and good sense will soon be at a discount everywhere. The whole country, North and South, is in imminent peril of being disgraced.

The rebel leaders long since threatened to capture Washington, and carry the war into the North, and now they appear to have totally abandoned that design, and to be well satisfied if let alone. Their deluded followers burn for the fight; but as to the chieftains, a guilty conscience makes cowards of them all. The United States government, on the other hand, has declared its determination to recapture all the federal forts, places and property in the hands of the insurgents, and it was announced many weeks ago, by authority, that the grand army at Washington was on its way to Richmond; while Butler's wing would advance to the same point from Fortress Monroe, and McClellan's and Patterson's forces, uniting in the Northwest and capturing Harper's Ferry, would close in upon the devoted city from that quarter, and leave the rebellious government and army no alternative but surrender or retreat to the cotton States. Indeed, it was added that a fourth corps, operating from the Southwest, and seizing the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, would cut off the escape of the insurgents even southward. But no progress appears to have been made in any direction.

In the vicinity of Fortress Monroe there has been rather a disastrous repulse to our arms, and the rebels in that quarter are every day gaining ground and confidence. In the Northwest the federal troops are either driven back or kept at bay, and Johnston, by his strategical evacuation of Harper's Ferry, which was regarded at the time as a retreat, has so menaced Patterson's division that after crossing the Potomac he was compelled to retire behind that river, and is still in the same position, playing hide and go seek, but managing to keep at a respectful distance from a force inferior to his own; while McClellan's division, threatened by a portion of the Harper's Ferry force and other rebel troops, hesitates to advance. In addition to this there was imminent danger, by latest accounts, that a regiment at Cumberland would be cut off. Then to the Southwest a large force has been despatched under Governor Wise to watch and oppose such Union troops as may attempt to pass up the Kanawha. In front of the centre of our line at Washington there appears to be no advance. On the contrary, the enormous breastworks and redoubts thrown up there look more like the fear of attack than of any design to move forward. The disaster at Vienna is not yet wiped out, and the sad affair at Big Bethel, of which no official report has ever been given, is not much calculated to inspire our troops with confidence in their leaders.

Yet the troops around Washington are ready and willing to go ahead, if there were any one to lead them. They are impatient for the shock which is to decide the momentous question involved, and they will not stand humbug. They are intelligent men, not like the hireling troops of Europe. They know what they are fighting for—fighting to see whether we can put the insurrection down, or whether the insurrection will put us down. They have no desire for serving in standing armies, and cannot brook to be kept inactive. They want to decide the issue at once or return home, or be led against a foreign foe. They ought, therefore, to be precipitated without delay upon the rebel troops which stand in their path to Richmond; or else, as we suggested yesterday, an armistice ought to be agreed upon, and both armies, instead of engaging in the work of mutual destruction, ought to be marched against our foreign enemies, to sweep them from American soil—the Northern army northward, to Canada, which it could reach in a week, and the Southern army southward, to Cuba and St. Domingo, which it could reach in a fortnight—thus expanding the area of our republican institutions over the whole North American continent and its adjacent islands, and fulfilling the manifest destiny to which the star of our Western empire lights the way.

Let us, then, have no more fooling, no more children's play. Onward with the "Star Spangled Banner." The petty warfare of burning the houses, furniture and libraries of private residences is a vandalism unworthy of a civilized nation, and never can achieve any good result. Neither these exploits nor the partial success of our arms in Missouri—now threatened with reverse—can compensate for the inaction of the large mass of troops in front of Washington, and face to face with the main body of the insurgent army. In all wars of which we have ever read, when the belligerents came within reach of each other, they fought, unless one retreated before a collision. In this war alone the two hostile armies neither fight nor run away. This kind of game will never do, and neither the armies nor the people will endure it much longer.

The Two New Congresses, and Reports of Their Debates.

On the Fourth of July next the Congress of the United States meets at Washington, and on the 20th of the same month the rebel Congress *par excellence*—or the Confederate Congress, as the Southerners wish it styled—will assemble at Richmond. The deliberations of these two bodies will be vastly important—the most important in the history of this country. It is of the utmost moment, not only to both the sections, but to the people of the country at large, that the debates in these two bodies should be open, and that they should be impartially reported. We wish to report both sides fully and fairly, and desire that the doings and sayings of both Congresses should be spread before the country and the world in the columns of our paper daily, without delay or interruption. Each day's proceedings ought to be found reported in our issue of the next morning. Now, how is this to be done?

Of course there will be no difficulty about Honest Old Abe and his Congress at Washington. Our reporters will be admitted, as usual, and the public will be kept fully posted in regard to what is done and said there. Why should not this be the case also at Richmond? Both sides profess to think themselves in the right, and why should either shun publicity? A refusal to admit our reporters to either Congress would be proof positive that something was afloat intended to deceive and mislead the people, and any measures which might be concocted secretly would therefore be damned in advance. We reported the Congress at Montgomery, and there have been no complaints about our reports. Why should we not report the Congress at Richmond as well?

Our reporters are clever fellows, understand their business, are very adventurous, and are not afraid to go anywhere to obtain information; but, just at present, the Old Dominion is dangerous ground, and the reporters will not venture to Richmond with the certainty of hanging or imprisonment before them. Several of the corps are in durance vile already, and the remainder do not wish to benefit the South at the expense of their own lives. Naturally, they object to

Do good by stealth, and hang to find it fame.

In 1855 we despatched reporters to take notes of the speeches of General Wise—that son of chivalry and thunder—against Know Nothingism. The enterprise cost us several hundred dollars, and the reporters some hard work. Will it be believed that we were rewarded for this outlay by a tremendous outburst of spleen from the ex-Governor? He abused our reporters, editors and every one connected with our journal in the most violent and absurd manner. We need assurances, therefore, that Wise will not be around in July, and that our reporters will not be the recipients of that generous Virginia hospitality which, latterly, has come to mean only a hempen necktie and a meal of tar and feathers, taken warm.

We intend sending a letter to Jeff. Davis himself, with a flag of truce, to make inquiries about this matter of reporting the Richmond Congress. Of the results our readers shall be duly informed. From Honest Abe we anticipate no trouble in the matter, and we hope that Jeff. Davis will consider the subject calmly, and not stand in his own light by refusing our request.

GREELEY & CO. ON GOVERNMENT AND BRAN BREAD.—The incessant snarlings, growlings, grumblings, murmurings, complainings and threatenings about the administration in which Greeley & Co., of the *Tribune*, indulge, and the contempt, scorn, slights, abuse and disdain which they heap upon poor Honest Old Abe—the President of their own choice—have been matters of great wonderment lately to many people. Old Abe and his Cabinet have been especially horrified and astounded, and are at their wit's ends to know the why and wherefore of this journalistic burlesque upon Bombastes Furioso.

Honest Old Abe does not know what to make of Greeley & Co., and prays devoutly every night that he may be saved from his friends. Seward shrugs his shoulders, and, taught by his own experience at Chicago, says that it is no more than might have been expected from Horace. Cameron declares that he has discovered the secret—one of the *Tribune's* corps wants another foreign mission, *a la* Harvey. Postmaster Blair says, bluntly, that he has the right pig by the ear, and that Greeley wants him to resign, so that he may get the Postmaster Generalship. Smith, of the Interior, is wide awake, and knows that some of Greeley's company are after fat contracts in his department. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, who is not generally known to be a member of the Cabinet, thinks, after profound reflection, that the subject is too deep for him, and that he cannot understand it. Bates agrees with Gideon, but prays with Old Abe in true fraternal style. Chase is too busy trying to get money to care much about the matter, and is understood to use bad language whenever his financial reveries are disturbed. But all of these great personages are astonished, and none can understand Greeley & Co. in their grand imitation of the howling dervishes.

It is a little singular that such wise folk cannot grasp so simple a case as this. We will enlighten them upon the subject, with our usual benevolence. Greeley & Co. are what Berkley calls "minute philosophers," or philosophers of a very small stripe. They are great upon abstract ideas and impracticable theories, but cannot understand or appreciate anything practical and realistic. They can argue for years in Low Dutch upon the question whether or not the moon is made of green cheese, and never so far demean themselves as to come to any conclusion upon the subject. They can write profound essays upon topics of which they are totally ignorant, to be read before free love and women's rights associations, to auditors as ignorant as themselves. A fact, however, is too much for them. They could never learn that one and one make two, and how can they be expected to understand governmental policy or military tactics? They can never walk upon a beaten road, but must always follow will-o'-the-wisps. Fourieritesism came up, and they followed that; Maine Lawism, and they followed that; anti-rentism, vegetarianism, anti-slaveryism, and they followed each of these humbugs in succession. What can you expect of such philosophers? That is the secret about Greeley & Co.; and all Old Abe and his Cabinet need do is to follow the public's example—mind their own business, and let these insane dervishes howl unheeded.

THE GROWLERS OR ANTI-WAR SOLONS IN COUNCIL.—To the public who are not aware of the fact—for a fact it is—we would beg leave to state that there was an Editorial Convention in session at the Astor House yesterday, composed of fourteen men, by actual count, although we can name but thirteen; the other, like Pat's speckled pig, frisked about so much that we are not able to give his cognomen. They represent a class of journals in our State known as the "Growlers," or, as they choose to style themselves, the anti-war press, numbering thirteen papers—a majority of which are unknown to the public outside of a square mile of their respective offices, and probably always will be, unless their names should by chance appear in an obituary notice in some newspaper that has a real circulation. This gathering, we are told, is repudiated by the regular association of the State, and may also be put down as harmless, although it may be somewhat garrulous. Our people of weak nerves may therefore rest in quiet, for nobody will be hurt. Whatever conclusion they may come to, or what decide to do, it will affect no one but themselves.

After much trial and tribulation these wise heads perfected their organization, and the next thing they performed was the wonderful feat of excluding all reporters of the New York press. From this circumstance we judge that they have some connection with the kingdom of Jeff. Davis, and may possibly hold a commission under the so-called Confederate government. It is the custom just now in the rebel States to sit with closed doors. They know that their deeds will not stand the light of day, and, being obliged to deceive the public, they sit in darkness. This action of the country scissors looks somewhat suspicious, and we would advise the the United States Commissioner to proceed to the Astor House forthwith and administer the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States, the same as is done to all followers of Jeff. Davis found in Virginia. It will be useless for him to ask them to swear not to aid and abet the South by furnishing it with news in regard to Northern affairs; for unless they show more enterprise than they have heretofore exhibited in their journals there will be no danger on that score.

The idea of editors excluding reporters of newspapers is certainly a novel one, and, we must say, original with this fourteen, and as an initial movement will no doubt prove in keeping with the entire proceedings of these fourteen knights of the scissors and paste pot. They have unquestionably come to the wise conclusion, after mature deliberation, that it is best to keep their proceedings forever a profound secret, a hidden mystery. The only way to accomplish that much desired end seems to be, in their opinion, that they should have the monopoly of publishing them in the sheets which they represent. We admire their wisdom and sagacity, but do not intend to allow them the privilege of keeping their proceedings a secret by publishing them in their own papers, but, on the contrary, give a full report elsewhere.

It seems that after closing the doors the fourteen adopted a series of resolutions, throwing the entire responsibility of the present condition of the country upon President Lincoln, declaring "the calling out of troops, seizing telegraphic despatches, letters, &c., usurpation of power worthy only of monarchical governments." This done, their chairman repudiated the whole proceedings, whereupon he was declared a traitor to the thirteen, decapitated, and a full believer in the doctrine of the resolutions, Hon. Benj. Wood, appointed in his place. With this characteristic coercive proceeding in an anti-coercive Convention, the august assemblage adjourned *sine die*. A careful perusal of the proceedings furnishes but one solution in regard to the object of the Convention. Some one or all of the party have, like Harvey, been forwarding despatches to the South; these despatches have been seized by the government; hence the necessity for a convention to devise means to escape punishment. A sorry plight they have made of it. They have singularly failed, and have shown by their own acts that they are not posted in the issues of the day, probably not having read any of the late papers. Now that their labors are ended, we would advise them to get some of the late files of the leading New York papers, and devote the next two weeks to a careful study of the news of the day. This is the medicine that they stand most in need of.

THE HON. ROBESPIERRE GREELEY AND THE HON. BEN. WOOD ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—These two important characters, who now control the two principal opposition organs in this city against the administration, appear to have changed places since the beginning of this war. For example, Greeley heretofore has been widely distinguished for his brotherly love, his abounding humanity, his dread of bloodshed and his respect for human life, and his touching appeals against the hanging of even the most fiendish murderer will long be gratefully remembered by all classes of criminals. But where is his humanity and all that now? Gone. He is no longer the Good Samaritan Greeley, but he is the veritable Robespierre Greeley, thirsting for blood like a hungry tiger, and clamorous for the beginning of a wholesale work of slaughter, fire, sword and the hangman's rope against our Southern rebels. This is Greeley as he stands before us now, as strangely out of place as a Quaker would be in his broad-brimmed hat and shad-bellied coat working the guillotine at the rate of two or three hundred a day.

On the other hand, the Hon. Ben. Wood, whose antecedents as a philanthropist chiefly relate to his extensive operations in Southern lotteries and lottery tickets, and who has never been distinguished as a pillar of the church or as a model of Christian charity, suddenly looms up before us in the cast-off humanitarian old white coat of Greeley, and weeps and wails like Jeremiah over the sins and sufferings of his people. But the worst of it is, that between the Hon. Robespierre Greeley and the Hon. Ben. Wood, the administration of Washington dare not move a peg to the right hand or to the left; for while Greeley threatens the most terrible consequences unless he can have the blood of thousands of rebels and the city of Richmond before the 20th of July, the Hon. Ben. Wood or some one of his nineteen editors in his behalf, lifting up his eyes in holy horror, exclaims that one of the most painful phenomena of these dark and distracted times is the action that is being made by the autocracy at Washington, and its organs elsewhere, to discourage every tendency to kindly or conciliatory feelings towards the Southern States," &c. In a word, while Greeley denounces the administration for its inexplicable leniency towards the