THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Escape of the Main Body Confirmed.

A PORTION STILL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

DETAILS OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

Another and Stronger Raid Reported.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The American has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The escape of the Rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided and crossed the river in small bodies, at different points.

Two farmers taken prisoners by them at Mercersburg were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. Stuart and Gen. Wade Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

Clark's newspaper express man was captured, but escaped after the Rebels crossed the river.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Since my last dispatch, Col. McClure telegraphs to Gov. Curtin the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded.

"To approach Concord, the Rebels must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here, on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

"Concord is at the head of 'Path Valley,' and to enter it the Rebels must go by Mercersburg and Loudon, or cross 'Cave Mountain' at Loudon and Fareettsburg, and they could not move without our having information of it.

"The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the numbers of the Rebel cavalry at St. Thomas on Friday night.

"About 60 Rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our own officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered, and are evidently retreating.

"We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at, as Col. Grant is here with two Vermont regiments and artillery."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Oct. 13—3½ p. m.

The following has just been received from Colonel McClure:

"CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Monday, Oct. 13

"A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Stevens's Furnace with the information that the Rebel cavalry were at Cashtown at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams County, this morning, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac and are trying to escape.

"Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburg, but they have a man named 'Logan,' from Franklin County, with them, and as he is a superior guide, they may escape.

"All our citizens have arms, and will join the troops in cutting the Rebels off."

LATER.

Another dispatch, just received, says that the Rebels are at Cashtown, Adams County, and may attempt to pass by the mountain road south—perhaps by the Shippensburg road, or may be by the Greencastle road.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The following is a special dispatch to *The Philadelphia Inquirer*:

"Gov. Curtin has just received information dated Perryville, Juniata County, from a 'reliable gentleman' of Perry County, that a Rebel force of thirty thousand men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night at 12 o'clock, and carried off fifteen hundred horses. The farmers of Franklin County are moving all their stock into Perry County. The Rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have received a dispatch from an irresponsible source, conveying, on the assertions of a "reliable gentleman," information of the same nature as that contained in *The Inquirer's* special dispatch; but they have received no confirmation of the intelligence from any official on the road, and place no confidence in it.

LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The foregoing report of another Rebel invasion is probably a canard.

[We think that full reliance may be placed in the "Latest" telegram.—ED. TRIB.]

THE FIRING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Information received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon shows that the firing yesterday on the Upper Potomac, between the forces of Gen. Pleasanton and Gen. Stewart, was without any material results.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

The Washington Star of this evening says:

A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of Gen. Stuart, a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force, in retreat from Pennsylvania. Stuart informed him in a sarcastic manner he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroy the Government stores at that point, then destroy the bridge over the Monocacy River, but that, all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's men and horses looked extremely exhausted; but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses—which numbered about 1,000—a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity.

Gen. Stuart sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times.

Two Days Later News from Europe at Hand.

A dispatch was this evening received from the agent of the Press at Cape Race, stating that "the Asia has passed—but be back at 9 p. m." Since then no further communication has been received beyond Calais, Me.; but it is expected the telegraph line will be in good working order to-morrow, and her dispatches be received.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.—Gen. Hamilton, in his official report of the battle of Iuka, says:

I say boldly, that a force of not more than 2,000 men met and conquered a Rebel force of 11,000 on a field chosen by Price, and a position naturally very strong and with its every advantage leaning to the enemy.

THE UNITARIAN AUTUMNAL CONVENTION.—This organization commences its Autumnal Session in Brooklyn to-day.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14, 1862—7½ p. m.—Vespers, at the new chapel, Clinton, corner of Congress street. 9 a. m.—Convention Sermon, by the Rev. C. C. Everett of Bangor, Me., at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont street, corner of Monroe place.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15—9 a. m.—Prayer Meeting and Conference of the Church of the Savior. 9½ a. m.—1. Organization of the Convention at the same place. 2. Address on "The War" by the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New-York. 3. Discussion. 3 p. m.—Collation and Address at the Academy of Music, Montague street, between Clinton and Court streets. 7 p. m.—Vespers at the Church of the Savior. 8 p. m.—Sermon at the same place by the Rev. Robert Collyer of Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16—9 a. m.—Prayer-Meeting and Conference at the Church of the Savior. 10 a. m.—Convention at the same place. 1. Address by E. H. Mills esq., of Brooklyn. 2. Discussion. N. B.—The discussions will be suspended in season for the celebration of the Lord's supper at 12 m. This will be administered by the Rev. Mr. Osgood of New-York, and close the Convention.

THE SEYMOUR-WOOD RATIFICATION.

IMPORTANT LETTER OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Speeches by Horace F. Clark, Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, and Richard O'Gorman.

The party "less especially wedded to the war," to follow the phrase of its standard-bearer, held its ratification meeting in the Cooper Institute last evening. The large hall was densely crowded, and there was speaking from three stands outside. Several mottoes were hung among the flags above the platform, none of them, however, containing anything which would tend to exasperate "our Southern brethren." These two held the place of honor:

> No Prescription for Opinion's Sake.

> The great question before the country is, shall Abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down Abolition?

Before the meeting, Capt. RYNDERS read a note from Peter Cooper, requesting that gentlemen would not spit upon the floor. The Captain said as they were all going to be hung, he hoped they would give heed to this.

The meeting, however, had not commenced when a large number of seats were broken down in various portions of the hall, in consequence of the innocent gambols of the unterrified. At one time lives were threatened, but we believe none of the injuries were serious. Upon the platform, Mr. Talmadge occupied a front seat among the Sachems, while ex-Collector Schell reposed between the knees of Royal Phelps.

Amid much confusion the meeting was called to order, and HORACE F. CLARK chosen President, whereupon Mr. Clark made a brief speech, in which he ridiculed the results of the war on these terms:

"The industry and commerce of the country, save so far as they are employed in the speculations of war, stand paralyzed, while one of our vast armies rests motionless upon the banks of the Potomac, and another gains new honors by its successful escape to the borders of the Ohio, and aloft the Confederate flag streams boldly from the towers of Richmond."

Claiming that all Conservative men united in the support of Mr. Seymour, he thus laid the foundation for opposition to the Administration:

In opposition to Mr. Seymour, there is in nomination as the candidate of the now dominant political party in the State, and as the alleged favorite of the Administration of the Federal Government, one of the Generals of the army of the Republic. And it is but fair to concede that the Administration favors the election of the General as the representative of its peculiar party policy. In other words, one is the candidate of the people of the State of New-York, and the other is the candidate of the Administration of the Federal Government. [Loud applause.]

Referring to the President's Proclamation, he used the following language:

"We doubt the wisdom of that proclamation, [cheers] and without undertaking to censure the motives which inspired the President to issue it, we will express our apprehension, that any attempt on the part of the civil or military departments of the Government to give countenance to insurrection among the slaves (for it is by insurrection alone that the Proclamation and the policy which dictated it can be made practically effective), will render hopeless the struggle for the restoration of the Union of our fathers. And to this end should all our efforts, public and private, be directed. [Loud applause.] Nor do we believe that God and Nature have placed in the power of civilized man such agencies, with liberty to employ them against his enemies in war, however help may be the cause, and however desperate may become the struggle." [Great applause.]

Praying that those now in arms against the Government may either lay down their arms, or that they may be conquered by the soldiers of the republic, in honorable warfare, before the period shall arrive when the proclamation of freedom to the slave shall be effectual—if effectual it can ever be—Mr. Clark gave way to the election of a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, including some gentlemen who were at that hour addressing Union War meetings.

Benjamin Ray, the faithful bench man of Fernando Wood, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with applause:

Resolved, That we desire a vigorous prosecution of the present war, the Conservative citizens of this city will continue cheerfully the support already given to it, by contributions of men and treasure; but we will at the same time insist on the fulfillment by the present Administration of the solemn pledge almost unanimously given by the Congress of the United States, "That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the investigations by Congress and the State Legislatures have disclosed the existence of fearful and unexampled corruption and extravagance; that unless these enormous frauds are checked, the whole country must be involved in bankruptcy and dishonor; that we would be faithless to the principles of honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, if we did not expose and denounce these wrongs on the industry of the great mass of the people; and that, in the language of our friends of New-Jersey, we solemnly protest against such reckless extravagance and infamous peculation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of and cheerfully indorse the truthful arguments against wholesale emancipation presented by President Lincoln, in his interview with the "Chicago delegation," in the month of September last, satisfied as we are, in the language of the President himself, "that the measure must be necessarily inoperative" and inexpedient, and that "no possible good can result from the issuing of such a proclamation."

Resolved, That, in the language of the revisers of the statutes of this State, "the writ of habeas corpus is the great bulwark of personal liberty to the citizen;" "that if in England it points out to this humblest individual in the realm effectual means as well to release himself, though committed by the King in council, as to punish those who unconstitutionally imprison him, then, in this Republican country, it should at least be as effective to protect an American citizen from arrest upon mere suspicion or insinuendo of disloyal practices, even by the highest officers in the land; that we hold that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus can only be suspended by act of Congress, and that the question of the power of the President to suspend it must be decided by the Supreme Court—a decision to which both the President and ourselves must yield.

Resolved, That, faithful to our own record, we renew our vows of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, and stand now, as ever, supporting the strong arm of the Government as the only breakwater between the Constitutional rights of the people of the United States and the raging flood of war, wrecking force and misrule.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Seymour and Wadsworth by the respective parties of the State, the line is distinctly and clearly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the men who seek to substitute in their stead a new Constitution and a new Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of this State, the ticket nominated at Albany, on the ground that its election will tend to check extravagance and corruption in public officers, give new vigor to the prosecution of our present war, and assure the people that the Union and the Constitution for which our fathers made sacrifices, still live in all their original vigor.

Mr. SEYMOUR was then conducted upon the platform, amid a storm of plaudits. He commenced with an elaborate vindication of himself from the charge of treason, and an equally elaborate attack upon the speakers at the Union Ratification Meeting—Messrs. Noyes, Dickinson, and Tremain. He referred to his absence in Wisconsin, and, though he did not directly state it, left it to be inferred that he had given something toward the raising of a company of men in that State. The following is a sample of the certificates of loyalty which he presented:

At the last session of our Legislature, I delivered an address at the Capitol with respect to our State and National defenses. At its conclusion, the Governor did me the honor to introduce a resolution thanking me for its sentiments, which he declared to be patriotic and valuable.

He charged Mr. Noyes with having at some time or other, he did not state when, and in some place or other, he did not say where, violently broken up an Abolition meeting, and driven it out of the church in which it met. Messrs. Dickinson and Tremain he charged with he would not say what; but some terrible thing for having at some previous period in their lives held opinions somewhat similar to those now held by Fernando Wood. There was not one man in the opposite party, he said, who dared repeat a speech that he had made one or two years ago. After a laudation of the conservative portion of the party which nominated Wadsworth, and claiming the support of all conservatives, he proceeded to charge upon the Radical party certain tendencies toward insubordination and disobedience, and in support thereof, forgetting his laudation of the opponents of Wadsworth in the Syracuse Convention, quoted from *The New-York Times*, as an organ of the Radical party. He charged also that the Radical Policy tended to efface the lines which separate the jurisdiction of State and National Governments, and limit the actions of different departments. Under this head he attacked Congress for the appointment of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the Meeting of the Governors, and the President's Proclamation. Concerning the Governors, he said:

"They affected positions denied to them by their respective State Governments, and persuaded an anxious people by secret proceedings, and attempted to influence the President of the United States by a movement at variance with the genius of our institutions."

The Proclamation of the President he settled to his satisfaction in this way:

As to its lack of wisdom and efficacy, I cordially indorse the views expressed by him in his interview with the clergymen from Chicago. [Laughter and applause.] As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law; but I do not believe the rights or the property of loyal men, either at the North or South, can be destroyed by a proclamation in peace or war. Can we say that the conduct of a disloyal majority can forfeit the property of a loyal minority, when we hold that a majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen if he has been guilty of no offense? This was decided by our Courts, when they set aside coercive temperance laws. Can we safely admit the principle that the crimes of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience or the liberties of innocent men? This point must come before the Judiciary. There all will meet upon a level, and President and People alike must bow to its judgments. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SEYMOUR inveighed against the National War Committee at length, accused Cassius M. Clay of making political speeches when he was paid for fighting, and gave the "party more especially wedded to the war" the following comforting assurance:

"Let me here state distinctly to those who revile us—who threaten with imprisonment for freedom of speech—that during the long period the Democratic party held power, it made no such arrests. It will own again its ascendancy. No effort on your part, however frantic, will prevent this. [Great applause.] When it is restored to power, no man's person will be seized without process of law. No man's right to the "writ of liberty" will be denied or abridged. Every man's home will be held to be sacred. When you ask the protection from legal tribunals you deny to us, you shall have it. You shall follow your vocation of abuse and calumny as securely as now. When you invoke Government to violate our right, I am proud to say we always felt strong enough in conscious rectitude to meet the scrutiny of our opponents, and to repel assaults with arguments and reason. [Applause.]

In rebuke of Prince John, who was to follow him, he said:

"We not only concede, but we demand that the President of the United States, the representative of our laws, our dignity and our power, shall at all times be treated with deference and spoken of in respectful terms."

He concluded by a burst of frugality intended to cover up his previous speech, tending to undermine the credit of the Government, and a flourish of patriotism.

Prince JOHN VAN BUREN was then introduced. He commenced, after stating that he had entirely recovered from his long mental prostration, by reading the following correspondence between himself and Gov. Morgan:

CALDWELL (Lake George), Sept. 1, 1862.

HON. E. D. MORGAN—*Dear Sir.* The address of yesterday and to-day from our forces in Virginia, give, in my judgment, a new aspect to the campaign. For the present, we are on the defensive, and our capital seems almost as likely to be taken as that of the enemy. Under such circumstances, I think no loyal man in the United States, who has not imperative obligations in another direction, and whose health will permit, should omit to tender his services to the country. Permit me, through you, sir, to do so, and to inquire whether there is any position in which I might hope to be of the least use. I shall decline all compensation, except to be reimbursed for any increased expenditure to which the Government may put me. I should close candidly for three reasons:

1. Because I am almost entirely unacquainted with military matters, and can therefore now claim no reward.

2. My health has been such that my physicians think that unusual excitement may again prostrate me; and

3. The issue of certain influences, not now, I trust, predominant, should hereafter disagreeably prevail in the administration of our Government, the war will be prosecuted for objects to which are unconstitutional, and by means which I look upon as unchristian and infamous.

For the last two reasons I wish, so far as the rules of the service will permit, to reserve a right to retire whenever I choose. Although by existing laws I am exempt from compulsory service in defense of the Government, those laws may be changed, should the policy of the Government become what I have hinted at in the reason last above mentioned, and I may thus be dragged into the field even then to be shot by the enemy while fighting, or by our own troops if I retire without orders, but no power can ever induce me to serve voluntarily in such a contingency. With great regard and respect, yours truly, J. VAN BUREN.

P. S.—I shall be at Luzerne, Warren County, for a week from Wednesday next, where please address me. J. V. B.

To that note the Governor responded to the following language:

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Were it not that I am expecting to leave town in the morning, I would invite you to an interview, that I might have an opportunity to make an apology for an apparent discourtesy in not replying to your letter addressed to me from Lake George. I admit that I am much at fault, and beg you to accept this as my apology, promising to call upon you soon for a further explanation and for a free consultation upon the subject of your personal and characteristic proposal. Faithfully and truly your friend,

J. VAN BUREN, Esq. E. D. MORGAN.

He said that he had thought the nomination of Mr. Dix would have been more advisable than that of Mr. Seymour. A leading and able editor of this city had invited Mr. Seymour to withdraw. If Gen. Dix would have taken the position, and there could have been no contest in this State, he felt authorized to say that Gov. Seymour would have withdrawn. The President of the United States was fully informed before he entered upon this war of the nature of the contest in which he was going to embark. Mr. Van Buren proceeded to say:

"He had information from a source which never could have deceived him in regard to struggle upon which he was entering. On the 3d of March, President Lincoln, about to be sworn into office, found himself in the city of Washington, having reached it in disguise [laughter], covered with a Scotch cap, and wrapped in a blue cloth cloak, for the first time in the history of this country, the President found himself in the city of Washington. [Laughter and applause.] On the 3d day of March, before he took the oath of office, a letter was addressed to him, which I propose to read to you. I ask you to notice, because I have not time to return to it, the wonderful spirit of prophecy, the extraordinary judgment, as well as unquestioned patriotism that animates every word and line of this letter.

Mr. VAN BUREN requested our reporter to state that he made this letter public without the authority of Gen. Scott. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views" dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw out the *old* and assume a *new* designation—the *Union* party; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not of all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days—when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods *outside* the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

III. Conquer the Seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and a loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and North-West—with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated *provinces!* not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them—followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the Seceded States, *Wayward sisters, depart in peace!*

In haste I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c.

Mr. VAN BUREN paid his respects to Gen. Wadsworth, Dickinson, and the Abolitionists. He called the present Government a "most contemptible failure," and announced the following as his programme:

"The capture of Richmond is the natural resting place of the war, and after that is the time to treat of peace, and determine what will be done. I believe a Convention should be called. I believe our Southern brethren ought to be invited to such a Convention. I believe that when Richmond is taken, they will be satisfied of their inability to contest with the gigantic resources of the loyal States. I will not believe that they will consent to see this great model Republic, starting only in its career, challenging the admiration of the world, and being the hope and light of freedom throughout the world, strangled in its infancy. I believe that under these circumstances, they would come into a convention, that we could agree to live together under the Constitution as it is, or more distinctly defining what it is. And if they want, then I know that I am in favor of so amending the Constitution as to let them go, saying to them in the language of the gallant Scott: "Wayward sisters, *depart in peace!*" [Applause.]

Mr. Van Buren offered several bets, and continued:

"We are told that they can't live, and in my judgment the Southern people ought not to live under an Abolition sway. [Loud applause. I would not live with them if they would. They can upon us now to show that we are not an Abolition State. They can throw aside your party organization, your past, your political contests, combine once and show us that however you differ about other things, this pestilent faction can be overthrown by you, and we may once again live in peace, with our rights protected under the Constitution." [Cheering.]

Mr. Van Buren concluded with a vehement appeal to his hearers to shew their Southern brethren this on the 4th of November.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, esq., followed. His remarks were mainly confined to a vindication of his late speech, and to a reply to the strictures which have been made thereon.

It was nearly 11 o'clock p. m. when the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL UNION WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—A meeting of this Committee was last evening held at the Steuben House, Mr. D. D. T. Marshall presiding. It was announced that arrangements had been made for a meeting of the Club each Thursday evening at the Republican Rooms, Broadway and Twenty-third street. The Committee on Rooms were instructed to secure a suitable place for the headquarters of the Club, where daily meetings could be held. All Wadsworth or Union Clubs in the city who are as yet unrepresented in the Central Club are earnestly requested to send five delegates to the meeting on Thursday evening next. Each Club will be represented upon the Executive Committee.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Republican City Convention met in the Rooms of the General Committee, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, last evening, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Wm. Hunt nominated Mr. J. O. Nodine of the 10th Ward, as Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. Messrs. J. N. Stearns of the 17th Ward, and Wm. H. Bergen of the 8th Ward, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed the hope that all that was done would be done to advance the interests of the Republican party, and if that was accomplished, there would be no fear of the result.

The list of delegates were read, and they answered to their names. The 5th, 13th, and 15th Wards were contested.

A Committee of Five on contested seats was appointed by the chair, namely: J. J. Anderson, G. J. Hardy, Ephraim Roberts, J. N. Stearns, Wm. M. Thomas.

Mr. A. H. Gale moved a recess of half an hour, to enable the Committee to report.

Judge Birdseye moved that the Convention adjourn until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. If they remained here for half an hour the business of the Convention would be thrown far into the night, and he contended that there were reasons, similar to those which actuated the County Convention, to impel them to adjourn.

An amendment to meet on Friday evening was made, when the vote on Thursday evening was taken and carried.

The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—This Convention met last evening at the rooms of the Republican Central Committee, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, and organized by the appointment of Alex. W. Bradford as President and Messrs. Lambert and Heuhall as Secretaries. There was a full representation of the delegates recently chosen at the Republican primary elections. Delegates appearing from rival organizations in the XIVth Ward, a motion was adopted that two members be selected from each delegation, the four to choose a fifth. The roll having been completed, a motion, offered by Owen W. Brennan, that the Convention nominate a candidate for Supervisor was carried. Charles S. Spencer then nominated Sheridan Shook, who received a unanimous vote, and was declared the nominee of the Convention.

Alexander W. Bradford was named as a candidate for Surrogate, but that gentleman respectfully declined; when Mr. Spencer, in a short speech, named David R. Jaques, and Mr. Whiteheat named Gabriel Van Cott. On the first ballot, Mr. Jaques received 37 votes, Mr. Van Cott 68, and Murray Hoffman 1. Mr. Van Cott was declared the choice of the Convention. After the appointment of Committees to appraise the candidates of their nomination, the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates appointed by the People's Union Association to nominate a Representative for Congress for this District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, met last evening at the headquarters of the Association for the VIIth Assembly District, corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street. Thomas G. Girvan of the Ninth Ward was chosen Chairman, and Lorenzo Dougle Secretary. On motion of Abraham Van Orden, an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Orison Blunt	12	W. Davis	1
F. A. Conning	1	Elijah Ward	1

It was moved by Mr. George E. Deane, and carried by acclamation, that Mr. Blunt's nomination be made unanimous. The Convention then waited, *en masse*, on Mr. Blunt, who accepted the nomination in a neat speech—stating that, at this terrible crisis through which the country is passing, he would not have felt justified in accepting a mere party nomination; but, as it was a Union Convention that had done him this honor, he would most cheerfully accede to their wishes, and assured them that he would not at any time withdraw from the contest unless in accordance with the desire of those who had now selected him as their candidate.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The People's Union Convention met last night, at No. 8 Union-square, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District, which embraces the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards. Upward of two hours were spent in discussing the matter of rival delegations from the Eighteenth Ward. On the first ballot, the Hon. George Bancroft received 10 votes, Mr. Cowdin 3, and Gen. Walbridge 2. The nomination of Mr. Bancroft was made unanimous.

EIGHTEENTH WARD GERMAN WADSWORTH CLUB.—According to a call in the newspapers a large number of industrial citizens of German birth assembled last night at the head quarters, No. 229 Avenue A, for the purpose of organizing a Union Wadsworth Club. Mr. Theodore G. Glaubensklee was, by acclamation, elected Chairman, and Mr. Henry Weber, Secretary. After a forcible introductory speech by the Chairman, Mr. Emil Kirchner offered a series of resolutions, heartily indorsing the nominations made at Syracuse, on the head of which is the name of that gallant soldier and standard-bearer, James S. Wadsworth; also hailing the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States with great satisfaction, and thanking our noble soldiers for their bravery and endurance displayed on so many battle-fields. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Henry Richard of the Sixteenth Ward, who gave a clear view of the pending issue, expressing great pleasure that the masses of the thinking Freemen were to be found on the side of Freedom, and that their American friends had recognized this fact by nominating Andrew Willmann, one of the most energetic and able men in the city, in behalf of true liberty. The speaker was glad to see the remnant of the old Know-Nothing party side by side with Seymour & Co.; they had found their true level. The speaker was loudly applauded. He was followed by Mr. Juker of the Tenth Ward, who delivered a forcible speech and received great applause. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party, depicting it in a humorous manner. The venerable Prof. Korner then addressed the vast assembly, and was listened to with great attention. Mr. E. J. Luder of the First Ward followed with a short, forcible speech, and in conclusion, Mr. Philip Frankenheimer delivered one of his peculiarly eloquent speeches, which was received with great enthusiasm; and after some campaign songs the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union ticket. The Club will meet twice every week until election day.

RATIFICATION UNION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, corner of Forty-seventh street and Broadway, last evening, called by the Wadsworth and Tremain Campaign Club to ratify the Union State nominations. James E. Coulter, President of the Club, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Solomon L. Hull, esq., Mr. Loomis of Oneida County, Horace Greeley, Dr. Koch, and Col. Shannon. Several rowdies attempted to create a disturbance by cheering for Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour, but were ejected in a very summary manner. Resolutions were passed indorsing the State ticket, and expressing undiminished confidence in the Government.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Ald. Nicholas Seagrist announces himself as an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the IXth District.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democratic primary meetings, to select delegates to the Congressional, Assembly, County, and City Conventions, were held in the different Wards last evening—one-half under the control of the regular County Committee, and the other half under control of the National County Committee. The Regular County Convention will meet at the "Capitol," in Jerusalem street, on the 15th inst., at noon; the Congressional Convention on the 16th, at noon; the City Convention on the 16th, at noon, and the Assembly Convention on the 16th inst. The National Congressional Convention will meet at Zeller's Three-mile House, Fulton avenue, on the 16th, at 2 p. m.; the City Convention at No. 371 Fulton street on the 16th inst., at 2 p. m., and the County Convention on the 15th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—The mails for Europe by the steamship Europa, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting in aid of the new cavalry battalion now being raised in Brooklyn, by Major Spalding, will be held at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, this evening. The Hon. Henry J. Raymond and James T. Brady, esq., will address the meeting.

DROWNED.—Capt. Hodlum of the steamship Parkersburg, which arrived on Saturday, 11th, from New-Orleans, reports that while in port, on the 24th September, John McMaran, a fireman, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered on the 29th, when the Coroner took charge of it.

DISEASED MEATS.—The City Inspector last week seized and removed 1,000 pounds of beef, 500 pounds of veal, 250 pounds of fish, 200 pounds of pork, and 500 pounds of tripe.

[Advertisement.]

VICTOR HUGO.

LES MISERABLES: A Novel by Victor Hugo. Part I. Fantine. II. Cosette. III. Marius. IV. St. Denis. V. Jean Valjean. This great novel is now complete, and is for sale at this Office. Price, 50 cents per Part.

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

[Official.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Adjourned Session, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862, 10 o'clock a. m. The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

Present—Elijah F. Purdy, esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Supervisors Tweed, Shook, Roche, Weismann, Conner, Little, Briggs, Stewart, Ely, and Blunt—11.

In the absence of the President at roll call, Supervisor Roche moved that Supervisor Stewart take the chair.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Little moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

Supervisor Ely moved that the Board proceed to complete the selection of Inspectors of Registry.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem appointed Supervisors Blunt and Roche, Tellers.

Supervisor Purdy moved that the resolution adopted at the meeting on Saturday, "that it is the sense of this Board that in all Districts where two Republican Registers shall have been appointed, the Clerk of said Registers shall be a Democrat, to be selected by the Democratic Register, and in all Districts where there are two Democratic Registers the Clerk of said Registers should be a Republican, to be selected by the Republican Register, in order that the said offices shall be equally divided between the respective political parties," be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Little, Stewart, Shook and Weismann—5.

Negative—Supervisors Briggs, Purdy, Ely, Roche and Tweed—5.

The Board then proceeded to ballot, the Tellers in each case reporting that the following had received a majority of the votes of all the members elected to the Board, and the President declaring that the same were duly elected:

EIGHTH WARD.

First District	*Jacob H. Starbuck, William Peet, Peter A. Crawford.*
Second District	*Daniel Mooney, William Searing, William Wiley.*
Third District	*David J. Causey, Thomas Fuller, John K. Whelpley.*
Fourth District	*G. M. Ottinger, Charles H. Gwyer, Michael McDonagh.*
Fifth District	*Michael McDermott, George H. Farley, William White.*
Sixth District	*Henry Murphy, David Underhill, Christopher Johnson.*
Seventh District	*William F. T. Chapman, William Patterson, Martin Kiervin.*

(Supervisor Ely was here called to the chair.)

Eighth District	*James Shaw, Henry White, Isaac Bleuvelt.*
Ninth District	*Daniel R. Davis, Archibald Bradshaw, Bernard Cavanagh.*
Tenth District	*Andrew Brasley, John L. Hood, James Armstrong.*
Eleventh District	*John W. Meade, William Mokay, John W. Curtis.*
Twelfth District	*William G. L. King, Emmet M. Faye, Thomas G. Wilson.*

RESOLUTIONS.

Supervisor Tweed offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish in the official papers the complete list of Registers, and the places of Registration, on the days on which the Boards of Registration are required to meet.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY RESUMED.

The Board proceeded with the business of selecting Inspectors of Registry, the following being chosen:

TENTH WARD.

First District	*Henry R. Jones, Lewis Jacobs, Andrew J. Fisher.*

The President pro tem. here announced that he would offer the resolution previously offered by Supervisor Tweed, but in a modified form.

Supervisor Purdy raised the point of order that no resolution was in order while the balloting was being proceeded with.

The President pro tem. ruled that the point of order was not well taken, as the resolution pertained to the business under consideration.

Supervisor Purdy appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the judgment of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was answered in the negative.

And the President pro tem. withdrew the resolution.

The Board again proceeded to select Inspectors of Registry, the following being chosen:

TENTH WARD.

Second District	*Addison J. Schaffer, Asa Bloomfield, William Van Duser.*
Third District	*John A. Sands, Lansford Field, Wm. W. Wermore.*
Fourth District	*George F. Kunzer, Truman Curtis, Gunder Bodenbacker.*
Fifth District	*Jacob C. Isacstead, Charles Schaffer, J. Francis Barnes.*
Sixth District	*William Greer, Francis Mandy, Charles Merritt.*

(Supervisor Little was here called to the chair.)

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District	*James Haley, John F. Kelley, Peter Halpin.*
Second District	*George Armstrong, John Reddy, Charles Munson.*
Third District	*John C. Kough, John G. Stearns, Michael Wilson.*
Fourth District	*Edward R. Harper, William Lamb, Charles F. Johnson.*
Fifth District	*George C. Howell, Philip Jordan, Patrick Cull.*
Sixth District	*Edward A. Waterwelt, Peter Carroll, William Merrion.*
Seventh District	*Cornelius Archibald, Alexander Cadmeyer, Peter Welsh.*
Eighth District	*John Wallace, Thomas Lynch, Thomas Ryan.*
Ninth District	*Edward Willcocks, George Adams, Martin Furey.*
Tenth District	*Samuel F. Harrison, William White, Thomas Fitzsimmons.*

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District	*William S. Opdyke, Peter Gray, John McGlon.*
Second District	*John A. Foster, Julius M. Ackley, Francis Kinney.*
Third District	*Richard M. L