OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

THE MARCH OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

General Hartsuff in the Advance.

WHO FIRST ENTERED KNOXVILLE.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR HISTORY,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Army Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, KNOXVILLE, Sept. 11, 1863.

ARRIVAL IN KNOXVILLE—HASTY DEPARTURE OF PEGRAM'S REBELS.

We have at last reached this place, to the great terror of the rebs. They were so frightened they did not stop to show fight, as we had but two or three slight skirmishes with them when they ran away. This was the rebel General Pegram's headquarters; he and staff officers skedaddled before we entered.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

We have just received the news of the capture of Cumberland Gap, with 2,700 prisoners and thirteen pieces, without firing a gun. So much for this corps. We will now have communications opened.

WHAT THE TWENTY-THIRD CORPS HAVE DONE.

The Twenty-third corps have done good service since its organization, such as the capture of Morgan and his forces, and part of Scott's; the taking of Knoxville, the capture of the gap and several other important movements. This has been one of the most successful expeditions that has been made during the rebellion.

On our march from Crab Orchard here we did not loose over thirty or forty horses and mules, which is saying a good deal, when we look at the wild, rocky and mountainous roads we passed over. We crossed the Cumberland Mountains and part of the Tennessee, and made splendid marching, having travelled, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, on an average of twenty miles a day, over the most miserable roads that any army ever passed over.

OUR GREETING IN KNOXVILLE.

But we were more than compensated in the splendid ovation given to us on our arrival here. Nothing could equal it. The people appeared almost wild with delight. The country people came in for miles with flags of the old Stars and Stripes on their carts, and a number with large ones on horseback. They absolutely tried to rival each other in their attentions to the army of the United States.

BUTTER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

As an illustration of their good feeling I will relate a circumstance that occurred on our arrival. A country woman came into the city with a lot of butter, and was asked by a citizen what she charged a pound for it. She said fifteen cents. He replied he would take twenty pounds, when she said he could not have it at any price, as she had travelled a long distance to see the Yankee soldiers, and they alone should have it.

Among all the people here the same feeling exists, each one trying to outdo the other in kind acts towards our army.

GENERAL HARTSUFF IN THE ADVANCE.

I omitted to say that Major General Hartsuff, commanding the Twenty-third army corps, led the advance of this grand army. Of course it was a post of honor and of danger.

Burnside's March.

[From the Knoxville Bulletin.]

There have been many remarkable achievements during this war. McClellan's masterly retreat to James river—the glorious passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson by Farragut, and the splendid campaign of Grant in Mississippi, are the most noteworthy. To this list must be added the march of Burnside from Crab Orchard to Knoxville.

Burnside, as he has twice told us since his arrival, has desired to lead an army to our deliverance from the moment that he took command of the Department of the Ohio. Many things beyond his control delayed the expedition beyond the spring and early summer. In the first place his movements were dependent upon Rosecrans. The army of the rebellion must have its attention fully occupied before any army, no matter how large, could venture through the defiles of the mountains. Rosecrans, it will be remembered, was far from being at Chattanooga as late as June last. Bragg was then endeavoring to make the fight to save the Southern railroad as near to Murfreesboro as possible; but the wiley Rosey, by rapid flank movements, was so constantly putting Bragg in a position where he must fight on at least equal terms, that the latter was at last obliged to fall back within his defences at Chattanooga. Rosecrans following closely on his heels. Middle Tennessee was cleared of the enemy, and the way at last open for the advance of Burnside.

During this time Burnside had not been idle. His army had been concentrated at the southerly terminus of the Kentucky Railroad, and fitted out especially for forced marches and hard fighting. All superfluities were cast aside, but every necessary for a mountain campaign was secured with wonderful foresight. Large droves of pack mules were secured and loaded with the essentials of the commissary department; great numbers of wagons were prepared to follow the army as closely as possible. A portion of the army was mounted on horses picked for endurance to form the advance. The troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps, Major General Hartsuff commanding, led the advance of this grand army of deliverance. A large part of the cavalry of this corps had but just returned from the pursuit and capture of Morgan and his band in Ohio when the order for this advance was received. The alacrity and enthusiasm which the men have exhibited on this rapid march is beyond all praise, and reflects great credit on the organization.

With an army thoroughly organized and equipped for the work before him, Burnside left Crab Orchard on the 21st of August. At about the same time Hartsuff commenced the onward movement from Somerset with the infantry portion of the army and with artillery. It may not be proper at this moment to particularize the roads travelled, and we must be content with giving the time and distance. The army arrived at Knoxville on the 3d, being the fourteenth day since leaving Crab Orchard, but only having had eleven marching days, and the distance travelled was, on the route pursued by the main army, two hundred and four miles; some brigades marching on branching roads made the distance much further. This made an average, by the main army, of a little over eighteen miles per day. The march was compact, too. The mounted division in front did not run off and leave the infantry out of sight and hearing in its rear. If any army during the war has made better time we should be glad to chronicle the fact.

It was this celerity of movement that completely disconcerted Buckner, and sent him flying in disgraceful haste across the Tennessee river within Bragg's protecting folds at Chattanooga, without hazarding a fight with an enemy under whose feet the grass never grows. The effect upon Buckner was extremely funny. He evacuated this place with such indecent haste that he forgot his forces in Cumberland Gap entirely, and left them to be surrounded and cut off. That this is the fact is proven by the circumstance that three days after the entire rebel machinery had gone northward from here at neck-or-nothing speed, the rebel commissary at the Gap arrived for the purpose of drawing rations, and on his arrival first learned that the rebel government had departed this realm.

The wonderful march of General Burnside is not yet completed, as the rebels are learning to their cost. Like the meteor Rhoderic Dhu, who sprang into life in the most impossible places at the sound of their leader's bugle call, the federal uniform suddenly appears at points where they are least expected, and then somebody is surprised and brought, much against his will, under the eyes of the American eagle. It is as yet too soon to go into the history of this campaign with particularity, and we have merely sketched the outline of the march, in order that our readers may see that the army started to our deliverance at the earliest practicable moment, and made the best time on record when it did start.

The Twenty-third Corps.

Commander—Major General Hartsuff.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General—Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Drake.
Aid-de-Camp—Major E. O. Brown.
Aid-de-Camp—Captain S. A. Russell.
Aid-de-Camp—Captain J. M. Heward, Jr.
Assistant Inspector General—Lieutenant Colonel William Hartsuff.
Chief Quartermaster—Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Goulding, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain S. H. Lent, United States Volunteers.
Chief Commissary of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Edie, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.
Medical Director—Surgeon R. M. S. Jackson, United States Volunteers.
Provost Marshal General—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Fitzhugh, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Chief Commissary of Musters—Captain J. H. Platt.
Chief Engineer—Captain O. M. Poe, United States Engineer.
Assistant Engineer—Captain Sidney S. Lyon, Fourth Kentucky cavalry.
Chief of Ordnance—Captain B. W. H. Day, 111th Ohio Volunteer infantry.
Chief of Cavalry—Colonel A. V. Kautz, Second Ohio cavalry.
Chief of Artillery—Captain A. J. Konkle, First Ohio artillery.

Tennessee Free from Rebel Rule.

[From the Knoxville Bulletin.]

Vindicated and avenged our people stand to-day under the old flag of their fathers, hope into their midst by one worthy to be their deliverer, the chivalrous hero of Newborn. The symbols of rebellion are gone, the idols of the temple of Baal are broken, and the false gods our people so glorious refused to bow down and worship, have been removed from our sight forever. The world's history cannot, we honestly believe, show a counterpart to the scenes our city have witnessed during the last two days. Men and women, and even prattling babes, hailed the old flag with such emotions as made it apparent to every one of the gallant army of our deliverers that here in East Tennessee had been the home of such deep and fervent patriotism as brightened and made glorious the annals of our revolution. Such patriotism wintered in Valley Forge, and during the present war has marched through dismal swamps and mountain paths, seeking everywhere the one miss of constitutional liberty, smiting him hip and thigh. Such has been, such is the patriotism of East Tennessee. It is in no spirit of vainglorious boasting that we write these words. The world will in time know how the speaker came and took to himself the heritage of our people; how men have fled from the despotism at Richmond to a more than promised land across the mountains, and there taken arms in their hands, faced about, ready and eager with nailed hands to drive treason and oppression from their land.

To-day they are here—their mission is accomplished, and we are free.

General Shackleford.

[From the Knoxville Bulletin.]

Brigadier General Shackleford, who has served his country so well during the past few months, returned to this city on the 14th of September from Cumberland Gap, where he so conducted himself as to win the approval of his commander, his troops and the people. He has since started on another mission.

Colonel J. W. Foster.

[From the Knoxville Bulletin.]

Knoxville was first occupied by a brigade of General Hartsuff's corps, commanded by Colonel J. W. Foster, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, on September 1, 1862; Generals Burnside and Carter, with their staffs, arrived on the 2d, and General Hartsuff on the 4th.

Provost Marshal General and Staff.

Provost Marshal General....Brig. General S. P. CARTER.

STAFF.

Chief of Staff and Acting Assistant Inspector General.....Lieut. Col. Jas. T. Sterling.
Chief Surgeon.....Major C. W. McMillin.
Commissary of Musters.....Capt. N. G. Franklin.
Acting Asst. Adjt. General....Lieut. B. H. Thomas.
Aid.....Lieut. J. S. Vreeland.
Aid.....Lieut. C. D. Rhodes.
Ordnance officer.....Lieut. J. P. Card.
Act. Asst. Quartermaster.....Lieut. J. P. Dutton.

DEPOT OFFICERS.

Depot Commissary.....Capt. C. B. Devereux.
Post Quartermaster.....Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain.

Political Prisoners in Rebel Hands.

GENERAL CARTER'S CIRCULAR.

OFFICE, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF EAST TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE, Sept. 7, 1863.

All persons whose friends have been arrested for political offences, and carried off by the rebels, and are still held in confinement, are requested to report the names of such prisoners at this office as soon as possible, with the charges on which they were arrested, in order that measures may be taken to secure their release. By command of

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Pro. Mar. Gen. of East Tennessee.
H. H. THOMAS, A. A. G.

CITY POLITICS.

The McKeon Organization at Work—The Nominating Conventions Called—The Proposed Union Between Tammany and Mozart—Movements of the Republican Candidates, &c.

As we stated a day or two since, the McKeon organization has commenced its work for nominating a ticket to be supported at the coming election. That organization held a meeting on the evening of October 6 at the Sinclair House, and has issued a call for the different conventions. Delegates are to be elected this week. The Judiciary Convention, to nominate candidates for those positions to be filled this fall, is to meet at the Sinclair House on Monday evening, October 12. The County Convention, to nominate candidates for Supervisor and Register, will meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, October 13.

The delegates elected to nominate candidates for Senator will meet on the evening of October 14 at the following places:—

Fourth district—Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fifth district—Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.

Sixth district—At Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh district—Corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue.

This will doubtless be the first ticket in the field. The managers of this faction boast that they will nominate a strong and able ticket.

The sub-committees on the part of Tammany and Mozart have had a meeting. No union has been agreed upon, as reported in some quarters, but simply a committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions to report at the next meeting as a basis of union between the two organizations. Whether this will result in a union remains yet to be seen. It will no doubt depend entirely upon the platform.

Another delegation has left this city for Albany to urge the Governor to remove the Police Commissioners at once. The democratic cliques appear to have a great deal of trouble with their Governor. Some of these gentlemen asserted before they left that they would not return until the Police Commissioners are removed. From the best information that we can obtain, if they hold out to that pledge they will have something of a board bill to pay at Albany before they return.

Since the election of the delegates to the nominating conventions the plans of that party are becoming better known. As far as the Judges are concerned, they will favor the re-election of many of the present incumbents, but will nominate a straight county ticket for Supervisor and Register. The Fourth and Fifth Senatorial district, they seem generally to take but little interest in, feeling that they have very little chance in either district. In the Sixth district Henry J. Raymond is being pushed very hard. It is expected that this will meet with a bitter opposition from Greeley, Opdyke and Company; but the friends of Raymond expect to overcome that and draw largely from the other side by the weakness of the democratic nominees.

In the Seventh district one portion of the party is pressing the name of William R. Stewart, and the other urges non-action until the democracy make their nomination, and then to take up a strong war democrat. How this will finally terminate we are unable to say; nor have we any positive information whether Mr. Stewart will permit his name to be used in connection with that office.

As far as the Assembly nominations are concerned, from present indications it is a mere squabble between a lot of candidates as yet. It will no doubt be several days before it takes any reliable form.

The list of candidates still increases. William B. Quinn, a lawyer, doing business at 535 Broadway, is a candidate for Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly district, on the Mozart side.

W. S. Yaid, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and School Inspector in the Twenty-first ward, is a candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth district.

The Union candidate for Police Justice in the First district is Luther Horton, instead of Hunter, as formerly stated.

Horatio N. Parker is a candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth district. He is at present one of the officials messengers, we believe, to the Board of Aldermen.

Charles McNeill has been nominated by the democracy of the Second Assembly district of Queens county, and placed on a platform in opposition to the Long Island Railroad and the legislation which that road is asking for.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ITS OBJECT FOR MEETING HERE AT THIS TIME—THE REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE, ETC., ETC.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, yesterday, to make further arrangements in regard to the campaign. Several members of the committee were absent, but there was a large attendance of outsiders. The committee meet here at this time to make further arrangements in regard to the canvass, to engage speakers for different sections of the State and secure a more thorough organization in every county, and to take such further steps as will secure a thorough canvass of every Assembly district.

The reports brought in from all parts of the State show that the draft has produced great changes in their favor among the masses. Nor do these reports stand upon the mere assertion of the persons enumerating them, but in almost every instance they are backed with the names of those changing and what particular thing has brought about the result. There is one singular fact, that whilst the politicians in many localities are spending their time in dabblings and speculations of all kinds—a feeling that is running all through the country—the laboring men are organizing and placing their shoulders to the wheel to an extent never heard of before. This alone appears to be taking an unusual personal interest in the canvass in all parts of the State. The committee will probably be in session another day.

Peter Cagger, the Secretary of the committee, was absent on account of the death of a child.

Brooklyn City Politics.

The Third Senatorial District Republican Convention met at No. 9 Court street yesterday afternoon, but adjourned for two weeks, without making a nomination.

The Second District Republican Convention met at the same place last evening, and nominated Mr. Demas Strong, present Alderman of the Thirteenth ward, as candidate for Senator. There was only one ballot, which showed the following result:—

Demas Strong	43
Henry R. Pierson	7

Mr. Strong was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

GENERAL FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Stiner's Despatches.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22, 1863.

AT GENERAL FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS

considerable activity prevails, notwithstanding the general dullness existing throughout the department. The Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Southard Hoffman, has his routine business to attend to, and may be found at his desk at all times during business hours, and oftentimes even later.

BRIGADIER GENERAL POTTER, CHIEF OF STAFF,

is at present acting military Governor of Norfolk, and in consequence, he is at present absent from here attending to that duty.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. H. STRONG,

Inspector General of the department, has his hands full in reviewing the daily and monthly reports of the efficiency, numerical strength and condition of the troops, their equipments, supply of ammunition, the condemning of useless, and damaged property to care for; and in order to accomplish all this to the satisfaction of his superior officer, Col. Delos B. Sackett, he must labor unceasingly to keep up to the proper time in submitting his reports.

AIDS.

Major Edward N. Strong, Volunteer Aid, and Lieutenant Frederick R. Kent, Third Pennsylvania artillery, Acting Aid-de-Camp, have charge of flag of truce letters, and these gentlemen read and examine these epistles that are to go South, and stop illegal intelligence to go across our lines. This business has of late increased very much, as this place is the only depot for flags of truce, and all letters for Dixie have to pass this way. Major Strong and Lieutenant Kent have not much time left for aught else but reading correspondence.

Captain Louis Fitzgerald, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Foster, is the only officer who has no particular department to supervise. His duties are to accompany the General whenever he rides out on duty, but otherwise he can dispose of his time as he deems best.

ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Francis W. Farquhar, Chief Engineer of the General's Staff, spends his time at the office of Major Charles Leaforth Stewart, Engineer in charge of the fortifications at this post and Fort Wool, attending to engineering duties.

LIEUTENANT JASPER MYERS, ORDNANCE OFFICER,

has also manifold duties imposed upon him, which keep him constantly employed with the details of caring for ammunition and ordnance stores.

The above are only a portion of the staff of Major General Foster, at present at this post, while a number of others are on duty in North Carolina. Notwithstanding the public have an idea that staff officers are merely a cipher on a general's staff, and used merely to carry orders for the general they are serving, I have endeavored, as shown above, that these officers have their due portions of labor to perform as well as officers of the line.

PRISONERS OF WAR

confined at Richmond and other rebel prisons, have of late received the privilege from the Confederate authorities to have clothing, money and luxuries of life sent to them by flag of truce. Brigadier General Meredith, Agent of Exchange, requests me to give notice to the public of this fact, and anything of the kind intended for prisoners should be sent by the Adams Express Company, addressed either to Brigadier General P. A. Meredith or Major John E. Mulford. Letters destined for the South are still subject to the proscribed rules, viz:—Contents to be strictly family affairs, written on one side of the sheet only, and the postage enclosed. All letters must come directed to Major General John G. Foster, Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, Va.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 63

of this department appoint Lieutenant Frederick R. Kent, of the Third Pennsylvania artillery, as Acting Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major General Foster. In this capacity Lieutenant Kent has acted on the staff of General Dix.

THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,

forming the garrison at Fort Monroe, is in command of Colonel Joseph Roberts, late Major of the Fourth United States artillery. A few weeks ago Captain R. V. H. Howard, of Battery L, Fourth regular artillery, received the appointment of lieutenant colonel of this regiment; and as Colonel Roberts is commandant of the post, the care of the regiment devolves entirely upon Colonel Howard.

PAYMASTERS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

left this morning in the United State transport steamer Guide to pay the troops stationed in Major General Peck's district up to the 1st instant. The following is a list of the officers detailed for that service:—

Major Henry L. King, of New York.
Major N. C. Walker.
Major George B. Simpson.
Major Walter Crane.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6, 1863.

THE EXPEDITION

which left here on Sunday, mentioned in my letter of the 4th inst., has not been heard from up to this time; but I have every assurance that its mission will be accomplished to the satisfaction of those who planned it. By the time this appears in print the blow will already have been struck, and the full particulars will be on the way to your office, giving a description of the entire affair. Everything seems to work harmoniously towards accomplishing the desired result. The weather is lovely, the navy is contributing every possible aid to the enterprise, and, the men composing the expedition are in the best possible spirits.

A NEW GUARDSHIP

has relieved the gunboat Mystic, doing guard duty off this harbor. The ferry boat Morse, Captain Charles A. Babcock, well and favorably known as having done very active service on the Pamunkey river and tributaries last summer, relieves the Mystic, and has at present the white flag and red cross (the emblem of a guardship) flying from the masthead. The Morse is one of the early purchases of the Navy Department in the line of ferry boats, and registers 513 tons. She carries a crew of 125 men, besides the officers. Her battery is very formidable, consisting of two one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifles, two nine inch Dahlgrens and two twenty-four-pounder Dahlgren howitzers. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lieutenant Commander—Chas. A. Babcock.
Acting Ensign and Executive Officer—Adolphus Dennett.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Geo. F. Winslow.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Henry Russell.
Acting Ensigns—John F. Merry, Chas. E. Rich.
Acting Master's Mate—William Dunne.
Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, Thomas Devine; Acting Third Assistants, Timothy Flanders, Thomas McNellis, George Rodgers.
Captain's Clerk—Charles Levin.
Paymaster's Clerk—Robert H. Allen.
Surgeon's Steward—Cornelius S. Hale.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARRIVAL

at this port within the past few days was the fast blockade runboat Britannia, Captain Hugh H. Savage, captured last winter by the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba, known as the Britannia, of Leith. This vessel was repairing at Boston, and had left for the blockade off Wilmington; but, having a green set of engineers on board, they neglected to blow the salt out of her boilers, and, a coating of an inch thick becoming settled inside the plates, the fire burnt and destroyed what are technically known as the "crown plates," and consequently the ship was unfit for further service until properly repaired. The Britannia reached Beaufort, N. C., when Captain Sands, of the Dakota, commanding officer of the North Carolina squadron, placed the engineers of the Britannia under arrest, and, placing competent engineers from the Quaker City and Cambridge in charge, ordered the disabled ship to Hampton Roads for survey.

Yesterday an inspection was held on board the Britannia, by a board composed of Fleet Engineers Frank Garvin, of the Minnesota; Captain Pierce Crosby, Fleet Captain, and the Chief Engineer of the Roanoke, and the result was that the vessel was ordered to the Gosport Navy Yard for repairs. The speed of the Britannia is eighteen knots an hour when in good condition, and she is by far the swiftest blockader we have in our navy. Captain Savage is one of the heroes of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, also New Orleans, he having been in command of the mortar schooner Martha Vassar, or No. 10, at the famous bombardment of these places. It is understood that Ensign Robert W. Rowntree, lately attached to the Miami, is to be attached to the Britannia as executive officer.

The following is a list of the officers:—

Acting Master Commanding—Hugh H. Savage, U. S. N.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—C. S. Oliver.
Acting Ensign and Executive Officer—Frank E. Bond.
Acting Surgeon—Abner J. Lowell and M. E. Wardell.
Master's Mate—R. Jones.
Engineers—Acting Chief, Isaac Hopkins; Third Assistants, John Whitaker and John M. Brown.

The engineers gazetted to the ship have been suspended from duty, pay, &c., for incompetency.

A FLAG OF TRUCE

left for City Point this morning in charge of Major John E. Mulford, on board of the steamer New York, carrying several hundred rebel prisoners obtained at Fort Norfolk, confined there awaiting an exchange. Among them was Col. Allston, of North Carolina, who is sent up by order of Secretary Stanton, whether for special exchange or otherwise is not known. Major Mulford expects to bring down about three hundred Union prisoners. We have now upwards of fifteen thousand men confined at Richmond and vicinity, five thousand having arrived last week from Rosecrans' army.

Mr. Edwin F. De Ryse's Despatch.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BARNES.

General Barnes has at last arrived at this post, and taken charge of affairs as left by General Naglee. General Potter returns to his duties as General Foster's chief of staff.

NEW BERN, CONCHAT MAGISTRAN,

of which I gave you a description in my communication of the 27th, is now undergoing some necessary repairs. Her bilipatian boiler is being tinkered up, and she is to be presented to Lieutenant Willard, of the General Jessup, her captor, as his despatch boat. There are no rumors of her departure for the blockade off Wilmington as yet.

SEVERITY OF THE TROOPS.

For months and months our troops have been lying here idle; yet there follow no evil effects. The morals and discipline are the same, and contrary to all assertions of marshals, we see our living army lying idle and yet depriving itself with the propriety and regard for military formality, as if it had been constantly in the field in the face of a powerful foe. But

EVILS

will have its effects; hence we notice to-day the lassitude and lack of ambition which will inevitably attach itself to the soldier in every garrison, with no chance for rouse from the uninvolving routine to the welcome tattoo. If we could but have an extensive raid or an advance in force shortly, the army would by it be the gainer in spirit at least. Another year of such a life as the troops are now leading would destroy, to a great extent, if not entirely, their efficiency in the field.

THE ACTIVITY

is, however, confined to the gunboats, who occasionally manage, by dint of forcing their way through the narrow creeks and tortuous channels with which this department is interlaced, to peg away merrily for a time at some prowling party of graybacks. But these episodes are few and far between, and our naval officers, despite their energy and enterprise, find themselves as far from deeds of valor and the cannon of the enemy as the report is from the army.

YORKTOWN,

where we have been wont to look when Norfolk and vicinity grew dull, is a most perfect picture of desolation and quiet. Even the river in current of desolation looks oily and smooth, as if to comport with the general stupidity of the place.

THE CHANGES IN NORFOLK,

owing to the assumption of the reins by General Barnes, have not been so numerous as might have been expected. Major Bovey, for a long time Provost Marshal of Norfolk, has resigned, and Major Crosby, of the Twenty-first Connecticut regiment, assumes the position thus vacated. Major Crosby was formerly Provost Marshal of Portsmouth, and having won golden opinions in his former position, I have no doubt but that he will in his new one maintain the prestige of his name.

THE TURF.

Racing in New Jersey.

PATERSON RACES—THIRD DAY.

The weather on the third and concluding day of this meeting was dull and gloomy, betokening rain, notwithstanding which the attendance was larger than on the two preceding days. The racing on the last day's meeting is always anticipated to be better and more exciting than its predecessors, as there is generally that most attractive feature in it—to the Northern public especially—a four mile heat race. The race, however, was absent from the programme of the Paterson meeting, as the stake did not fill; and although the managers had it in their power to secure the great four mile match for $2,000 between Trovatore and Frog's Neck being run at their meeting a little since, for want of liberality, they declined doing so, and the match in question is adjourned to the first day of the Philadelphia fall meeting. The increased attendance yesterday may therefore be fairly attributed to the anticipation of seeing the best day's racing of the meeting, and the contests were certainly of a highly interesting character. The three mile heat race between the Canada-owned thoroughbred Thunder, who won the two mile heat race on the first day, and John B. Davidson was the great feature of the day. The track, in consequence of the heavy torrents of rain that fell just before the race commenced, was tremendously heavy, and suited the son of Star Davis exactly, enabling him, under the pilotage of the accomplished jockey, Gilpatrick, to turn the tables upon his previous conqueror.

The first race was for three year olds, two mile heats, for a purse of $500—$200 entrance, half forfeit. The following ten horses were entered, although but four were saddled for the encounter:—Mr. F. G. Murphy's ch. c. Prince of Wales, by Lexington, dam Syncopia, by Herald; Mr. James S. Watson's ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe. Mr. James S. Watson's b. f., by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, by imp. Albion. Mr. John Hunter's b. c. Copeck, by Lexington, dam Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire. Mr. J. Hunter's b. c. Rouble, by Star Davis, dam Picayune, by Medoc. Mr. P. C. Bush's b. c. Ben Bruce, by Lexington, dam by Alloff. Mr. John M. Clay's br. c. Lodi, by Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe. Mr. J. M. Clay's ch. f. Anna Travis, by Yorkshire, dam Margaret Woods, by Priam. Mr. J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella, by imp. Glencoe. Mr. J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Canary Bird (own sister to Black Bird), three years old, by imp. Albion, dam by imp. Ainderby.

The betting, as shown in the pool sales, showed Aldebaran to be the favorite, selling for $375; Lodi for $250 and Copeck for $125. Aldebaran's victory on the first day, in the mile heat race, when he won after four heats, was the cause of the high estimation in which he was held. But there were others who remembered Lodi's game struggle with Mr. Watson's horse, Captain Moore, in the two mile heat race at the spring meeting here, when one of the finest and closest races ever witnessed in the North was run, and they, noticing the fine condition he was in, backed him pluckily. Copeck's chance was but slightly thought of, as Aldebaran had beaten him before in the race above mentioned.

First Heat—Copeck jumped off with the lead, the other two getting off on equal terms with each other. The pace was moderate, the first mile being run in two minutes, Copeck leading a length and a half, and Lodi four lengths in front of Aldebaran, who was making a waiting race. On the third quarter of the last mile, turning into the homestretch, they were together in a cluster; but, coming home, Copeck drew away, and stalling off Lodi's efforts to reach him, won by a length, in 3:50½.

Second Heat—Notwithstanding Aldebaran's defeat, his party still stuck manfully to him, and offered to wager he would win the race. A capital start was effected, Copeck leading round the first turn, with Lodi second and Aldebaran last. At the quarter the two former were locked together, Aldebaran four lengths ahead; but before they had reached the half Lodi had given Copeck the go by and led a clear length on the first mile, Aldebaran taking second place. Time 1:47. He maintained the running throughout the second mile, winning easily by ten lengths in 3:40. Aldebaran beating Copeck by two lengths for second place.

Third Heat—The odds of $100 to $20 were current on Lodi winning the race, Aldebaran being entirely out of favor. Copeck led to the first turn, when Lodi, full of running, went to the front, and made play throughout, doing the first mile in 1:51 and the second in 1:49½, or 3:40½ for the heat, beating Aldebaran by three lengths, and Copeck distanced.

The next race was for a purse of $800, for all ages, three mile heats. Only two horses were entered, Mr. J. Morrissey's b. h. John B. Davison (late Edgar) and Mr. H. Hogan's g. h. Thunder. The odds of $100 to $50 was freely bet on the latter winning. Just before the race, the impending rain storm burst, driving the privileged ones to the shelter of the grand stand, but leaving the dollar and half dollar patronizers of the races to the pelting of the pitiless storm. The track was rendered very heavy, with large standing pools of water, making the going very severe.

First Heat—Thunder was first off, but before reaching the quarter pole Gilpatrick, not relishing the wind and water in his face, took Davison to the fore, and made the running throughout the three miles, winning the heat in 5:43¼, being extraordinary good time considering the heavy state of the course. An immense amount of betting took place during the running of this heat—the backers of Davison freely taking $100 to $50, and as the race progressed $100 to $80 that the latter would win. The result was a surprise to the partisans of Thunder, who thought the mud would just suit his action.

Second Heat—A complete reversal of the odds, $100 to $10 being bet on Davidson. Thunder led for the first two miles, when Davison joined issue, and passing him, was never afterwards headed, and won by three lengths in 5:38.

The last race was a mile and a quarter dash for a purse of $200. There were four entries:—P. C. Bush's br. m. Seven Oaks, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham, four years old; J. Hunter's b. c. Rouble, three years old, by Star Davis; J. M. Clays ch. f. Skedaddle, by Yorkshire, three years old, and J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Canary Bird, three years; the latter was withdrawn. Skedaddle was the favorite against the field, it being known that Seven Oaks was lame; and she deserved the confidence reposed in her by winning all the way throughout, by four lengths, in 2:21¼, Ramble being second and Seven Oaks last.

This terminated the Paterson races, and, although the racing was excellent, the meeting, as far as the attendance is concerned, cannot be called a success. If the managers really desire to secure its prosperity in future they will have to adopt a different and less exclusive system than the one carried out at the meeting just terminated.

Personal Intelligence.

Lord Byron left the Brevoort House for Washington yesterday.

Admiral Milne is now residing on Staten Island.

It is rumored that General Sickles is to succeed General Heintzelman in the command of the fortifications of Washington.

Hon. Edward Everett has been invited to deliver the address at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

Senator Morgan, of New York, was serenaded in Washington on Tuesday evening.

Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy, is in Boston.

Professor J. H. Raymond, LL.D., president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, returned from Europe yesterday in the Persia. He was absent about four months, and seems much improved in health. Mr. H. W. Beecher, with whom he made the "grand tour," remains in England for the purpose of addressing public meetings on American subjects, and will not return under several weeks.

Brigadier General Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Fort Hudson, has nearly recovered. He is still at Newport, and is able to hobble about the streets by the use of crutches. He will soon procure an artificial leg and return to duty.

Des de Penthievre and Captain Flavel, United States Navy; Prince d'Avemberg, Comte de Choiseul and H. A. Blouni, France; Brigadier General Wm. Dwight, F. W. Lears and Geo. K. Hooper, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

S. H. Stes, of Pennsylvania; Captain S. McKee, United States Army; V. M. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.; Hon. C. S. Cobb, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. L. S. Burlee, of Pittsburg; J. H. Robertson, of Quincy, Ill., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Beardsley and lady, of New Haven; Hon. G. Gunning, of Boston; Hon. P. King, of Ogdensburg; Rev. W. Ward, A. Gurney and S. S. Bishop, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Dr. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Hon. M. Van Dyck, of Albany; Judge Boardman and lady, of Connecticut; J. Morey and Miss Ellen H. Mercy, of Hillsboro, N. H., are stopping at the Astor House.

American Submarine Telegraph Lines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

THE BRIGHT GUTTA PERCHA CO., NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1863.

The statement in the HERALD this morning—a part of papers read before the meeting of shareholders, at the Chamber of Commerce, giving the "submarine telegraph cables in operation in the United States, Canada and the lower British provinces"—gives the impression that they were at Eastport "in situ" before. The fact is well known to all telegraph people in the United States, that a large portion of all the present working cables in this country were made by me or under my superintendence, in the city of New York. Respectfully,

SAMUEL C. BISHOP.

THE JUDICIARY RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

OCT. 8. *Platt vs. the Mayor, Lugar vs. the Mayor, Ward vs. the Mayor.*—Mr. McMahon made a motion in these cases before the special term for an order to refer them under the statute, as they involved a long account of damages of property lost and destroyed during the late riots. It appears that claims were put in by the respective parties for their damages amounting in all to about $14,000, and not paid by the Comptroller, although duly demanded of him. Suits were commenced by the counsel against the city, to which they, by their counsel, put in answers denying the whole claims, and now motion is made for an order of reference in each case, they involving a long account of damages.

To this motion Mr. J. K. Hackett was heard in the opposition.

The Court took the papers in each case for decision.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CHARGE OF THE HOMICIDE OF A NEGRO BY A CHURCHMAN AND A MAN "OPPOSED TO HUMAN BONDAGE."

Before Hon. Judge Barnard.

OCT. 8.—*The People vs. John M'Callester.*—The prisoner is charged with the homicide of Williams, the colored man, in Leroy street during the draft riot in July last.

Mr. Stuart, Assistant District Attorney, having opened the case for the prosecution on the previous evening, called Captain Dixon to the witness stand. He deposed that on the morning of the 14th of July it was reported at the station house that a negro had been murdered in Leroy steet, and that on proceeding there the negro was in a very bad condition, covered with blood and bleeding from the mouth. When asked his name, he said it was William or "Williams;" a stone weighing from ten to twenty pounds was found lying near the body; there was blood on the sidewalk near where deceased lay. The negro died, as witness understood, in the hospital.

Doctor Foster, of the New York Hospital, deposed that a gunshot wound was found in the arm of deceased; that there were contusions on the skull, several ribs were broken, and the abdominal cavity was filled with blood. The injuries received caused his death.

Edward Ray, a lad, said he saw some men attack the colored man; one of the assailing parties was named Lamb, the other Canfield; both are in court; Canfield struck the negro, knocked him down and then jumped on his body and stamped upon it; another man tried to stick a knife into the colored man, but the blade would not go in, and the man threw the knife away; that man has left the city; Lamb then threw a paving stone on the body of the deceased; M'Callester, the prisoner, and some other men came up and looked at the body and turned away.

Other witnesses were examined to testify to the fact of the homicide, but the difficulty is the identification of the prisoner now on trial, as the resemblance between him and Canfield and Lamb is so very strong.

The case for the prosecution having closed, witnesses were produced to prove the good moral character of the defendant, and that he was a Presbyterian in good standing and opposed to human bondage.

Mrs. M'Callester, mother of the accused, deposed to the good character of her son; he is her only support; never knew him to be intoxicated or out late at night.

Samuel Greenleaf deposed to the fact of the negro being stabbed, knocked down and jumped upon; did not see the prisoner there to his knowledge; the man who took out the knife and did these things took off his coat and laid it on an ash box.

Rev. Mr. McCallester, of the Second district of the United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, gave the accused a good character as a Christian man, and never heard anything against him until this charge.

Mr. Reavy, counsel