

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS: One copy in advance...

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Richardson. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Bosworth.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway—Gale. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Gale. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway—Gale.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE SITUATION.

It is reported at Cincinnati that the position of General Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga was unchanged on the afternoon of the 29th ult., and that the rebels had made no attempt to dislodge it from the strong defensive works then held.

General Bragg officially reports to the rebel War Department on the 24th ult. that General Hood's condition was favorable. He also states that his army had captured seven thousand prisoners, of whom two thousand were wounded; twenty-five standards and colors and guidons, thirty-six pieces of artillery and fifteen thousand small arms.

General Lee has issued a congratulatory order to his troops on the rebel victory at Chickamauga by General Bragg.

Rebel accounts from Gordonsville, Va., dated September 27 and 28, state that seven North Carolina deserters were shot at Orange Court House on the 26th. Meade's army is stated to be sixty thousand strong, with the Commanding General's headquarters at Culpeper Court House.

From rebel journals we learn that the Union troops fired upon the ruins of Fort Sumter on the 28th ult., for the first time for several weeks. The rebels report no damage done. The rebel batteries were still firing upon the Union working parties.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steaming Europa, from Queenstown on the 20th of September, passed Cape Race last Tuesday afternoon on her voyage to Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by our agent at that point, and a report of her news—which is three days later—reproduced from Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD to-day.

A letter from Richmond in the London Index—the Anglo-rebel organ—intimates the early recall of Mr. Mason, the Southern Envoy in England, by Jeff. Davis—the step to be taken in consequence of the unfriendly attitude of the British Cabinet, Earl Russell in particular, toward the rebels.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, some operators fearing less the sheltering of the Florida at Bre it would lead to complications between the United States and France.

The Paris Press says that the action of the French government towards the Florida does not mean a recognition of the South, but the vindication of belligerent rights accorded to the rebels. If France wished to recognize the rebels she would "do so openly."

The London Star fears that we may look for the recognition of the Southern confederacy by France soon.

It was said that England now urges "Maximilian to accept the throne of Mexico, fearing that Napoleon will otherwise seize on the country. A Mexican loan would, it was thought, be effected in London when his acceptance was officially proclaimed.

It is reported from Paris that Napoleon intends to organize an army of Irishmen in Mexico. The London Times thinks this step would prevent the United States from making an "aggression" on the new empire.

The Madrid Epoca says that the Cabinets of Spain and the United States will refer the disputed question of jurisdiction in the Cuban waters to the King of the Belgians for arbitration.

The Russian reply to the English note relative to Poland was published. The Czar professes a great anxiety for a settlement with Poland; but says that discussions only tend to aggravate the question. He expresses a hope that the principle of non-intervention will be observed.

The Liverpool cotton market on the 19th of September was firmer than on the previous day, but the rates were unchanged from the quotations of Thursday, the 17th ultimo. Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions were dull. Consols closed in London on the 18th of September (Friday) at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4 for money. The Stock Exchange report of Saturday, the 19th ultimo, has not reached us.

The Saint Ledger states were run for on the Doncaster Course, England, on the 16th of September. Lord Clifden won. The running was—Lord Clifden, first; Queen Bertha second; Borea-

his third, Golden Pledge fourth. The race was won by half a neck.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, on taking leave of the members of his court in Warsaw lately, made an address to them, in which he said:—"The Czar, our master, knows the mission which God has put into his hands. While we shall bring deliverance to our expectant brethren in Poland, we shall at the same time chastise the intrigues and instigators, however high they may be placed." This sentiment was telegraphed to Moscow, where it was received with enthusiasm by the patriotic clubs, and where it was taken to portend a war with Austria.

Advices from Constantinople of the 3d of September, say:—At the ball given by the French Ambassador, at Therapia, on Thursday evening, several members of the corps diplomatique were absent, including Sir Henry Bulwer, the Prussian, Spanish and United States Ministers, and the Austrian Charge d'Affaires.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act of Congress, Judges Wright and Davies, of the regular bench, and the four side Judges taken from the Supreme Court decided in favor of its constitutionality. Judges Denio and Selden rendered opinions the reverse. Judge Selden has been nominated by the republicans for re-election.

The Russian Admiral and staff, accompanied by Generals Dix and Canby and numerous other military and civil officials, embarked at Whitehall yesterday, at eleven o'clock, on board the steamboat Traveller, and visited the various fortifications in the harbor. The distinguished visitors were received at the various points with the usual honors.

There was an overwhelming assemblage of the Union citizens of New York, at a meeting held last evening in the Cooper Institute for the ratification of the nominations made by the Union State Convention held at Syracuse on the 2d of September. Senator Morgan presided. Among the notabilities on the platform Admiral Farragut was most distinguished by the audience, who cheered him to the echo, as "that brave old salamander." Speeches were made by Senator Morgan, Vice President Hamlin, Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, M. C. of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Hahn, M. C. of Louisiana, and Martin J. Townsend, of Troy. A second oration was given to Admiral Farragut, who made a few well chosen remarks. We refer to our report.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of Thomas Kelly came on for trial. The will leaves the property of deceased to his wife, and is contested by the children. Testimony was taken as to Mr. Kelly's mental capacity. The Surrogate delivered a decision in the case of Dr. Stewart's children, awarding the guardianship to the stepmother, with whom they have been living since infancy.

The case of Jones versus Special was up again in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Hon. Judge Clarke, yesterday, when counsel argued on both sides, the Judge finally taking the papers and reserving his decision.

Potatoes are selling at forty-five cents a bushel in Bangor, Maine, and large quantities are being shipped to the Boston and New York markets.

Hundreds of persons who left their homes at the breaking out of the war, to follow the rebellion will of the whip, are returning with a desire to become loyal; but there seems to be a desire on the part of the military officials to arrest them and keep them in prison. The Wheeling Intelligencer, a radical abolition journal, in a bloodthirsty spirit, advises that they be "hunted and shot like panthers."

The stock market was dull and lame yesterday morning, and rather slower in the afternoon. Gold fell to 141 and exchange was heavy at 154 1/2. Money was easy, call loans 6 per cent.

The cotton market was less active and quite unsettled yesterday. There was less doing in breadstuffs. Prices of flour, wheat and corn were lower. Oats were firm. The provision market exhibited less animation, pork was steady, but lard declined slightly. A fair business was transacted in hay, wool, sheep, wool, tobacco, and the principal articles in the grocery line, at buoyant prices. There was a better inquiry for fish, hops and iron, the latter closing higher. Dry goods were brisker and dearer. The demand for whiskey and tallow was moderate, at earlier rates. The freight engagements were restricted. There were no remarkable alterations in other commodities.

The Administration—Its Military Incompetency.

The late defeat of General Rosecrans is but another addition to that heavy budget of blunders resulting from the military incompetency of Mr. Lincoln's administration. To this fruitful source of our misfortunes in the field they may all be traced, from the beginning of the war to the present day.

In the outset, against the remonstrances and warnings of General Scott, the administration was overruled by a seditious committee of politicians, and the army of General McDowell was hurried forward to our first heavy disaster at Manassas. Next, the War Office, assuming the command in detail of our armies in the field, under the direction of Mr. Stanton, the plans and combinations of General McClellan were set aside, his army was divided into several independent armies widely separated from each other, and the results were the terrible retreat of our army from Richmond, and the disastrous campaign of General Pope. Next, after General McClellan, with the Army of the Potomac under his own control, had expelled the army of Lee from Maryland, and was pushing forward close upon its heels in Virginia, there was another change. McClellan was superseded by Burnside, and precious time was lost, which the enemy so industriously improved in his intrenchments that when our army moved against them we suffered a fearful repulse. Then General Hooker was appointed in the place of Burnside; and after months of preparation he crossed the Rappahannock, only to be driven ignominiously back again by the enemy, after capturing the heights which Burnside had failed to reach. Had the administration let well enough alone, and trusted to the army in the hands of McClellan, all these misadventures might have been avoided, and Richmond might have been ours a year ago.

There was another grand military operation, seldom referred to, which we think may be set down as one of the most stupid and most prodigious blunders of all the blunders of the war. We allude to the grand Port Royal expedition. It was gathered together, an enormous fleet, with a land force of twenty thousand men, in Hampton Roads. There it was, within gunshot of Norfolk, and its stores of two thousand pieces of artillery, subsequently employed by the enemy from Roanoke Island to Vicksburg; and there were at Norfolk immense magazines of ammunition, and military and naval supplies of all kinds. There was Norfolk, with all these spoils of war, which might have been as easily captured as Port Royal; and from Norfolk General Sherman, on his transports, could have pushed up to Richmond; for there were then no serious obstructions along the river, and no forts of any kind around the city. The rebel army of Virginia was at Manassas, a hundred miles away, and the Army of the Potomac was watching B. There were the means and there was the opportunity for a decisive blow at the very heart of the rebellion; and yet our grand

armada sailed away from Norfolk to the sea islands of South Carolina.

Again: It was generally supposed that with our complete reoccupation of the Mississippi river a large portion of the victorious army of General Grant would be at once pushed forward to General Rosecrans, and that General Banks and Admiral Farragut would be detailed to the agreeable duty of settling with Mobile. Common sense suggested this line of action. But what was done? The army of General Grant was frittered away in little side expeditions into Arkansas, and Rosecrans had to suffer for it. Some of the veterans of General Banks were sent forward to Sabine Pass, to be repulsed from an impassable mudhole, where even a victory would have amounted to nothing. We understand that Secretary Chase, casting about for cotton, had much to do with this foolish Sabine adventure. He ought to have known that Mobile was the great cotton port of the South, and that the banks of the navigable rivers tributary to that city were probably stored with a million bales of cotton. But, to crown all this list of Cabinet blunders, it appears that, against the remonstrances of General Rosecrans, who understood his situation, he was compelled, by peremptory orders from Washington, to descend from his strong position into the plains of Georgia, where he was speedily enveloped and repulsed by the heavily increased legions of his adversary.

This is a lamentable recapitulation. Four or five great occasions lost, in which the rebellion might have been crushed in a single campaign; but all lost in consequence of the military incapacity of the administration. The amiable nature of President Lincoln is the weak point. With even a tinge of the iron will and resolute character of Old Hickory, he would have sent such incompetent war managers as Stanton and Welles into Coventry long ago. But it is still very surprising that President Lincoln has not learned from the lessons of other nations, and the lessons of his own experience, that cabinets and bureaus a thousand, a hundred, or even twenty miles away, cannot manage an army in the field. The generals of the Roman republic, as the unfettered commanders each of his own army, carried everything before them. The untrammelled Cæsar was as successful as the absolute Alexander. When the armies of the French republic were defeated, it was by some intermeddling bureau or committee at Paris; and if Napoleon, on the other hand, gathered his victories from the very jaws of destruction, it was because he would have no such ruinous intermeddling, and because his continental adversaries, though great generals, were hampered by Aulic councils and by stupid instructions from Vienna or Berlin. When Cromwell became the general of the Parliament he soon taught those ignoramuses the way to victory in having his own way; and so at a later day the Duke of Wellington, in good season, gave the War Office at London to understand that it should not attempt to regulate his movements in Spain. He would be the master of his army or he would throw up his commission.

Wendell Phillips has said that the Cabinet at Washington is at best but a self-constituted committee to manage the next Presidential election. In military matters its stupidity is without precedent, or else it lies open to the suspicion of contriving the defeat of this general, and that general, and the other, just as he promises to rise to the topmost round of popularity. We are sure that Abraham Lincoln desires the success of each and all of our generals; that he labors to secure their success; that he desires peace and the restoration of the Union; but we must again, and yet again, admonish him that while the general policy of the war is dictated by an unscrupulous abolition faction, and while the best contrived plans of our ablest generals and naval commanders are spoiled by the intermeddling blockheads of the War and Navy Departments, disappointments and failures will still be the rewards of the military incapacity of the administration.

City Politics—Tricks of the Factions.

In another column will be found an account of the movements of the city politicians and the efforts that are being made by the leaders of several factions to barter away their principles and unite on the same ticket at the approaching elections. If the Tammany Hall leaders have any pluck they will reject all such overtures, and refuse to endorse any such silly combination. Tammany Hall is the only true representative of the conservative democracy in this city, and for her to unite at the coming elections with the copperhead faction would weaken herself and strengthen her opponents. All the offices given to Mozart would only strengthen that organization and weaken Tammany, and continue a feud which would require fostering at every election, year after year. It is time that this annual trading over the ticket to be nominated was put a stop to. If Tammany will but be true to herself, stand firm to her own sentiments, and nominate a straight conservative war ticket, it will be triumphantly elected, let the copperhead faction do what it pleases.

The copperhead and niggerhead factions are doing their best to ruin both the republican and democratic parties. The logical result of the teachings and practice of both of these factions is disunion and separation—the niggerheads in preventing the South from coming back, and the copperheads in submission to the South, thus leading to the same result. Tammany can no more unite with the copperheads in the approaching city election than she can unite with the niggerheads, with an endorsement of Greeley in the bargain. What is the difference, we would like to know, in effect, in uniting with a faction whose only teachings are, if they amount to anything, submission to the Southern conspirators, or with a faction that is determined to prevent the seceded States from returning to the Union? In either case they strengthen that faction by giving it numerous fat offices, and thus make it a more formidable enemy of the country—a country which thousands of lives have been sacrificed to preserve. Tammany might as well divide the ticket with every little copperhead clique that may spring up among the seceders in any ward of the city as with Mozart. The moment that she enters into any such arrangement she loses her moral strength and builds up a faction that attempts to destroy her. She must not commit any such suicidal act. Her principles now accord with the sentiments of the conservative masses. Let her maintain them at all hazards, or she will find, when it is too late, that the people will turn from her with a loathing. If she enters into any combination with the copperhead faction, and thus countenances or aids and abets those who are indi-

rectly or indirectly advocating submission to the South, she shall not have our support, but we will, on the other hand, repudiate her. She must run a conservative war ticket, or she is gone. This is her golden opportunity to wipe out Mozart Hall and its "peace at any terms" politicians. If Tammany fails to take advantage of this opportune moment she may as well give up the Old Wigwag; for there will no longer be any glory or honor there.

Secretary Chase and the Currency—Who is Best?

The Washington Chronicle recently took occasion to give Secretary Chase a tremendous eulogium. The Chronicle is the organ of the War and Treasury Departments and of the senate committee in Congress, and is very appropriately edited by the notorious Chevalier Forney, assisted by his infernal majesty the Devil, in the disguise of a fashionably dressed shabby contractor. This paper declares that Chase is the most talented, the most versatile, the most energetic, the most useful and the most able official in this or any other administration, and that his mighty mind extends its care, not only over the Treasury Department, but also over every other department of the government. The foundation for this magnificent notice, in which President Lincoln is so completely ignored, is the currency system of the country, which the Chronicle thinks Secretary Chase first originated, and now upholds, like a financial Atlas. Now, we are far from coinciding with this view of the importance of Secretary Chase. We shall presently show that we are indebted to entirely another quarter for our currency and its success. As for Chase's supervision of the other departments, we have yet to learn that this has resulted in any very great benefit to the nation. On the contrary, we can trace the malign influence of Chase, and the radicals who control him, in all our military misfortunes, from the defeat of McClellan on the peninsula, when Chase held McDowell back, down to the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga creek, when one of Chase's agents forced our army to a premature conflict. This kind of supervision is not much to Mr. Chase's credit, as he will find it should be over and over again enough to receive a Presidential nomination. Our worthy, humorous and satirical President has very accurately defined his own position and that of Mr. Chase. Lincoln believes, as we do, that the people have chosen him, and not Mr. Chase, "to boss this job," by which he means the restoration of the Union. He says that he found Mr. Chase wandering, without end or aim, over the stumpy fields of Ohio, and thought that, as he knew a little of bookkeeping, he would be a very good hand to hire to look after the financial accounts of the administration. This, and nothing more, is Mr. Chase's true position. He is the national bookkeeper, and any pretensions of his to a supervision of any other department are entirely unfounded. Mr. Lincoln fully understands and appreciates his own, and in stating it we have used Mr. Lincoln's own illustrations, and almost his very words.

Wall street is the real fountain of our successful financial system. Our merchants, bankers, capitalists and commercial men gave Mr. Chase the Aladdin's lamp, which he has only to rub in order to raise the genii of greenbacks. At the beginning of the rebellion, when the United States Treasury was completely empty, Mr. Chase visited New York and consulted with the magnates of Wall street. We advised and directed him, day by day, and he had sense enough, at that time, to follow our advice. The result was that to our capitalists and those of Boston and Philadelphia came forward, like genuine patriots, and gave Mr. Chase one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This was his starting point. This was his capital. This was the foundation upon which our currency system has been reared. When Wall street deserted Mr. Chase's paper for one hundred and fifty millions, the trade, the commerce, the wealth, the industry of the country was by that act pledged to the support of the government during the war. In the old French republic the assignats and the mandats were worthless; and why? Not because the republic had no shrewd financiers, but because it had no Wall street, no commerce, no internal resources. In the rebel confederacy are financiers as able and much more experienced than Mr. Chase; but their paper is worthless, precisely the same reasons. In England, during the great European war, the government based its currency system upon its commerce, its industry and its banks, and was thus enabled to overturn the first French empire and subsidize the continent. Our government, by pursuing the same course, will have funds enough to crush out this rebellion and to overturn the second French empire, if that shall be necessary to prevent the establishment of a foreign dynasty in Mexico. But we can tell the Secretary of the Treasury and his small beer Chronicle that no one can justly claim to be the father of our financial system. Wall street and the people of these States have erected it, and we have done our share—and no small share—of the work. It has imperfections; but these it owes to Secretary Chase. It would soon totter and tumble down if the Secretary alone sustained it; but wiser heads and stronger hands than his will uphold it steadily and firmly. The ignorance of the Chronicle and the assumptions of Secretary Chase are about equal. Let Forney eat his pap without so much noise, and let Mr. Chase attend to his bookkeeping. President Lincoln is "bound to boss this job," and the people will help him through with it successfully.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

In another column we give some facts of interest in reference to this institution—its history, antiquities, &c.—well worthy of perusal. Attention is called, in the article to which we refer, to the fact that the present pay of a cadet at the Academy is not sufficient for his support. This results in part from the great depreciation in the currency, and also from the general rise in the prices of commodities that is independent of that depreciation, and depends upon the scarcity of material and labor. This is a grave evil, and ought to be remedied at once. Certainly cadets in the military school ought to receive as much as is paid in the naval school. West Point has been the absolute salvation of the country in the present great struggle. We have received from these generals for our armies who are the ablest military men of the age, and must not be niggardly with that school. Niggerhead politicians have sneered at it, and pretended to despise military science even; but every day shows the miserable results of the appointment of political generals, and the smart we have done with that "bet."

By all means let the government do what is right by West Point.

The Grand Reception of the Russians.

To-day our civic authorities are to extend the hospitalities of the city to Admiral Lievski and the officers of the Russian fleet now in our harbor. Some members of the Common Council are to proceed early in the day to the Admiral's flagship, and there present him with a series of resolutions expressive of the good wishes toward him and his country of the government and people of this city, and to invite him and his officers to accompany them on their return, and meet the other members of the municipal government. Upon their arrival in the city the Russian officers will be escorted to the City Hall by the whole First division of New York State Militia. This will be one phase of our city entertainment to the Russians, and presently there will be another in the form of a grand banquet, where mutual expressions of good fellowship will flow at the civic table. Municipal orators will give us their best speeches, and toasts and bon mots will sparkle as brightly as the Veuve Clicquot that washes them down. In a few days there will be a more brilliant affair at the Academy of Music, where we shall give the Tartars an opportunity to let themselves out on the light fantastic toe. At the grand ball to be given to the Russian officers by our citizens these gentlemen will receive the true welcome of the city. Official banquets are very nice and very necessary formalities. They will get the speeches there, and all that; but at the ball they will be put en rapport with the people; they will meet the kindly smiles of thousands of our citizens, and they may gaze entranced on the chaste and perfect beauty of American women, and even get a new version of Polish difficulties in the delirious whirl of the redowa.

All this serves to call the public attention more clearly to what is in progress here, and to induce reflections everywhere upon the remarkable concentration of foreign men-of-war in our harbor. Twelve ships, representatives of the power of the three great governments of Europe, now lie within the sound of our City Hall bell. These ships bear an aggregate of over three hundred and fifty guns. Only a few days ago there was a Spaniard here, then a couple of Frenchmen, and soon five Russians looked in upon us. Russian fleets, in view of contingencies, are better anywhere else than shut up in Russian ports. There is plenty of room for their accommodation in our large harbors, and we are glad to see them; for, at the same time that we are glad to see the interests of the Czar well looked after, their presence here seems like an especially friendly visit. Coming close upon the heels of the three Frenchmen, the visit seems to say, "When those fellows get pretty thick around you, expect some 'Russians also.'" It expresses the Czar's intention to be "counted in" in case of a row. And now, after the Russians, the Englishmen come also. Part of that British fleet that has gone to and fro, like a pendulum, from the West Indies to Halifax, and from Halifax to the West Indies, for any number of years past, now visits this city and brings an admiral with it. So the interest deepens. Brother Jonathan meanwhile ought to feel largely complimented by all this. It tells him how considerable he has become in these years, during which he has plodded on and been abused as a mere money-maker, and should give him an idea of his own importance that will add to his future self-respect. He has grown great and dangerous, and has to be looked after.

Hilbert's city has given entertainments not entirely dissimilar to the one it gives to-day. We have welcomed the Prince Napoleon, a member of the imperial dynasty of France, and we have received very handsomely the Prince of Wales. Those were the expressions of our courtesy and good will toward Great Britain and France; and in return we are regarded by both Powers with an ill concealed enmity—a hostile disposition to us rankles in the high councils of each—they deceive us—they assist our foes—and the worst that could befall us is what they rather fear to do than wish not done. From the commencement of our present struggle the men of high position in England were against us, and the Queen was forced by them to concede belligerent rights to the South. France did the same; and this has been a material injury to our cause. That concession was a weight in the scale sufficient to have decided such a contest against a less positively vigorous Power than the United States.

Now we feast men who do not give us much mouth honor, but who are our friends, and have for us a friendship whose growth began in the hour of their need. Beside the ships from which they will come to-day lie the ships of Great Britain and France. Should the officers of these latter vessels be invited to participate in these festivities? We are of the opinion that if this has not been already done, and it is not now too late, the Common Council should by all means do it. Notwithstanding the ill offices that Great Britain and France have done us, we are still at peace with those nations, and this courtesy to the naval officers of each would put in its proper light a good American generosity of sentiment and our superiority to little jealousies and enmities, and would give them also an opportunity to see how we entertain our friends. When we make war on these nations by land or sea we will do it with a power and momentum never before known, and will astonish the world with the strength of the young giant of the West. But in the meantime let us show to them that, unaffected by their small endeavors against us, we have for them now only an ample courtesy and good disposition.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR ON THE RAMPAGE.—After the cry of "wolf" has been falsely raised for the thirtieth or fortieth time, the sagacious shepherd grows too wise to be duped by it any longer, and only rolls over in his blanket for another snooze on hearing the cry renewed. So it is with Governor Seymour's threats, and so it is with his promises. Ever since last spring he has been threatening to remove the Police Commissioners, and to have certain high public functionaries of our city impeached and suspended for malfeasance, nonfeasance, misfeasance and every other kind of feissance except good feissance. But he has not executed any of his threats yet, nor is it likely that he will. The difficulty in his spinal column appears to increase as his prospects grow more hopeless. No strengthening plasters that his man Waterbury can apply seem of any avail. He waxes down weaker and weaker with each passing day, and will soon have no more vitality in him than that "demoned most unpleasant body" which the elegant Mr. Mantlin once threatened to become. Our Albany cor-

respondent should know better than to bother us with such stuff.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS J. GRUND.—The telegraph brings us this announcement. Alas poor Grund! We knew him well. He was a jovial fellow, a scholar and a democrat. A short time ago he became connected with the Philadelphia Age, and had two partners named Wislanyahy and Grossblunder. These men, whose characters corresponded to their names had not a iota ideal between them, and could not appreciate Mr. Grund. Then he left them, and went over to the other side, and made a speech: That speech killed him. Let his sad fate be a warning to all democrats not to change their political opinions too hastily. Alas, poor Grund!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1863.

VISIT OF THE MISSOURI-KANSAS DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT. The Missouri-Kansas delegation called upon the President at ten o'clock this morning in the East Room of the White House. Not only were all except the members of the delegation, including even the reporters who had accompanied them as delegates, excluded from the room but, for the first time perhaps during all this administration, the front doors of the President's mansion were closed and locked against all intruders. This extraordinary security is attributable entirely to the wishes of the chairman of the delegation, who, perhaps, was afraid that the President would answer adversely to the memorial, and was anxious that the fact should be concealed from the public until it had been passed over by those interested. No other guest can be assigned for the exclusion of editors and reporters except the fears of the party presenting the memorial that the President would ridicule their proposition to bringing a small army from the frontier to compel him to obey their behests. As it is, their apprehensions were groundless. Mr. Lincoln exhibited no fear at their numbers or reputation as rebel ruffians. He met them calmly as a summer morning, least politely their memorial, entered blandly into conversation with them, and endeavored to ascertain from one and another how much each believed of what had been stated, and told them very complacently that he would write his reply. The delegates were dismissed with violence to the Chief Executive, although they had promised to remain here until their "demands" were complied with. They will all have to bide the time of Mr. Lincoln for an answer.

The address is signed by the seventy persons composing the committee, who say they have endeavored carefully to avoid exaggeration and to speak the simple truth. Among other things, they ask the immediate restoration of the full control of Missouri to the hands of the national officers and troops, and the entire discharge of all the enrolled militia of the State from any further service at the disposal of the Government. General Grant and further, that in place of General Schofield, a department commander be assigned to the department of Missouri, whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people, and not with slavery and pro-slavery men. They say that General Schofield has disappointed their just expectations by identifying himself with the State administration, and that his policy has been, they believe, shaped to conform with Governor Gamble's pro-slavery and conservative views. The delegates say that from the day of General Schofield's accession to the command of the department, Missouri has been in a worse condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. They therefore respectfully pray the President to send another general to command that department, and if they do not overrule the bounds of propriety, they ask that the commander sent there be Major General Benjamin F. Butler. They believe that General Butler's presence there would restore order and peace to Missouri in less than sixty days. He would be received by their people with rejoicing, and they would once more be permitted to feel that "loyalty" is to govern Missouri. They entreat the President to observe that in those ill-fated States the conflict is between "loyalty and duty" and it is impossible that both should rule there. One or the other must go down. They say that if the President or his requests they return to their homes only to witness the consequences of that refusal a more active and relentless persecution of Union men, and to feel that while Missouri is in the protection of the government of the Union, Missouri is still to be the victim of a "pro-slavery conservatism" which blinds wherever a reign of the selfish passions is followed by the greed of power and protection to our suffering people. If they are to suffer hereafter as now and in times past, the world will remember that they are not responsible for the gloomy page in Missouri's history, which may have to record the independent efforts of her harassed, but still loyal men to defend themselves, their families and their homes against their diabolical and murderous assassins.

THE CORPS OF '60 AND CRITICISMS.

In accordance with a general order just issued by the War Department the Twenty first and Twenty second army corps—Major General Meade's and Crittenden's—have been ordered into camp on the banks of the Potomac. The order is dated at Washington, Sept. 28, and places in command a court of inquiry has also been ordered to investigate the conduct of General Meade and Crittenden in the late battles near Chattanooga. General Greaser commanded our reserves on that bloody day, and by his high military abilities restored immense aid to General Thomas in covering the retreat of our army to Chattanooga.

DEPARTING FROM OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Minister Burlingame officially communicates to the imperial government of China his response to his request for an extension of time in which to report upon the progress of his mission. He says that, in the face of all relations, and particularly the many obligations to the Chinese.

CHOICE FOR CONTRABANDS.

Colonel H. M. Greer, Quartermaster, who has charge of the contraband farms recently inaugurated in Virginia, has received from General Jackson, commanding at Riker's Island, over six hundred suits of clothing suitable for the contrabands. These suits were found underneath the soldier's clothes of conscripts and substitutes sent to Riker's Island under the draft, and were intended to enable the wearers to escape from the island by throwing off the soldier clothes.

REVIEW OF GEN. HENTZSLERMAN'S TROOPS.

The brigades of General De Russy and Colonel Tenant were reviewed at the residence of the late of Arlington House, by Generals Hentzslerman and Skidell. NOTHING NEW FROM GEN. MEADE'S OR ROSECRANS' ARMIES. There has been an absolute dearth of news to-day from either the Army of the Potomac or those of the South west, and the trade of the sensation makers has been at a discount. They could not even manufacture a dispatch as was done last Saturday to make their papers sell or help supporters.

THE PLATFORM OF THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

At a late meeting of the supreme body of the Union League of the United States, a set of highly important resolutions were passed, amounting in fact to a platform. It is said that in the course of a few days it will be made public.

THE DRAFT.

The Board of Enrollment to-day closed its hearing of applications for exemption. The entire number of cases passed upon was 3,091, from which the Government has received 227 soldiers, principally a substitute, of whom 226 are colored. There are 2,000 in addition to those who have been required to report, or, of failure to be proceeded against as deserters.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOW IN POTOMAC.

An arrival to-day from the Potomac reveals reports in light of the rebels on the shores of the river.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, Sept. 29, 1863.

The business in the Chinese ports was generally promising. The Ta-Ping rebellion was becoming more formidable owing to the assistance of numerous filibusters. Burgoyne, who succeeded Ward as the leader of the American filibusters on the river, has gone over to Ta-Ping, taking many soldiers, riflemen and his first outfit was the capture of an imperial steamer and immediately afterwards the city of Quong. Hong Kong papers speak of a great increase in his movements. They say who can tell how many thousands of filibusters will flock to Burgoyne's standard and how many are offered which would gratify filibustering expeditions, such as a steamer, a brig, a schooner, a cutter, a sloop, and a boat, and a draught of coals.