INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation.

EXPRESSIONS BY THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

RETALIATORY MEASURES IN CONGRESS.

A Secret Session on the Subject.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REALIZING SENSE.

REPORTS FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

We have received files of Richmond papers to, and including those of Saturday last, from which we make the following extracts:

THE REDUCTION OF RICHMOND.

The Richmond Examiner of the 3d inst., in a leading editorial, argues that "the Northern Government is about to make its third throw for Richmond." After reckoning, as well as it can, the forces embraced in the old army and the new, it says:

With this data, the deduction is inevitable that we must expect to see an army actively and directly employed in a third attempt at the reduction of the city, which fate, nature, and fortune have combined to render the chief strategic point of the war.

On the direction from which the new danger is to come, there are now really no facts sufficiently ascertained to assist us in forming a judgement. The popular opinion is that the next advance on Richmond will be from the direction of Fredericksburg, probably because all other points of the compass have been tried and failed. But one reflection is sufficient to satisfy us that this supposition is improbable.

From Fredericksburg to Richmond is a march of 60 miles. From Drury's Bluff to Richmond is a march of eight miles. It is very difficult to believe that in a war with a naval power, the danger of Richmond is to be looked for in any other direction than that of its navigable water. It is not improbable that Fredericksburg may be again occupied as part of the proposed Union scheme of an advance from Centreville, intended to cut off Lee's communication with this city. But the serious blow will be hit, as before, from the river, which we may again see ascended by a new armada and a new general, hoping to take Richmond by repairing the blunders of McClellan, and profiting by his dear-bought experience.

But Richmond will never fall while it is defended by an army like to that which surrounded it last June. The only question is whether the army defending Richmond now is equal to its predecessor? Let us hope that during these three precious months, while the North has been calling a host more numerous than locusts into existence, the Confederate Government has not been occupied only in expending force on Intervention or the extinction of the war by the North's exhaustion and exhaustion. Let us trust that it has done something better than the issue of proclamations, the creation of an offshoot elders' party, the purchase of organs, and occupied itself with something more serious than the war of pinches and pin-sticking on all those who do not choose to bow and kiss the earth before those of their fellow creatures whom fortune has gilded with the flittering gleams of passing prosperity.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING SHOCK.

The Enquirer of the 4th has an article seriously urging the prompt and energetic preparations to meet the coming shock, which it says is to be of the most gigantic proportions.

MARYLAND.

From The Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 2.

We would call especial attention to the letter of Governor Lowe, which we published yesterday. What he says with regard to the western part of Maryland is true enough. It is no worse than the Western part of Virginia. We doubt, indeed, whether it is so bad. If a Confederate army had gone into Western Virginia under the same circumstances, would it have been better received? We doubt it exceedingly. Indeed, we might safely say we have no doubt upon the subject. We sent armies to that country last year, and their reception was, if anything, worse than Gen. Lee's in Maryland.

We are far from despairing of Maryland. We believe the majority of her population is with us heart and soul. All the Eastern counties are in our favor. The part of the State into which our forces penetrated was precisely the very part that was most opposed to us. Events will yet bring about a representation of that oppressed people. The time may not be now, but it will come. We know, of course, nothing of Gen. Lee's intentions; but he will be guided by his own judgment, and in that we have, and we think everybody ought to have, entire confidence. If he think proper to advance into Maryland, we shall feel sure that he sees something to justify that advance. Should he fall back, we shall be satisfied that he thinks the time not yet come. Still we hope and believe it will come in the fullness of time.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ABROAD.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 4th says:

"This great card for enlisting the sympathies of Europe in behalf of the Washington despotism has already failed. That it means dollars and cents, and not philanthropy; that it seeks to deluge the South in the blood of a servile insurrection for the purpose of intimidating Southern customers into the patronage of the old shop, must be as plain as the noses on their faces even to the craziest Abolitionist in the Old World."

Again *The Dispatch* says:

The power of fanaticism, which has at length taken complete possession of the Northern Government, has never been more strikingly illustrated than in the present war. "Be not righteous over much," and "Let your moderation be known unto all men," are texts of the Bible always ignored by Puritan theologians. Nevertheless, there is no greater danger to religion and evil to society than fanaticism, and men of true virtues will always be on their guard against it. The excesses committed by Cromwell's fanatical soldiery in Ireland were not only as great, but in many respects identical with those perpetrated by the Robespierre bloodhounds in the French revolution, showing that infidelity and fanaticism are equally destructive of morality, peace, and even common humanity. The descendants of the same fanatical race have brought upon this continent all its present afflictions, simply from the same madness of religious zeal and bigotry which turned England upside down and now threatens to make a St. Domingo of the South. When men begin to be more righteous than the Bible, they generally end by becoming less righteous than the most shameless publicans and sinners.

Still more emphatic and severe

The Richmond Whig of the 4th, referring to the position of *The London Times*, which it claims represents public opinion, says:

There can be no doubt that the failure of all attempts to force a supply of cotton from the East Indies—the failure to receive the usual supply from America, and the imagined peril of the institution of Slavery, growing out of the present war, have all contributed to arouse a new and independent train of thought in the English mind. There can be just as little doubt that the mass of the English nation have come to the conclusion that there cannot be so much evil in a system on which depends so large a proportion of their manufacturing and commercial supremacy.

They have discovered that their interest in the preservation of African Slavery is almost as great as ours. Hence the rebuke which *The Times* administers to the Abolitionists, and its avowed skepticism as to the designs of the Lincoln Administration. Hence, also, will follow an outburst of indignation when Lincoln's recent acts come to be known in England—an indignation which, whether genuine or affected, may exercise some influence on the Government. After all, the present position of England toward the Confederacy is so entirely illogical and indefensible, that we do not see how it can be decently maintained for any great length of time.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

REPORTS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

By recent arrivals from our army beyond Winchester, we learn that its position has not been changed within the past week. It is still in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill. We hear of no indications of an attack by the enemy. It is the opinion in well-informed circles here that the enemy does not feel himself in a condition to advance, and that when the fight does take place it will be brought on by Gen. Lee.

While Gen. Lee holds McClellan's host in the hollow of his hand, the authorities here are not idle or unwatchful. Any advance toward Richmond of hordes of raw Yankee militia is prepared for, and will be more than promptly met and disposed of.

A rumor prevailed here yesterday that the Yankees had reoccupied Fredericksburg. But a gentleman who left there on Wednesday morning reports that at the date of his departure everything was quiet, and there was no appearance of an enemy.

It was known here by the War Department on Wednesday that there were one hundred and fifty transports at Washington City, which, it was supposed, were to be used in transporting troops to Acquia Creek or some other point in Virginia. This, no doubt, was the origin of the report. But it comes to us on pretty good authority that several transports have made their appearance at Acquia Creek on Wednesday. During Saturday and Sunday detached parties of Yankees were engaged in blowing up and leveling our old fortifications at Evansport and other points along the Potomac. The explosions consequent upon this work were heard by the country people at considerable distances, and led to the report in Fredericksburg that some of our batteries were engaged in the passage of the Potomac.

From The Richmond Inquirer, Oct. 4.

Passengers by the Central cars last evening give some additional information in regard to the movements of our army, and those of the enemy. The stragglers had nearly all returned to their different commands, and the army is now reported in excellent condition and spirits. The enemy, in force, was at Martinsburg, with his left extending to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Lee, with a strong force, was rapidly moving toward Martinsburg, and there was every probability that a desperate battle was about to be fought. Persons of intelligence from Winchester state that McClellan cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws his army across the river—a move which it is next to impossible for him to make, as he was evidently being urged forward by the Yankee Administration and the clamors of the Abolitionists. For him to retreat now, in the face of an enemy, who had thrown down the gauntlet to him, would tend almost as much to demoralize his army as would a defeat.

It is evidently the design of McClellan to land a large force—probably raw recruits—at Fredericksburg, with the view of retarding or operating against the movements of Gen. Lee in that direction, and thus open the road for himself to advance down the Valley. We are confident, however, that ample preparation has been made for him even in that quarter.

Gen. Lee has already given too many memorables of his ability, aided by the gallant army, to threaten the invaders of our homes on any and every hand, for us to entertain fears or doubts for you; and we therefore feel warranted in saying that, when he strikes, McClellan and his "grand army" will again be beaten back in utter discomfiture and confusion.

RETALIATION FOR THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

In the Rebel Senate on Wednesday, Oct. 1, Mr. Semmes of La., from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions relative to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation states that a majority of the Committee favored the following bill:

Whereas, These States, exercising a right consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized as fundamental in the American system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew from the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and *whereas*, the Government of the United States, repudiating the principles on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world, justified the American Revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States under the pretext of expressing rebellion and restoring the Union; and *whereas*, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months, the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations have been studiously denied to the citizens of these States, except in cases where the same have been exerted by the apprehension of retaliation, or by the adverse fortune of the war; and whereas, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment, the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them treasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women and children to confiscation, banishment and imprisonment, burning their dwelling-houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property; murdering men for pretended offenses; organizing the abduction of slaves by government officials and at Government expense; promoting servile insurrection by tampering with slaves; and protecting them in resisting their masters; stealing works of art and destroying public libraries; encouraging and inviting a brutal soldiery to commit outrages on women by the unrebuked orders of military commanders; and attempting to ruin cities by piling up the entrance to their harbors with stone; and

Whereas, In the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, the Government of the United States enacted a law, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that in pursuance of said law, "on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within a State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free," and has, thereby, made manifest that this conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations, but on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers, breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on legitimate battlefields, and determined, if possible, to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to transfer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves, with the atrocious design of adding servile insurrection, and the massacre of families, to the calamities of war; and *whereas*, justice and humanity require this Government to endeavor to repress the lawless practises and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution: Therefore, the Confederate States of America do enact:

1. That, on and after the 1st of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, or otherwise put at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the Congress of the United States, hereinbefore recited, or until otherwise determined by the President.

2. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate States shall, if captured, suffer death.

2. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom, under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting, or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4. That every person charged with an offence under this act, shall be tried by such military courts as the President shall direct, and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment, or pardon unconditionally, or on such terms as he may see fit.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

Mr. Phelan of Miss. submitted a minority report from the same Committee, in the form of a lengthy preamble, and the following resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That from this day forth all rules of civilized warfare should be discarded in the future defense of our country, our liberties, and our lives, against the fell design now openly avowed by the Government of the United States to annihilate or enslave us; and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every invader whose hostile foot shall cross the boundaries of these Confederate States.

Mr. Hill—I must be allowed to say for myself that I regard the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and so intended by its author. It is to serve a temporary purpose at the North. I fear we are dignifying it beyond its importance. As the Senate has concluded to notice it, I am in favor of the simplest and most legal action. We must confine our action within the line of right, under the laws of nations. In my opinion we have the right to declare certain acts as crimes, and a criminal, though a soldier, is not entitled to be considered a prisoner of war. While, therefore, I approve the general idea to treat them as persons, guilty of of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Semmes), and agreed to that report as being the one most favored by the majority of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, propose the following bill, and ask that it be printed for the consideration of the Senate:

1. That if any person singly, or in organized bodies, shall under pretence of waging war, kill or maim, or in any wise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Confederate States, or shall destroy, or seize, or damage the property, or invade the house or dwelling, or insult the family of such unarmed citizen; or shall persuade or force any slave to abandon his owner, or shall, by word or act, counsel or incite to servile insurrection within the limits of the Confederate States, all such persons, if captured by the forces of the Confederate States, shall be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war, and shall be tried by a military court, and, on conviction, suffer death.

2. That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection and abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court before which the trial shall be had, shall suffer death. This section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated at Washington, on the 22d day of September, 1862, shall be rescinded, and the policy therein announced shall be abandoned, and no longer.

Mr. Clark of Mo. read a preamble and resolution embracing his views on the subject under consideration. The resolution proposed to recognize the enemy as "savage, relentless, and barbarous," and "decided that it is the duty of the Government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter, nor its soldiers to extend it, to the enemy until an awakened or enlightened sense of decency and humanity, or the sting of retaliation, shall have compelled our enemy to adopt or practice the usages of war which prevail among Christian and civilized nations."

On motion of Mr. Semmes of La. the several bills and resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday) at 1 o'clock p. m.

The next day the subject came up as the special order, but, on motion of Mr. Wigfall, the senate went into secret session on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Chilton of Alabama offered the following:

Whereas, It is manifest that, despairing of the subjugation of the Confederate States, or any of them, the Congress and President of the United States have deliberately set about the work of loosing the slave population of these States to insurrection by decreeing them emancipated from and after the first day of January, 1863, which action on the part of the said Congress and President is in direct violation of the Constitution which they were sworn to support, in contravention of all laws, human and divine, and has been resorted to for the diabolical purpose of invoking the slaves and their masters, embracing innocent women and children, in one common ruin, and for the further purpose of maintaining the supremacy in power by catering to the fanatical spirit of Abolitionism; and *Whereas*, each of the States of the Confederacy have enacted laws punishing with death all persons engaged in exciting the slave population to insurrection or rebellion, and there is much stronger reason for inflicting this penalty upon persons who not only voluntarily conspire to perpetrate this horrible felony, but, in addition thereto, come to devastate our land, burn our dwellings, waste our substance, and murder our citizens; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate Congress do resolve, that so long as the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, dated the 22d day of September, 1862, proposing to emancipate the slaves of this Confederacy from and after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall remain unrevoked, all commissioned officers of the United States army who shall be seized, captured, taken, or arrested within the limits of this Confederacy, after the said 1st day of January, 1863, shall be deemed and held voluntarily to have entered the Confederate States for the purpose of maintaining said proclamation, and of bringing about the result thereby contemplated—of servile insurrection; and the said officers shall in no wise be regarded or treated as prisoners of war, but as felons; and it shall be the duty of the President to cause to be constituted a sufficient number of commissioners to try said offenders, and, if condemned, to see that they are promptly executed by being hanged by the neck until they are dead.

Be it resolved, that should said Lincoln's proclamation continue unrevoked on the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the Confederate States shall issue a proclamation that he will cause these resolutions to be strictly enforced.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Calvin of Petersburg offered the following:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less consecrated in the Federal Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst;

Resolved, Therefore, that no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offence against the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the state or putting to death any person, with or without arms, who may be found on our soil acting in any way to give effect to the fiendish purpose of said proclamation."

The Whig of October 4 says that the small-pox has broken out in the military hospitals in Danville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The yellow fever is raging with much virulence in Wilmington, N. C. Among those who died were Stephen Jewett, Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington; Wm. C. Bettencourt, an old citizen, and D. James H. Dickson, a prominent physician. New cases are appearing rapidly. On Saturday 29 were reported, and on Sunday 45. There is now no doubt that the disease was brought to the city by the steamer Kate, from Nassau, two of her crew having died there late in July last.

The correspondent of *The Charleston Courier*, "Personne," who is regarded as one of the closest observers and most intelligent attaches of the press with the Rebel army, in his account of the battle of Sharpsburg says:

"We took few prisoners, not more than 600 or 700 in all. The Federals fought well and were handled in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably no less than 20,000 killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position in which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a movement in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen lookouts, and as soon as the intelligence could be communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his force against our weakest points, and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000."

A resolution has been adopted in the Rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yankees. The evidence is to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the "truth of history" may be vindicated, and the perpetrators of the outrages delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations.

A joint resolution had been adopted by the Virginia Legislature providing that no person within the State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death by any means any person with or without arms, who may be found on that soil inciting or abetting, or in any other way giving effect, in that State or its borders, to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday, and the locomotives Hero and Old Abe, and a few others, were brought safely over to the Rebels, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, &c. Three of the locomotives captured by the Rebels from us were in good order, while the others need repairs.

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River is announced as a separate Military Department, to be under the charge of Maj.-Gen. Pemberton.

Gen. Ewell arrived in Staunton on Friday last, and on the next morning took the cars for the Rockbridge Alum Springs, whither he goes to recruit his health.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

TWENTIETH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—The Union men of the Twentieth Ward held an enthusiastic meeting at Lincoln Hall last evening, Mr. Gabriel Van Cott in the chair. Addresses were delivered by E. R. Tremaine, Alexander Wilder, James G. McAdam, and Theodore Tilton. The latter-named speaker spoke particularly of the suspension of the habeas corpus. He said it could not be charged to James S. Wadsworth. The arbitrary arrests which had been made could only be attributed to the Secretary of State, who entertained to the extent of his hospitality, the Rebel commissioners, on their arrival at Washington, from Richmond.

The right of habeas corpus was wrested from the haughty and despotic King of England at the moment of his greatest power. Would the American people guard less sacredly their dearest privilege? The air of America will yet be so pure that no slave can breathe it. [Great applause.] I believe that the North and South will yet clasp hands over the abolition of Slavery. [Cheers.] My hope of the American Republic is that it will yet have a Constitution above all compromise. If we do not bring Freedom out of this strife, it will have been made in vain. [Applause.] The speaker closed with an earnest appeal for the Union State ticket.

WADSWORTH MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the Fifteen Ward Republican and Union Association last evening at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, Marshall B. Blake, esq., in the chair.

The Hon. Frederick A. Conkling moved a series of resolutions indorsing the Proclamation of the President and the nomination of the ticket headed with Major-Gen. James S. Wadsworth for Governor of the State of New-York, which were unanimously adopted.

George W. Blunt, esq., moved the following, resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That every vote given for James S. Wadsworth, is a vote for Loyalty; and every vote given for Horatio Seymour, is a vote for Treason.

Erastus C. Benedict, esq., being called upon, said that he knew the Pro-Slavery and traitors' candidate for gubernatorial honors well. He knew that he was wealthy and generous; but, with all his wealth and all his generosity, he had never yet given a single dollar to aid the Government in prosecuting a war to put down the Southern Rebellion.

Charles A. Dana, esq., was received with three enthusiastic cheers. He referred to the speech of Horatio Seymour on the 31st of January, 1861, in which he had vindicated the rebellion and lauded the character of the men who had commenced and carried it on. That speech had been bound up with his later one of September 10 at Albany. Seymour's doctrine was that if the North succeeded in putting down Secession, it would be a successful revolution on the part of the North. He had also said that when he compared our local legislation with theirs, he had reason to blush. He had spoken loudly in laudation of those traitors whom he called "accomplished statesmen," but had never uttered a word of encouragement to the Army of the Union which had gone forth to save our country from perishing.

It was not for Compromise that New-York had poured out her sons and her treasure—it was not for Compromise that those sons had poured out their blood; it was to vindicate the honor, the dignity and the perpetuity of the Government which the treason plotters who shouted Seymour for Governor had endeavored to break down. James S. Wadsworth had gone forth in the hour of his country's peril, and showed on the battle-field at Bull Run that he was willing to risk everything he had—his life if need be—in maintaining the honor of the flag which he had so gallantly defended. Gen. McDowell had, in his report of that conflict, given his testimony in behalf of Major Wadsworth's courage and coolness in the hour of his country's danger.

The Hon. Henry J. Raymond being called upon said, that although this was to be a local election, the issue was national. We were contending for the purpose of protecting our own existence against the efforts of an armed foe who had been protected by the Government he attempted to subvert, and under whose protection he had prospered equally with ourselves. In reference to the selection of James S. Wadsworth for Governor, we had his pledge for the country, and his election would strengthen the Government, while the election of Seymour would insure aid and comfort to the enemy. The President had struck the right blow at the right time, and we must, in the election of Wadsworth, make that blow effectual. Seymour was not pledged to anything but measures that were at variance with the interests of good government.

He felt safe from danger so far as the result of the election, but mere success was not all he wanted. He desired to see the sympathizers with treason and rebellion left where the War of 1812 left the Federalists, and where the Revolution left the Tories. New-York must maintain her honor; her motto, *Excelsior*, must wave beside the Stars and Stripes, never to go down unless both should perish in the same wreck.

Mr. Green next addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

A WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—The citizens of the Sixth Ward held a meeting last evening at Golden's Hotel, corner of Franklin and Centre streets, and formed a Wadsworth and Tremain Club and elected the following named gentlemen for permanent officers:

President, George Grandy; Vice-Presidents, Joseph W. Hawkes and James Oakes; Secretaries, Michael J. Ryan and Owen O'Conich; Treasurer, Owen W. Brennan.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Johnson, Brennan and Dwyer.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, in the present troubled condition of our national affairs, it is the duty of all citizens who love their country better than party to vote to place no man in power of whom there is the slightest doubt as to his loyalty to the Government, or who has not contributed either in his money or his sword in helping to restore our glorious Union to the proud position it once occupied.

Resolved, That in the person of Gen. Wadsworth we present for the suffrages of the people of the Empire State a man of whom no opponent dare say aught but he is a man who in the darkest period of our present struggle raised his life to help sustain that glorious Union left us by our fathers.

Resolved, That the people of the Sixth Ward owe a debt of gratitude to the Union Convention held at Syracuse on Sept. 24, for presenting for their consideration the names of two such enough Union men as Wadsworth and Tremain, men, who in the hour of our country's peril, knew no party, knew nothing but their country.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the action of the Syracuse Convention in presenting to us, for our suffrages, such men as Gen. Wadsworth for Governor, Lyman Tremain for Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver Lacoe for Canal Commissioner, Andrew Wiseman for State Prison Inspector, Charles Hughes for Clerk of Court of Appeals, and we invite all citizens to vote for the above ticket, and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, the President, Mr. Nathan Kingsley, jr., in the chair. A resolution was adopted indorsing the nomination of Messrs. Wadsworth and Tremain, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor as their first and only choice.

An eulogy was pronounced by Frank W. Shepherd upon the death of the late Assistant Secretary of the Association, Wm. H. Banks, brother of Gen. Banks.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in reference to the untimely death of the police in the politics of the Ward.

CENTRAL WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—A meeting of delegates from the several Wards Wadsworth and Tremain Clubs, was called last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, with a view to the organization of a Central Committee. Daniel Conover was called to the chair. Representatives appeared from the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Republican Central Committee and obtain if possible the use of the Hall, day and night during the campaign as a general Republican Union headquarters. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

SEVENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—The Seventh Ward Wadsworth Club met last evening at its headquarters, and was addressed by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Charles S. Spencer, esq., Col. R. H. Shannon, and others. A delegation of five was appointed to represent the Club in the Wadsworth Central Committee. It was quite an enthusiastic meeting.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held last evening at No. 435 Fourth avenue, Mr. J. Asten presiding. Mr. Isaac J. Oliver addressed the meeting at some length.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.—The Tammany and Mozart Conference Committees held a meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday. After a session of nearly four hours, it was decided that the Tammany party were to have the nomination for Controller, and that the Assemblymen were to be equally divided by alternate Wards. The candidates for Controller were Richard B. Connolly, F. I. A. Boole, and Uriah J. Smith, the latter of whom was selected, the Mozarters acquiescing in the nomination. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday.

CITY ITEMS.

To-night, Oct. 7, Mr. Gottschalk will give his third concert at Irving Hall. See advertisement for brilliant attractions.

THE LATE COL. MATHEWSON.—A meeting of Californians is to be held at the Astor House to-day at noon, to arrange an escort for the body of the late Col. Mathewson, 1st California Regiment (32d N. Y. S. V.)

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—The special service recommended by the House of Bishops, now in convocation in this city, will take place at Trinity Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The whole middle aisle will be reserved for the members of the General Convention and attending clergy. The proceeds of the offertory will be devoted to the Sanitary Commission for sick and wounded soldiers.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—John M. Macdonald, esq., of Flushing, L. I., will read a paper on "The Operations and Skirmishes of the British and American Armies in the County of Westchester during the Autumn of '76, before the Battle of White Plains," at the meeting of this Society this evening. The gallery of Art of this time-honored society has recently been enriched by the deposit of several of the finest pictures of our best artists. Among them are Church's "New-England Scenes," "Huntington's Counterfeit Note," and the gems of the last Academy Exhibition—Gray's "Apple of Discord," Kensett's "Indian Summer," Casilear's "Swiss Lake," Hubbard's "Head of the Lake," Cropsey's "Study of Brambles," Hennessy's "Morning Prayer," S. Johnson's "Warming her Hands," Guy's "School Troubles," and others.

TWO GREAT TROTS.—Four of the most remarkable animals upon the trotting turf will appear at the Fashion Course to-day and to-morrow. To-day, two stallions contend for $2,500 stakes, and a large amount of play or pay bets. One of them is from Orange County, a horse of great size, power, and speed, called Henry Clay; the other is the well-known young stallion, Shepherd F. Knapp. Henry Clay gives him a great deal of weight, but is the favorite. On Wednesday, the famous young horse who lately beat Ethan Allen will appear again. His opponent will be the black gelding, General Butler, who defeated Jilt and Paul this season, and recently received forfeit from three very fast horses. He is to be allowed to go to saddle, while the brown stallion will trot in harness. It is assumed that this will be the best and fastest race of the year. These contests, involving as they do the merits of stallions, are of much interest to the breeders of horses all over the country.

THE EX-GOVERNOR VISITS THE EX-PROVOST MARSHAL.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, accompanied by Ex-State Senator McMurray of this city, paid a visit to Police Headquarters yesterday forenoon, and had an interview with Commissioner Bowen and Superintendent Kennedy.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.—The United States steam-gunboat Connecticut will sail from this port on the 11th instant for the Gulf, taking, besides stores and passengers, a mail for the squadron blockading the Southern ports en route. All letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., destined for any vessel of the fleet left, free of expense, at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, and properly directed, will be forwarded cheerfully. The sailors of our navy value reading matter very highly, and their friends have now an opportunity to supply them.

Cassius M. Clay and Henry B. Stanton will address the citizens of Brooklyn this evening, at the Academy of Music, upon the pending crisis in the State and Nation. A bare statement of the fact should fill that large edifice to overflowing.

BULL'S HEAD—*New-York Cattle Market*, Monday, Oct. 6.—The beef-cattle market opened in Forty-fourth street this morning, with nearly 4,500 head reported on sale, though buyers and sellers were generally operating under the impression that the supply did not exceed 4,000, and consequently struck for an advance upon the rates of last Monday, and succeeded upon all the best of the stock, that is, such as sold at 8@8¼ cents a pound for the net weight of meat, refer shinking offal. There were but few droves of this kind, and not many scattering ones good enough to bring 8¼ cents, and only a very few that would bring 9 cents; but all of this class sold better than last week, while medium and those of a lower grade did not sell as well as the same class did this day week, though better than they did on Tuesday. The market opened lively all the morning, but before night became extremely dull, the wholesale buyers appearing disposed to await events of the closing day, unless they could get their bullocks at the same rates they did upon the closing day last week. The weather today is very favorable, being dry, clear, and mild, and the reports from the wholesale meat market are such as will insure sales of all the stock in market, though some of the meanest quality will be at not much over 5 cents a pound for the meat, and a good many steers of tolerably fair quality will sell at 6@7 cents net per pound. Of this class there is an over supply; indeed, it comprises to-day more than two-thirds of the whole number, and it is the opinion of some who are pretty well posted that the same thing is likely to continue. There have been a few bullocks in market sold to-day at 9 cents net a pound, and more would have sold at that price if they had been here. These were what are generally termed "country cattle"—that is, bullocks fed in the vicinity, or within a hundred miles of the city, so that they come to fresh from the pasture, and are counted about as cheap by butchers at 9 cents as Western cattle of the same grade at 8¼ cents. The market closes this evening with a fair supply for the closing day, and none reported to arrive to-morrow, so that owners are confident that all will sell, and that prices will not decline as they did last Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE, AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church and the Rebellion.

FIFTH DAY.

Morning prayer was offered by Bishop TALBOT, who also read the first and second lesson. The Rev. Dr. EDSON, Bishop ODENHEIMER, and Bishop LEE assisted in the service. After the minutes had been read, corrected, and approved, the Secretary read the following names of the Committee of nine appointed by the Chair on the Condition of the Country, to whom the Anti-Rebellion resolutions are referred:

Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Thrall, Hon. Washington Hunt, Rev. Dr. Higbee, Rev. Dr. Totten, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Gen. Chas. Goddard, and Judge Cunningham.

Reports of Committees being next in order, the Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN read an elaborate and lengthy report on Diocesan boundaries.

The following resolutions on Parish boundaries were presented by Mr. HOFFMAN in behalf of the Committee:

Resolved, That the proposed transfer of the congregation and Corporation of Trinity Church to the Diocese of Rhode Island, and the adoption of the entire new boundary line between the two dioceses, has the approval and ratification of this House.

Resolved, That the report and resolution be sent to the House of Bishops for concurrence.

Dr. GOODWIN of Pennsylvania arose and read a new series of canons on the discipline of Bishops, to meet the case of Bishop Polk and others. In his comments he said: We are not to go back and inquire the cause of our troubles at the South. We are to do what is right, and yet we should have some regard to public opinion. The world is a wicked world, but our mission here is to make it better. The matter before us is not the question of Temperance or Free Masonry; it is not that our Southern brethren are on the precipice—we are on the brink of ruin. He desired to call things by their right names. We are fighting against a rebellion; the Government has called it by that name. Shall we allow the names of Jefferson Davis and Leonidas Polk to be placed side by side with the names of Washington and Bishop White? We have been told non-committal prayers are what we need. He did not approve of such prayers. The Church of England did not approve such prayers.

The speaker then proceeded to review the speech made by Dr. Hawks on Saturday, on the schism of the Southern Churches. It has been urged in palliation of their course, that they were in duress. He denied that they were compelled to declare themselves independent of the Episcopal Church of the United States. He quoted authorities to show that schism was the defiance of the authority of the Church. He did not consider that we were responsible for the sins and schisms of others, so long as we faithfully perform our duty. Is not Virginia one of the dioceses of this Church? Is she not under our jurisdiction?

The following is the draft of canons submitted by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin:

TITLE 2, CANON 13.

Of a Bishop and Diocesan Convention abandoning this Church or renouncing its authority.

SEC. 1. In case the Bishop and Convention of any diocese in this Church shall profanedly and formally abandon this Church or renounce its authority by withdrawing from their ecclesiastical connection with the same, or shall persist in such abandonment or renunciation, the said Bishop shall be held *ipso facto* suspended from his office and jurisdiction in this church, to remain so suspended until he shall in a written communication to the presiding Bishop acknowledge his amenability to the authority of this Church, and request to be restored to his functions in the same. And no acts of such bishop, and no acts done under color of their authority, or the authority of either of them by any committee or court, or other body or person, shall have any validity under the constitution and canons of this church; nor shall any person, whether clergyman or layman, to be held to be, by any such acts, divested or deprived of any rights or function in this Church. But the convention of such diocese may, by a vote of the General Convention, be restored to its rights and functions under the constitution and canons of this Church, upon disavowing its schismatical position and making application to be so restored.

SEC. 2. Any Bishop who adheres to or presumes to act in connection with any diocesan convention which, as before described, has abandoned this church or renounced its authority, or which persists in such abandonment or renunciation, shall be deemed to have himself abandoned the church and renounced its authority. And such Bishop or diocesan convention shall be deemed to persist in such abandonment, until they or either of them shall have expressly signified the contrary in a written communication to the presiding Bishop.

SEC. 3. The mode of proceeding under this canon for the formal recognition and declaration of the matter of fact, in the case of a Bishop, shall be as follows:

Upon a certificate being made to the presiding Bishop, under the seals of any three Bishops in this Church, setting forth as a notorious fact that any Bishop has thus abandoned this Church or renounced its authority, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop within one calendar month thereafter, unless the General Convention be then in session or will meet within a year, to summon the House of Bishops, to meet at such convenient place as he may designate, and at a time within not less than two nor more than four calendar months, setting forth the object of the meeting, and sending a copy of the said certificate to each member of the House of Bishops, including him whose case is in question. Any twelve Bishops shall be sufficient to constitute a quor