The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

A State Military School.

Compliment to American soldiers is unnecessary after the many victories they have won, the frequent defeats they have undiscouraged sustained; yet the testimony to their courage, borne by such a man as Gen. CASEY, is not the less gratifying. Major General CASEY is entitled by experience to speak upon the subject; he has himself organized three hundred thousand troops for active service, and when he declares that "the material for soldiers which the loyal States have furnished is the best that the world has ever seen," we think of the history of the war, and wonder who can doubt the statement. This, however, is but incidental in his letter, which we publish in another column. The suggestions there made are important, and should be considered by the people and the State Government.

General CASEY is now at the head of a Board, constituted by the Government, to examine into the merits of candidates who may be seeking commissions in the black regiments. In the exercise of this function he and his coadjutors are doing a good work for the country. They are keeping out incompetents and false pretenders, and giving to the service men who understand their duty. The General and his friends have expressed much pleasure, not only at the efforts of the loyal people of Pennsylvania to recruit black soldiers, but at the corresponding exertions to supply these troops with the right kind of officers. To assist in this latter branch of effort, the General has written to the President of our Philadelphia "Supervisory Committee" the letter referred to, and in it, as will be seen, speaks favorably of the establishment, by that committee, of an elementary school at which the rudiments of the military profession shall be taught, and which shall be accessible to all meritorious young men who may be aspiring to command our black regiments.

The General is quite clear also, for reasons which he gives, that a Board of Examiners is quite as imperative a necessity for our white as for our black troops, and, in this connection, he intimates a hope, which we are sure will be responded to by every loyal citizen, that Pennsylvania will establish a permanent military school of her own, where her children can be duly trained for the service of their country. This is an important matter, and one that should claim the attention of our influential men. Other States are taking steps toward the establishment of a State military school. Why should not Pennsylvania do the same? Let us profit by the lessons of experience.

The Late Francis J. Grund

We have to announce this morning the sudden death of Mr. FRANCIS J. GRUND. The story of his death is told elsewhere, and we have only to add a few words in relation to his life and character. Mr. GRUND was born in Vienna, and at the time of his death was over fifty years of age. He was, in many respects, a most remarkable man. He came to this country about thirty years ago, and has taken a leading part in American politics. In the early part of his career he was a professor of languages, and was accounted one of the finest mathematicians in the country. He contributed several our literature—the first being two volumes on the moral, social, and political relations of the American people, published in 1837, and at the time creating great attention. Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, writing in the *North American Review*, said: "In approaching the consideration of its merits, we are struck with the singular correctness, force, and often eloquence, with which it is written. No other work within our knowledge presents a view so complete of our resources in every department of life." The tribute of Mr. SUMNER to Mr. GRUND's authorship might be accepted as a fair criticism of his life. He was essentially a scholar, and the range of his information was varied and exhaustive. His knowledge of the French, English, and German languages was thorough; and in addition to these, he was familiar wi h Spanish, Italian, and the classical languages. His fondness for political life did not give him the leisure, or the taste, for the exercise of the small literary talent, and, with the exception of a small work on the present condition of politics in Europe, printed recently, he has been constantly engaged as a journalist, and an active politician. In 1840 he published a newspaper in this city, called *The Forum*, and, under the Administration of Mr. POLK, was Consul at Antwerp. He subsequently resided in Washington, acting as a correspondent of many of the leading journals of country, and possessed the friendship and confidence of most of our public men. When Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen President, Mr. GRUND became our Consul at Havre, and on his return he resided in Chicago. He subsequently came to Philadelphia, and was for some time connected with the editorial staff of THE PRESS. He was not disposed, however, to endorse the policy we felt called upon to advocate. He believed that the temper of the Democratic party was for war, and that the organization might be committed to that policy under loyal leaders. As our own opinion was that the organization was demoralized, corrupt, and an agency of treason, Mr. GRUND entered into a newspaper enterprise of his own—the result being *The Age* newspaper of this city. Under his management *The Age* exhibited a great amount of taste and ability, and in its general tone was loyal to the Government, and in favor of the prosecution of the war. Mr. GRUND made an earnest effort to reconcile his duty to the country with his duty to the organization, but he found it impossible—to use his own idea, the associations became "intolerable," and despairing of the plan he so deeply cherished, he abandoned *The Age*, and, repudiating the nomination of Mr. Justice WOODWARD, became an open and determined supporter of Governor CURTIN. He became as many Democrats had become before—convinced that war was caused by treason, and treason by slavery, and that the evil would die away when the cause was removed. In this faith Mr. GRUND died, his last public appearance being at the rooms of the Union League, the evening before his death, where he delivered one of the ablest and most eloquent arguments of his life in defence of the Administration. Its delivery caused a profound sensation, and we find it now being discussed by the leading journals of the country. In this cause Mr. GRUND was most enthusiastic, and in conversing with the writer these lines the day before his death, he said that nothing in his life gave him more pride and pleasure than the opportunity he enjoyed of supporting the Administration. Had Mr. GRUND lived he would have been of great service to the country. The end of his life was glorious, but it is not with such a feeling that we write his obituary. We feel that America has lost one of her most erudite scholars, and one of her most accomplished citizens. It is a loss that the press will keenly feel, and one that we shall not soon cease to remember.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces that THOMAS C. MCDOWELL, formerly connected with the *Patriot and Union* of that city, has announced his adhesion to the cause of CURTIN and AGNEW, and that at a recent meeting in Beaver county he made a speech endorsing the Union nominations. He held that "it was the duty of the North to show the South that they were determined to put down the rebellion, and that the loyalty of the Northern Democrats would be demonstrated in the support of CURTIN." Everywhere we hear similar declarations. The people are rising. The Democratic masses, with all their love for the organization, cannot be brought to endorse its complicity with wrong, and we see them everywhere boldly spurning their party allegiance, and giving their voice to the cause of the Union. The ice is breaking, and the tide will soon be over the land.

IN his speech delivered in Philadelphia December 13th, 1860, Judge WOODWARD said:

"The tradition of the elders lingered in the generations which immediately succeeded the adoption of the Constitution; and their passion for freedom, just as strong as ours, was chastened into loyalty to the Union, and veneration for the rights of the States. The Constitution which was strong enough to govern such men, is too weak to restrain us, who have outgrown the grave and moderate wisdom that excited no irrepressible conflicts between brethren, but taught them to dwell together in unity. I would make it strong enough to restrain the madness of our day."

In his letter to RUFUS E. SHARPLEY, dated September 21st, 1863, Judge WOODWARD says:

"My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States, as the fathers framed it, the Union they formed, and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends, whether in public or private stations."

Now, what is Judge WOODWARD in favor of—the Constitution as it is, or a new constitution?

A NEWSPAPER, called the *Spectator*, printed in the German language, and published in Erie, has taken down the names of WOODWARD and LOWRIE, and ranged itself under the banner of CURTIN and AGNEW. So goes the campaign, and from every quarter we hear similar words of comfort and encouragement.

MR. GEORGE A. COFFEY, the United States District Attorney, intends to visit the counties of Potter, McKean, Susquehanna, Bradford, and others in that section of Pennsylvania. His mission is the cause of our country. He announces himself ready to speak in any of those counties. Letters addressed to him by editors of papers or other parties will be promptly responded to. He will be absent from Philadelphia until the day before the coming election.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1863.

The Missouri Delegation—Interview with the President.

The Missouri delegation called upon the President to-day by appointment, and presented through their chairman, Mr. DRAKE, of St. Louis, an address containing their alleged grievances, and asking for a change of military commanders in the Department of Missouri. The President received the address, and promised to give it a careful consideration, and furnish a reply as early as practicable. A free conversational discussion took place, continuing several hours. The language on both sides was earnest, though courteous and friendly. This having been a strictly private interview, no reporters for the press were present.

The address is signed by seventy gentlemen, 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 military control of Missouri to the hands of National officers and troops, and the entire discharge of all the organized militia of the State from any further service at the arbitrary will of the Governor; and further, that in place of General SCHOFIELD, a department commander be assigned to the Department of the Missouri, whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people, and not with slavery and pro slavery men. They say General SCHOFIELD has disappointed their just expectation by identifying himself with their State administration, and his policy as a department commander has been, as they believe, shaped to conform to Gov. GAMBLE's pro-slavery and conservative views. From the day of General SCHOFIELD's accession to the command of the Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible 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 overstep the bounds of propriety, they ask the commander sent hither be Major General BUTLER. They believe his 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 feel that loyalty is to govern Missouri. They entreat the President to observe that in their ill-fated State the conflict is between loyalty and disloyalty. It is impossible both should rule there. One or the other must go down. They say, if the President refuse their requests, they return to their homes only to witness, in consequence of that refusal, a more active and relentless persecution of the Union men, and to feel that white Maryland can rejoice in the protection of the Government of the Union, Missouri is doomed to be the victim of a pro-slavery conservatism, which blasts wherever it reigns. The address concludes as follows: "We ask only justice and protection to our suffering people. If they are to suffer hereafter as now and in time 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 disloyal and murderous assailants."

The Union League Platform.

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

The Enrolment.

The Board of Enrolment to-day closed its hearing of applications for exemption. The entire number of cases passed upon was 3,698, from which the Government will get 3,7 soldiers, principal substitutes, for which some 326 are colored. There are 2,000 in addition to these who have been required to report, or on failure will be proceeded against as deserters.

An arrival to-day from the Potomac flotilla reports no signs of rebels on either shore of the river.

Military Rumors.

It is reported that Generals McCOOK and CRITTENDEN are to be court martialed for their conduct at the battle on the Chickamauga; that Generals THOMAS is to have command of all the organized militia of the State from any further service at the arbitrary will of the Governor; and further, that in place of General SCHOFIELD, a department commander be assigned to the Department of the Missouri, whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people, and not with slavery and pro slavery men. They say General SCHOFIELD has disappointed their just expectation by identifying himself with their State administration, and his policy as a department commander has been, as they believe, shaped to conform to Gov. GAMBLE's pro-slavery and conservative views. From the day of General SCHOFIELD's accession to the command of the Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible 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 overstep the bounds of propriety, they ask the commander sent hither be Major General BUTLER. They believe his 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 feel that loyalty is to govern Missouri. They entreat the President to observe that in their ill-fated State the conflict is between loyalty and disloyalty. It is impossible both should rule there. One or the other must go down. They say, if the President refuse their requests, they return to their homes only to witness, in consequence of that refusal, a more active and relentless persecution of the Union men, and to feel that white Maryland can rejoice in the protection of the Government of the Union, Missouri is doomed to be the victim of a pro-slavery conservatism, which blasts wherever it reigns. The address concludes as follows: "We ask only justice and protection to our suffering people. If they are to suffer hereafter as now and in time 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 disloyal and murderous assailants."

FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports from Chattanooga and the Rapidan—The Rebels only claim 36 Guns Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Sept. 26th says editorially: After two distinct reports of the recapture of Chattanooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of this stronghold—that he is probably strengthening its works, and that our lines have not been advanced further than within four miles of the town. While events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the lines of the Rapidan. In the past few days the enemy has been massing his troops and forces at Culpeper. His positions have been reconnoitred, and his encroachments on the railroad and river indicate very plainly his determination to fight.

Large forces of the enemy already occupy the line between Mitchell's and Rapidan stations.

There may also be observed from our position three lines of encampments in the neighborhood of Pony Mountain and Shepardsburg. This latter division of the enemy's forces fronts the Rapidan in the vicinity of Somerville and Raccoon Ford.

On Friday last Spencer Kellogg was shot in Camp Lee, his trial for the murder of the Confederate States Engineer Corps, but a deserter therefrom, and was subsequently charged with being a spy. It is said that he confessed his guilt.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.—The report from General Hood last night was favorable.

Our prisoners will reach 7,000, of whom 2,000 are wounded. We have twenty-five stands of colors and guidons, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and 15,000 stand of small arms.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—Several trains of wounded have arrived. Reports of affairs are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place.

Officers state that Gen. Rosecrans sent two flags of truce, asking permission to bury the dead and relieve the wounded. Gen. Bragg rejected both applications, replying that he had enough of Yankee prisoners to bury the dead, and Yankee surgeons to attend to their wounded.

There was no fighting yesterday.

The Yankee prisoners have an abundance of counterfeit money. Some of them were brought in in irons for passing it.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—All is quiet this morning.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Price and Kirby Smith 3,000 Strong.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—We have five days' later news from Arkansas, which states that the rebel General Price has retreated to Arkadelphia, joining Kirby Smith. The whole rebel force at Arkadelphia, with conscripts and other reinforcements, does not exceed three thousand.

One of their powder mills at that place exploded on the 6th inst. Ten thousand pounds of powder were lost by the explosion.

Collision—The United States Steamer Tioga Damaged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A collision occurred in the fog this morning, between the Jersey City ferry-boat Hudson and the United States steamer Tioga. The latter was so seriously damaged as to detail her five weeks for repairs.

The Boston Draft Rioters.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The trial of the Prince-street rioters, who opposed the draft and almost killed the assistant provost marshal, last July, resulted, today, in the acquittal of all the persons on a point of law raised by Mr. Lennott. The point was, that the assistant provost marshal who served the notices on the drafted persons was not proved to be an officer, as required in the indictment, but only an employee.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

LATER NEWS OF THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

QUIET AT CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Hooker in the West—McCook and Crittenden on Trial.

CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—The *Gazette* says an official despatch, dated yesterday afternoon, says the situation is unchanged. Our army holds a strong defensive position. No attempt has been made by the enemy to disturb it.

REBEL FORCES NEAR MEMPHIS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Rumor by way of Cairo reports that five thousand rebels were within ten miles of Memphis. The story is not credited.

It is also stated that the notorious guerilla General Richardson was caught in that city, in disguise, last week.

WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS AT NASHVILLE.

Among the wounded in the Nashville Hospital, are the following Pennsylvanians: John Kelly, Co. G, 77th; W. H. Frazer, Co. C, 78th; James E. McBride, Co. C, 78; John Crawford, Co. C, 79; Chas. E. Mager, Co. E, 79th; Wm. Preston, Co. C, 79th.

HOOKER AND BUTTERFIELD AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Gen. Hooker and staff arrived at the Burnet House here last evening, and the General was serenaded.

The General, in a few remarks, said that he was going to speak to the rebellion through the thunder tones of artillery and musketry.

Gen. Butterfield also said that they were going to the front to fight traitors, and they wanted all loyal citizens to take care of traitors in the rear of the army.

Capt. Hurtt's trial for malfeasance in office has been delayed, to give the defendant time to procure a reply to the charges. The specifications are not made public.

GENS. M'COOK AND CRITTENDEN.

The War Department has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook and Crittenden in the late battle near Chattanooga.

ARMY CORPS CONSOLIDATED.

The 20th and 21st Army Corps have been consolidated, and will be called the 4th Corps. They are to be commanded by Major General Gordon Granger.

THE REBEL GENERAL PRESTON.

General William Preston, one of the rebel generals wounded at the Chickamauga battle, was the former United States minister to Spain. His first act in the service of the rebel Confederacy was to visit Richmond as a commissioner from the Secession State Government of Kentucky, which was formed by a so-called Sovereignty Convention, which met at Russellville.

LEE'S VISIT TO BRAGG.

A Memphis letter, of a very recent date, says:

"A lady, who has just arrived from Atlanta, Ga., says *General Lee passed through that place on his way to Chattanooga, some ten days ago;* and that Confederate troops had been passing through, in great numbers. Some days before 15,000 militia, from Georgia alone, went to swell the number of Bragg's army."

ROSECRANS, THOMAS, AND M'COOK.

The New York *Evening Post* thus refers to these three generals:

The two great battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland are, in many of their features, strikingly alike. In the struggle on the Chickamauga—to describe it briefly—the enemy shattered and routed our right and centre, but was driven back by a firmly held by the obstinate and glorious defence of the left, under General Thomas. On the Stone river, last January, our right was also shattered and driven back, and the enemy was then beaten and routed by the obstinate and gallant fighting of the left. It may be added that McCook, who commanded on the right in both battles, held the same position before Murfreesboro'. Twice this general has given way before the enemy, and on this occasion he bore with him from the battle field Rosecrans, who had placed himself on that wing probably from distrust of those who commanded there, and a desire to make sure of the ground being occupied by superintendence. But he was swept away in the rout of McCook.

The recent battle has proved, by a fiery ordeal, the qualities of General Rosecrans' subordinates. It has shown the wisdom of the commanding general in selecting, as his trusted advisers, Generals Thomas and McCook. So long ago as before the battle of Murfreesboro, it was noticed that Rosecrans, who is not given to consulting with his subordinates, constantly advised with Thomas; and he has continued on relations of the closest intimacy with this officer, for whom he had, indeed, cherished feelings of admiration long before the war. It is said, one day last winter, "George H. Thomas is a man of extraordinary character. Years ago, at the Military Academy, I observed that very quiet man, and I remembered between his character and that of Washington. I was in the habit of calling him General Washington." Events have justified all the confidence of Rosecrans.

"Pap Thomas," as the soldiers (who love him) call him, saved the army from the disastrous battle; his iron determination and pertinacity threw back the enemy when all seemed lost. What Rosecrans thought of his services on the Sunday of the battle on the Chickamauga after his chief had been swept from the field. It is not every army which has two such men as Rosecrans and Thomas to lean on.

When the chief was carried away, in the flight of McCook's corps, Thomas, who remained in command on the field, was fully aware of all the dangers of his position. Rosecrans, as he thus able to follow out without interruption what Rosecrans had been forced to leave.

After the battle of Murfreesboro the commanding general did not think it worth while to complain of General McCook. He is an indulgent chief, apt to take the work of his subordinates, and to excuse their blunder. But it now appears that he would have done wisely had he put some one like Rosecrans, or Thomas, or Sheridan, or Meade, in McCook's place. McCook may be a good officer, but he evidently lacks the firmness and capacity needed for so important a command as that in which he has twice failed.

Incidents of the Battle in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following interesting incidents of the recent battles in Northern Georgia:

"Our army captured about 1,500 prisoners, and brought them to Chattanooga, marching them along with our retreating and disorganized columns the day afternoon. Longstreet's men could be easily distinguished by their soldierly bearing and excellent clothing. All of the prisoners, however, were well dressed and fed.

"General Reynolds had a narrow escape from capture on Sunday afternoon. He was surrounded by rebel infantry while rallying some of his men, and barely succeeded in eluding them.

"Few wagons were lost. It was fortunate that the enemy's cavalry did not attempt to burn them during Sunday's disorder. Indeed, they took no part in the action, being apparently disheartened by their many recent defeats.

"Rosecrans's loss not less than two thousand of our badly wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Those who were slightly wounded, marched from the battle-field on Sunday night, a distance of forty miles, was lined with the slightly wounded, walking to the latter point to embark on cars for Nashville. Rosecrans's army retreated from our army to remain with the wounded who fell into the enemy's hands.

"It was a fortunate circumstance for our army that the country in the rear of Sunday's fight is remarkably open, and abounds in several good roads, all leading to Chattanooga. The enemy held but two of these roads, and many of our stragglers escaped by the remaining ones. Considering his achievements and crushing defeat of our army, it is indeed strange that the number of prisoners taken by him does not greatly exceed the number secured by ourselves.

"The trains have all been moved to the north side of the river, and, if forced to retreat, Rosecrans has several practicable lines."

The Battle Near Chattanooga.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.]

The telegraph this morning adds but little to what was already known of the great battle in Northwest Georgia. We make no reflections, nor indulge in any speculations, in the absence of details, but we have no new light on what is the great and critical uncertainty of the story—the fate of Chattanooga. If our previous accounts be correct, it is at present relatively unimportant. We will have repulsed the enemy, but will leave him in the possession of his stronghold in Tennessee, and in occupation of his former lines.

We trust, however, that our victory is not thus negative, and that it will prove more decisive and more smack to the enemy. The context of our own telegrams and the Northern accounts of the battle alike induce us to believe that the army had either not seen the enemy in front of Chattanooga or was in a position to compel the surrender of that place, and thus follow up and consummate its victory. Chattanooga is with the four miles of the defensible places on the continent; but if Rosecrans' communications are cut and his rear threatened, we have reason to believe that he would hold this great citadel of the West, and the splendid army that he has marched from it is at the mercy of the victors who pursue it. Chattanooga taken, we shall regain the control of East Tennessee, reestablish the defence of Virginia, and shield anew the heart of the Confederacy.

The enemy's accounts of the recent battle are given in another column. There is the usual Yankee equivocation, but the general conclusion is, that our army has been defeated, and that the intelligence is "painful," and that the details are only likely to confirm and amplify the scene of disaster. The combination of circumstances, taken with the Yankee accounts, and the imperfect suggestions of the telegraph, all induce us to expect great consequences of the battle in Tennessee. It may have changed the whole front of the war in the West, illuminated the prospects of the Confederacy, and in the estimation of the world, be a sudden and propitious novelty to our fortunes. We are safe in concluding that we have won the greatest victory of the war, if it is only justly completed, and not left imperfect through inefficiency or omission of our own.

Death of Major O. W. Sees.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 30.—Major O. W. Sees, aid to the Governor and chief of transportation and telegraphs, died here this morning at seven o'clock, after an illness of several weeks. His demise will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamer Hecla takes $175,000 in specie, for Europe. The Arabia takes out, from Boston, $37,600 in specie.

Arrival of a French Transport.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The French steamer transport Entreprenante arrived to-day from vera Cruz, bound for Brest. She has invalids on board from the French army.

The Russian Naval Visitors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Russian Admiral and staff visited the forts to-day in company with Generals Dix and Canby.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The steamer Arabia sailed at noon with $37,000 in specie.

The New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The boarding of vessels at the lower quarantine has been suspended for the season.

MAJOR GENERAL SLOCUM is said to have tendered his resignation, and it is rumored that Major General Howard will do likewise. General Burnside's resignation has, it is again declared, been accepted.

THE English fund for the Stonewall Jackson monument amounts to £1,600. Mr. Foley is to be entrusted with its execution, and it is to be sent to the Confederates.

A GIANT IN THE ARMY.—A pair of Government shoes was last week made in Boston, for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows: Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11¾ inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

IT is asserted that the English Government has chartered some transports to convey troops to Canada, not perhaps lifting the aspect of things in America.

EUROPE.

The Europa off Cape Race.

THE REBEL AGENT AT LONDON WITHDRAWN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 29.—The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates of the 19th, and via Queenstown on the 20th, passed here at half past three o'clock this afternoon.

It is rumored that the Confederate envoy at London has been withdrawn in consequence of the meanness of the British Government.

The steamer Persia arrived out on the 19th inst.

The Europa has seventy-six passengers; all well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from Richmond in the Confederate organ, the *Index*, speaks of the probability of an early recall of the representatives of the South from England on account of the attitude of the British Government.

The London *Star* fears that it is the intention of the French Government to speedily recognize the Confederates. It adduces various acts and demonstrations to justify the belief, and comes to the conclusion that we must be prepared for French recognition before long.

The London *Herald*, adverting to the rumored probable recall of Mr. Mason from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated.

The *Herald* hints that it has been through the suggestion of Mr. Adams that Mr. Mason has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says a new loan for the Confederates is contemplated.

The French Government has certainly not thrown any difficulty in the way of the pirate Florida. Captain Maffit resigned the command on account of ill-health. Lieutenant Barney probably takes command.

One of the reasons given for the decline in the Paris Bourse is an apprehension by some operators that the decision in the case of the Florida may lead to unpleasant feelings between France and the Federal Government.

The United States frigate Constellation arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th instant.

The Paris *Pays* says the English journals are mistaken in looking upon the note lately published in the *Moniteur* as a step towards recognition—it was merely a recognition of belligerent rights. If the Emperor's Government believed itself bound to recognize the Confederates and establish official relations at all, it would do so openly and not by indirect means.

The Bourse closed firm 68f. 45c.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, late chaplain in the rebel army, has been lecturing before the Sanatern Club of Liverpool. He charged the New England clergy with instigating the war, and asserted that the war would soon end when President Lincoln loses the clerical support. He declared that the South had the means of carrying on the war for years to come, but nevertheless was ready to lay down the sword, and leave the questions at issue to the ballot.

The *Opinione Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, fearing that France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Maximilian.

The same paper says that a Mexican loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the election is officially proclaimed.

The Emperor also said that 8,000 Irishmen would be enrolled for service in the new Empire. These statements caused a special improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The *Times'* city article remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression upon the new monarchy.

The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquillity in Poland. Discussions could only end in enkindling divergences of opinion. Russia assume all the responsibilities, and hopes the principle of non-intervention will be maintained, which Russia had constantly respected.

The London *Times* thinks the reply was rather firmer on the 18th for the funds. The full demand for discount rules unchanged.

The Cotton Exchange was closed to-day, and the effect of the Persia's news was not, therefore, developed in securities.

SPAIN.

The Cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 110,50' bales, including 57,000 bales to speculators, and 11,000 to exporters. The market has been excited at an advance of ¼d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, and prices unchanged. Fair descriptions are nominally enhanced 1d. Middlings are quoted at 27d for Middling Orleans, 26¾d for Middling Uplands, and 26¾ for Middling Mobiles.

The stock of cotton in port is 172,000 bales, of which 59,000 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the markets closing quietly.

Breadstuffs are dull, and all descriptions have declined considerably.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Consols for money closed at 93⅝@93¾.

Flour has declined 6d@1s. Wheat is heavy, and 4@6d lower; red Western is quoted at 7s@8s 3d; red southern, 7s 6d@8s; white Western, 8s@8s 6d; white southern, 9s 3d@9s 9d. Corn dull at 5d decline; mixed Corn, 27s 6d@27s.

Provisions dull. Beef steady; Pork inactive; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard steady; Tallow steady; Butter dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet; Pots 29s; Pearls 34s. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee is steady. Rice is quiet and steady. Tea is declining. Linseed Oil easier. Spermaceti Oil firmer. Common Rosin quiet, and steady. Spirits Turpentine has declined 1s. Petroleum dull at 2s decline, and 2@22s for crude.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Wheat has declined 1@2s for English. Sugar firm. Coffee has a downward tendency.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.—The Paris bourse closed firm. Rentes 68f 45c.

The Great Eastern and Hibernia have arrived.

The Persia sailed for Boston on Saturday, at Liverpool, were 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Mixed Corn still declining; sales at 28s 6d. Provisions dull.

Spanish Jurisdiction Around Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The following items have been received per the steamer City of Washington.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 16.—The ship Anglesey, from Melbourne, with 45,000 ounces of gold, has arrived.

On Monday, the 14th, the Spanish seizure of the *Chase* to-day demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent power, declaring that it would otherwise appear that the Spanish Government had connived at the seizure of the conflict and the barbarous measures being taken.

The Bourse closed firm 68f. 45c.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, late chaplain in the rebel army, has been lecturing before the Sanatern Club of Liverpool. He charged the New England clergy with instigating the war, and asserted that the war would soon end when President Lincoln loses the clerical support. He declared that the South had the means of carrying on the war for years to come, but nevertheless was ready to lay down the sword, and leave the questions at issue to the ballot.

The *Opinione Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, fearing that France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Maximilian.

The same paper says that a Mexican loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the election is officially proclaimed.

The Emperor also said that 8,000 Irishmen would be enrolled for service in the new Empire. These statements caused a special improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The *Times'* city article remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression upon the new monarchy.

The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquillity in Poland. Discussions could only end in enkindling divergences of opinion. Russia assume all the responsibilities, and hopes the principle of non-intervention will be maintained, which Russia had constantly respected.

The London *Times* thinks the reply was rather firmer on the 18th for the funds. The full demand for discount rules unchanged.

The Cotton Exchange was closed to-day, and the effect of the Persia's news was not, therefore, developed in securities.

SPAIN.

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THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

Speeches by Major General Sigel and Ex-Governor Noble.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Union Meeting at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Sept. 30.—The Hon. Judge Kelley addressed an immense meeting here this evening. His arguments were received with great enthusiasm. He stated that a short time before the breaking out of the rebellion, in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, whilst the members of the bar of Chester and Delaware counties were awaiting the opening of the court, Judge Woodward, in a conversation with the gentlemen then present, made a statement, that should there be a separation between the North and the South, he would prefer the line to be drawn north of Pennsylvania. For the truth of this statement Judge Kelley said he was authorized to refer to the Hon. John M. Broomal and Hon. Edward Darlington, of Media, Delaware county, and to N. V. Pennypacker, Esq., J. Smith Firthey, and William Darlington, of West Chester, who participated in the conversation.

Union Meeting at Easton.

EASTON, Sept. 2.—A very large and remarkably enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night. Powerful speeches were made by Col. John H. Schriner and Rev. James Hunnicut. The speakers were frequently and earnestly applauded. Our Union men are vigorously at work. J. L. M.

The Campaign in Northumberland.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Our venerable borough is up and doing. We have frequent meetings to rally the friends of the Union. On Wednesday evening last we were favored with a visit from Judge Kelley, of your city. Coming among us unexpectedly, arrangements for a meeting were somewhat hurriedly improvised, but at an early hour our League House was full to overflowing, and well were the people repaid for their attendance. Judge Kelley's effort was most happy indeed. He told us all about the "inestimable blessing" of the slave-breeders, their determined crusade against free labor, culminating in the war to break up the Union; the opposition of the Copperheads to the war, and their unwavering alliance with the rebels. In a speech of two hours Judge Kelley brought most clearly before us these palpitating truths. The audience dispersed with stronger resolve to fight the rebellion at home, by a Union victory on election day; and of this we are quite confident. I will not give you figures, but let me say it, in this old stronghold of Democracy the signs of the times are manifest. Towns that gave Foster a majority three years ago will handsomely reverse the picture. The Union men are hopeful and active. Look, then, for a good account from this quarter.

I am, sir, yours truly, A. NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., Sept. 28, 1863. G. GARIBALDI.

PERSIGNY.

Persigny has been created one of the following terms:

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all persons present and to come, greeting: Wishing to give to Count Persigny, member of our privy council, senator, &c., a testimony of our recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to the State, and for his devotion to our person, we have resolved to confer upon him, and we do confer upon him, the hereditary rank of Count. Duke or Prince, Germany knows the value of this distinction, and we can certainly fight four years to save republican freedom. It is better to make something by war than ruin all by a disgraceful peace. The Copperheads direct all their attacks against the Emancipation Proclamation, thus demoralize the army. But if you take away the *morale* of an army, what is it? Nothing more than a mob. Throw demoralization into an army, and it will hurt it forever. Therefore, I am for the Administration as it now stands; I would be the last man who is heart and soul for the war; for the man who has shown executive ability in the field, and who is loved by the soldier, and who keeps his word. When he promised your regiments they should be mustered out of service, they were; and, though I am now a quiet,