New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor.LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner.OLIVER LADUE.
State Prison Inspector....ANDREAS WILLMANN.
Clk of Court of Appeals.CHARLES HUGHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaran for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

For the Campaign.

Now ready, a pamphlet containing:

1. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON's late speech at the Cooper Institute.
2. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES's ditto.
3. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN's ditto.
4. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH's letter accepting the nomination for Governor.
5. His brief speech to those who attended the serenade given in honor of that nomination.

It is printed on large type and good paper.

Will our friends throughout the State oblige us with orders at once? They will be filled in rotation as received. There should be a copy placed in the hands of every elector of our State. Will not one or more friends in each County resolve that such County at least shall be thoroughly supplied?

Price, per single copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, $2; 1,000, $15. If by mail, one cent each additional to prepay postage. Sent only on receipt of the money.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau street, New-York.

Circulate the Documents.

ANOTHER TRACT.

The "Origin and Objects of the Slaveholders' Conspiracy against Democratic Principles as well as the National Union." Illustrated in the Speeches of ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON of Texas, the statements of LORENZO SHERWOOD, late of Texas, the letter of Messrs R. H. GARNETT, late Democratic Member of Congress from Virginia, to Wm. H. Trescott of South Carolina, showing the antagonism of Democracy and Free Labor to Slavery and its Rebellion; the letter of the Democratic League of our City to John Bright, &c., has just been compiled for that Loaves by HENRY O'REILLY, and is now printed in a neat pamphlet, which can be had at our office. If there is a sincere and loyal Democrat in this State who now thinks of voting for Seymour & Co., we are confident that a careful reading of this pamphlet would dissuade him from so doing.

Price, per single copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, $2; 1,000, $15. If by mail, one cent each additional to prepay postage. Sent only on receipt of the money.

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No. 154 Nassau street, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Our Helena, Ark., correspondent gives an account of a fight on the 11th, near that place, with a body of Texan Rangers, which resulted in the capture of nine men and a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a loss on our side of three killed and nine wounded.

—Resistance to the draft in Pennsylvania is to be promptly punished. Gov. Curtin has prepared himself fully for any emergency, and has authority to use any troops within the State to enforce the laws at every hazard.

—A band of 200 Rebels were routed on Monday, near Mansfield, Mo., by 100 men of the 11th Illinois Cavalry. The Rebels had 4 killed, 9 wounded, and 15 taken prisoners; our loss was one killed.

—It is stated that the Navy Department will give $300,000 for the destruction of the Rebel pirate Alabama, or pay $500,000 for the vessel, if captured.

—Our Cairo letters give an interesting resumé of affairs down the Mississippi, including a detailed Rebel account of the battle of Corinth.

POLITICAL NEWS.

—If the Democracy are doing all the fighting in this war, as they impudently claim, how comes it that wherever the soldiers have had a chance to vote they send such figures as these:

	Union Rep.	Dem.	Union maj.
123d Pennsylvania	202	29	173
Camp McClellan, Iowa	316	139	177
Hospital at Keokuk	—	—	264
1st Cavalry, 18th and 28th Infantry	—	—	709
24th Iowa Regiment	589	105	484
26th Iowa Regiment	—	—	135
28th Iowa Regiment	352	147	205
29th Iowa Regiment	272	82	190
30th Iowa Regiment	314	147	167
31st Iowa Regiment	447	160	287
32d Iowa Regiment	445	92	353
34th Iowa Regiment	419	236	183
36th Iowa Regiment	261	114	147
21st Iowa Regiment	154	11	143
25th Iowa Regiment	—	—	134
8th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	81	14	67
10th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	267	70	197
11th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	335	79	256
12th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	109	14	95
14th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	115	29	86
17th Iowa Regiment, at Corinth	175	42	133
2d Iowa Battery, at Corinth	35	6	29
27th Iowa Regiment (after the Indians)	464	20	444
33d Iowa Regiment	—	—	243
38th Iowa Regiment	445	36	409
39th Iowa Regiment	—	—	211
2d Iowa Regiment	—	—	156
7th Iowa Regiment	204	4	204
13th Iowa Regiment	—	—	128
15th Iowa Regiment	—	—	79
16th Iowa Regiment	142	63	79
26th Iowa Regiment	345	167	178
Two Companies Iowa in 21st Missouri	43	—	43
New recruits at St. Louis	125	16	119
Totals	7,122	1,865	7,257

That's where the Republican Union voters are! Look at the thinned ranks of the brave men who conquered Price and Van Dorn, and Fernando Wood's friend, Lovell, at Corinth; see how the men vote who have seen this wicked Rebellion through the curtain of smoke and blood! Take the glorious 7th Iowa, that entered on the bloody field of Belmont with unquenchable ardor and left it with imperishable glory; that passed through the fiery ordeal of Pittsburg Landing and the sanguinary struggles of Iuka and Corinth. Having at the cannon's mouth and bayonet's point shown to Rebels their estimate of the worth of the Union, they have now at the ballot-box declared their belief of the principles on which that Union should be and is founded. Decimated by death and disease, their numbers were few, but all gloriously devoted to freedom. Of 212 votes cast, 202 were for the Republican ticket, and but four for the Democratic. Yet, with one explanation, we will admit that the Democrats have sent the most men to the war. *Every Rebel soldier is a good Seymour Democrat*, and would vote for him if he had a chance; therefore, counting in the whole Rebel army, that breed of Democrats may have the most men in the field.

—A dispatch over the signature of the Secretary of the Convention informs us that the Hon. ALFRED ELY of Rochester was yesterday renominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention of the XXVIIIth District of New-York. Mr. Ely's present District (the XXIXth) embraces Monroe County only, in which he had in 1860 10,701 votes, to 7,314 for Reynolds, Dem. He was first elected in 1858 by 2,162 majority. The addition of Orleans County to the District will only increase the Republican majority, that county having given Lincoln 3,859, to 2,246 for Fusion. Another dispatch, signed by the Chairman of the Convention, tells us that FREEMAN CLARKE is the man nominated. There has been a strife in the District for some weeks, which has given great joy to the Seymour papers and partisans, but we trust that no such differences will be permitted to endanger the election of a true Union man.

—The election of Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Colorado has probably resulted in the election of Gov. GILPIN. The candidates were Gov. Gilpin, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Francisco. *The Denver City Republican* of Oct. 9 gives the returns from a number of counties and precincts, and says, "We have but little doubt of Gov. Gilpin's election." The vote of Denver City was very equally divided. It stood: Gilpin, 452; Francisco, 426; Bennet, 428. The contest in the Territory was an exciting one, but the election passed off quietly.

—We have reported majorities from 40 counties in Iowa, which give 7,229 Republican and 4,287 Democratic majority—clear Republican majority, 2,942. On Congressmen the vote is very close in the Ist and IVth Districts, with the probabilities rather in favor of Wilson (Republican) in the Ist, who seems to have 300 majority, and Martin (Democrat) in the IVth. In both cases, however, the soldiers' votes will make the matter all right, and thus Iowa will present an unbroken rank in the next Congress in support of the Union, the Constitution, and Liberty.

—A large and enthusiastic Wadsworth Union meeting was held in the Broadway and Forty-seventh street Hall last evening, the Hon. Lebbeus Ward presiding. Addresses were made by James Wadsworth, Wm. H. Burleigh, Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, Thos. Jones, jr., and Rufus W. Andrews. While Mr. Jones was speaking a hog-driver who was standing with a party of rowdies shouted "Three cheers for Seymour!" But for the fearless energy of gentleman in the meeting it would have been broken up.

—Last evening the VIIIth Assembly Republican District Convention nominated JOSEPH L. PERLEY for member of Assembly. Capt. JAMES T. McGUIRE was nominated for Assemblyman by the Republican Convention in the XIIth Assembly District. The Fernando Wood Convention of the XVth District nominated *Gilbert Dean* for Assembly. In Richmond County, the Republican Unionists have nominated GABRIEL MARTINEAU, and the Seymourites *Theodore Freon* for Assembly.

—Gens. Sigel and Carl Shurz have written letters in answer to invitations to speak in New-York, regretting their inability to do so, and urging especially every German voter in New-York State to support Wadsworth and the War at the polls. Gen. Sickles has also pronounced most emphatically for the election of his companion in arms, Gen. Wadsworth.

—Judge J. G. ABBOTT has received the nomination of the People's Union party for Congress in the IVth District of Massachusetts. In the Vth Congressional District the People's Union party have nominated Col. E. W. HINKS in opposition to JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.

—Official returns from 52 out of the 92 counties in Indiana have been received, which give for the Republican Union State ticket, 70,995; for the Democratic, 76,344. The Republican majority in 1860 for Governor, in the whole State, was 9,757.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The schooner Elener, Capt. Townsend, of this city, loaded with hay, cement, &c., for the Government, caught fire last night shortly after 9 o'clock, and was totally destroyed. Two seamen and two passengers were burned to death, and another seaman was badly burned. The captain, two mates, and steward, who were in the after-cabin, narrowly escaped.

—The steamship Mississippi, 18 days from Montevideo for China, foundered at sea Aug. 30. The crew, 63 in all, were taken off by the bark Prince Oscar of Guttenburg and the British brig Minstrel, and landed at St. Helena.

—There was much excitement in Gold yesterday, the Board of Brokers having struck Gold and Demand Notes from their dealings. Gold went down for a while, but rallied and closed at 13¾. Stocks were largely moved, especially Eries, of which 9,000 shares were sold. Money was active at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Flour advanced 10@20c.; Wheat, 2@4c.; Pork advanced slightly.

We publish this morning—by express permission obtained at Washington—a letter from Robert Dale Owen of Indiana to the President of the United States. This eloquent and forcible appeal for a Proclamation of Emancipation as a war measure, sure to meet with the approbation of all loyal men, and to carry confusion into the camp of the enemy, was received by the President a few days before the Proclamation was issued. Precisely what influence it may have exercised on the author of that Proclamation we do not know, but we do know, from private sources as well as from the frequent allusions that have been made to it by the correspondents of public journals in Washington, that it was regarded by others of high official position as a succinct and admirable statement of the whole question. Regarding it as a valuable illustration of the history of the times, and all the more so that it comes from one who has long been a distinguished member of the Democratic party, we gladly avail ourselves of the permission to publish it. Though a month only has elapsed since it was written, events are already justifying the foresight that dictated it.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

A nobler man than the Union candidate for Governor of our State does not live within her borders. Rich without ostentation, well educated without pedantry, open handed, frank, liberal and brave, it is very rarely that so worthy a man is presented as a candidate for any office. He has all his adult life taken a leading part in public affairs, without holding or seeking office. When the War for the Union broke out, he first bought here a cargo of whatever he deemed of prime necessity to Washington City, and shipped it at great hazard to the relief of our beleaguered and isolated people there. Then he went down himself and volunteered for the War; next he called his three sons into the Army after him. Governor Morgan appointed him a Major-General of our State's first quota of Volunteers: he was not accepted as such at Washington, because they had already enough Major-Generals; he immediately went in as an Aid. And from that hour he has done his utmost for the cause, begging and entreating, throughout the last Winter, for permission to move upon the Rebel works at Centerville and Manassas. He was in the disastrous fight at Bull Run, and there rallied and reformed a broken New-York regiment which had lost or been deserted by its officers. Electors of the Empire State! you seldom have an opportunity to vote for so good and true a man as JAMES S. WADSWORTH: do not fail to improve this one!

AN APPEAL

To the heartily loyal Electors of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your State Elections, respectively, are about to be held—most of them on Tuesday, Nov. 4th. Let us entreat you so to act and vote that the results of those Elections shall signally contribute to your country's deliverance from the fearful perils that now environ and threaten to overwhelm her.

After long hesitation, and calmly weighing objections and balancing conflicting considerations, President Lincoln has determined to lay the ax to the root of the accursed tree of Rebellion and Disunion.

The Rebel States and districts are allowed by him one hundred days, whereof two-thirds remain unexpired, wherein to desist from their murderous treason and resume their constitutional position as equal members of the Federal Union. If they, or a part of them, shall stubbornly persist in their Rebellion beyond the close of these days of grace, then that hideous system of compound iniquity and oppression known as American Slavery shall cease to be lawful in every State and district so persisting in treason, and shall, so soon as may be, cease moreover to exist.

Throughout the whole area of the Rebellion, this Proclamation of Freedom has stricken the traitors with a consternation which they vainly endeavor to disguise. In one breath, they call for the raising of the Black Flag and the subjection of every Union soldier whom they may capture to a felon's death. The next moment, they will affect to treat it with contempt and ridicule. In either case, they betray their consciousness that this is the hardest blow yet dealt them. They so admitted to Col. McClure during their cavalry raid on Chambersburg, but comforted themselves with the hope that *the North would not permit its enforcement.*

That is the issue to be tried in your Elections just at hand. ARE YOU READY?

The last hope of the Rebels looks to what they call a "conservative" reaction in the Elections of the loyal States—a reaction in favor of Slavery and Disunion. *The Richmond Examiner* of the 18th inst. says:

"Many anxious moments have passed since the commencement of the war. The fortunes of a nation have several times seemed to depend upon the turn of a single chance. Yet it is *doubtful whether any period has yet occurred more burdened with suspense than the present.*

"A large portion of the Northern people evince the disposition for a return to the ordinary ideas of civilized society. If they can prove themselves a party sufficiently strong to secure their own safety, they will establish something like same politics in the Northern States, and render their government amenable to the laws of reason." "This is *the matter to be decided at the next elections in New-York and other Northern States*, now close at hand. If the men who hold attempt to recover the ordinary liberties of an Anglo-Saxon people can elect their candidates, and so establish the fact that they constitute a majority, *the tyranny at Washington will be rapidly reduced to* NATURALNESS," &c., &c.

These traitors persistently declare that they will never be reconciled to the Union. They utterly refused, when invited by Henry May, to name any terms of compromise, declaring that, if they were proffered a sheet of white paper and asked to write thereon the conditions whereon they would return to the Union, they would refuse to do it. They are Secessionists because they hate Democratic Liberty, and are determined to have a country wherein Capital shall own Labor altogether—whereof the ownership of man by man shall be the chief corner-stone.

What they understand by "sane politics" in the North and a recovery here of "the ordinary liberties of Anglo-Saxon people," is the ascendency over us of the Vallandighams, Seymours and Ben. Woods, who were never for one moment hearty supporters of the War for the Union, but always understood the Slave Power and the Constitution to be convertible terms. And if Seymour and such as he shall now triumph in our Elections, they will understand, exult over and represent this to their dupes as a triumph of their friends at the North and an assurance that "Coercion" as well as "Emancipation" has been condemned by our people and will forthwith be abandoned.

A victory of the Rebel Grand Army on the Potomac will not so much encourage and strengthen the traitors as a victory of Seymour and other opponents of the Emancipation policy in the loyal States.

Europe, too, will hail it as evidence that the President is deserted by the People, and must retract the promises of his Emancipating Proclamation and submit to a Disunion Peace.

Patriots! Unionists! champions of Liberty and Progress! you will not, you must not, succumb to this!

You can beat the Rebel sympathizers if you will. Resolve at once that YOU WILL!

Not an hour must be lost henceforth to your several Elections.

Each of you must elect himself a Vigilance Committee to do the work of months in a few days.

Organize your several Counties, Townships and Election Districts, so as to be sure that every Union elector will be drawn out, and that no fraudulent voting or villainous counting shall blast your triumph!

Look sharply to the strongholds of our faith, and see that their last vote for Liberty and Union is polled out.

Look sternly to the dark places where our friends are few and feeble, and take care that they are not bullied nor cheated. Send men from neighboring localities where we are in force to help them in the canvass; keep a tally of the votes they poll, and note how many of them are on our side, so that we cannot be cheated in the canvass.

Watch every vote as it goes into the ballot-box; watch every one that comes out, and be sure that they are counted as they were cast.

Have teams engaged to bring up lagging voters, and be sure that you *know* by noon of Election day just who are behind, and how they are to be brought up in due season.

Visit our friends in the sluggish towns, and stir them up to a vigorous discharge of their duty.

Appeal solemnly to patriotic Democrats to vote as Jeff. Davis and his traitor crew would not have them.

All together, friends of Freedom and the Union! for your Country, for Law and Liberty! God save the Republic!

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

"Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

"NEAR PERRYVILLE, Oct. 10, 1862.

"To the eye-witnesses of the battle fought here on the 8th inst. it is now plain that some one of the chief officers in command was guilty of great criminality, in allowing two divisions of the army to be overwhelmed and overpowered while lying idle; within a mile lay over 50,000 men, clenching their fists with rage, and weeping with vexation at having to retire without engaging in it. The blood of nearly five hundred killed—slain while desperately engaging a vastly superior force, with idle thousands in sight and hearing—calls for the punishment of the guilty. Flanked and driven back, and falling by hundreds under a murderous cross-fire, leaving their gallant commander on the field, the brigade of Lytle demands investigation. Lying in the woods, not five hundred yards distant, actually overlooking the battle, actually witnessing the flinking movement of the Rebels which so nearly destroyed us, were the divisions of Schoepf and Sheridan, the first moved to danger at Mill Spring, and the second fresh for the conflict. Within a mile and a half all the rest of Buell's army lay idle while Rousseau fought alone, his noble men dying uselessly. For seven long hours they fought in the presence and hearing of the grand Army of the Ohio, and only night and darkness came to their aid. The guilt lies with one of four men—Rousseau, who commanded his division in the field; Alex. McCook, in whose corps was Rousseau's division, which fought, and Jackson's, which fled; Gilbert, whose corps lay idle within hearing; or Buell, whose headquarters were but but a mile and a half distant. With which of the four lies the guilt? * * * *

"In all probability, the last chance to engage Bragg in a general engagement has been thrown away, and Bragg will doubtless escape. From all the information I can gather, Bragg came forward with the intention of giving a general engagement, but, defeated and driven back by a single division, he is not likely soon to hazard another engagement. I learn at headquarters that it is suspected that he is now evacuating Harrisburg, and flying to Stamford and Somerset. Gen. Buell needs a spur. He lacks decision. He will not precipitate himself upon the Rebels. Had a brigade or division of Gilbert's corps pushed forward, the whole army could have become engaged, and the Rebels terribly defeated. But the hour has been thrown away."

Our readers are not unacquainted with such statements as the foregoing. They may be colored by error, or prejudice, or personal feeling; but, if this is falsehood, what is the truth? Why does not some of the Border-State cabal which constrained the President and General-in-Chief to reinstate Gen. Buell after they had relieved him from command, tell the public why he allowed Bragg to take part of his army at such disadvantage on the 8th inst., and why he has struck no effective blow since then? How comes it that the Rebels always attack in force parts of our armies in the West, while (since Gen. Mitchell was superseded) we never return the compliment? Supposing Buell not to be a traitor, what is he about? and what does he mean?

The Pennsylvania journals in the interest of freedom managed the late canvass there very ably. They exposed thoughly the traitorous Secession principles, aims, and attempts, of the Seymourites—of their State. The dogmas of F. Hughes—the rank traitor—were completely set forth, and though military men were put forward, like McCall and Biddle, as sensation candidates, still they failed. Let our politicians here devoted to the cause of Union and Liberty, show equal talent and tact. Let them occupy themselves up to the hour of election, with giving Seymour the full benefit of his own sayings; the same of the Woods—fast friends of Seymour and the traitors. Fellow-citizens, we implore you to look the crisis in the face. What ecstatic cheer it will afford to Rebeldom, to find men here, who have barely kept themselves out of Fort Lafayette—not that they are any better than some sent thither—elected to places of high honor and trust! It will be equivalent to the sacrifice of thousands of our soldiers, in the aid and comfort it will give to the enemy.

Who can read this letter of General Scott addressed to the model political idiot and traitor, Buchanan, Dec. 20, 1860—and know that Seymour, the Wood's, and all others of that set, were as Buchanan was, and are still so, and yet vote for such traitors. We repeat this extract of General Scott's statement, with emphasis, in this relation:

Dec. 30.—I addressed the President again as follows:

"Lieut.-Gen. Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad and Gen. S. is not well enough to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and, if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit Gen. S., without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send 250 recruits from New-York harbor to re-enforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence?

"It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"Gen. S. will wait upon the President any moment he may be called for."

General Scott, then not only the highest military officer, but considered the highest military critic, tells President Buchanan—the *alter ego* in politics of Seymour, Wood, & Co—that the usages of Sunday must not be observed while the Republic is trembling on an abyss; and accordingly suggests the proper remedy with anxious and respectful haste and decision—and the wretch at the head of the Government—on whose brow be the blood of one hundred thousand brave youths—refuses to act—and snivels, drivels, trembles, and prostrates himself deeper in the mire of Southern Slavery.

Thus were the Buchanan-Seymourists then—thus are they now. Fernando Wood apologizing to the Governor of Georgia, because the Police Superintendent seized arms here intended to be shipped to the traitors. Fernando Wood recommending the secession of New-York City from the State. Benjamin Wood, then proprietor of *The Daily News*, and sending thousands of papers to Southern traitors breathing invasion and vengeance. Seymour making night hideous with his speeches for Rebellion then. And all no better now.

—Fellow Republicans and War Democrats, canvass your wards and counties, give documents, to the wavering and the ignorant. Remember the stake at issue. We are engaged in a colossal civil war, of life or death to the Nation. It is to invite Brennus to the gates of Rome to elect Seymour, Wood, and their traitorous crew.

There is no Seymourite who does not know that to vote for his candidate is to support Treason. The Southern Secession journals are giving eager heed to our elections. They already speak of their gains in some of the Northern States; gains which we have shown to be due solely to the absence of Republican voters now in the army. But why should the soldier exposing his life, and perhaps just on the eve of sacrificing it, not be allowed to vote? In the name of right and decency, by what constitutional obligation is he deprived of citizenship as regards his vote, at the very time when all citizenship—the preservation of the State from the iron rule of a Slaveholding oligarchy—depends on his military duty and his valor? We maintain that there ought to be no such constitutional construction put upon the army voting. It is impossible to scatter the army for the nonce, so as not to allow soldiers to vote, and therefore there ought to be regular voting—as there has been in some cases—among the troops. We have the habeas corpus suspended; we have citizens turning Rebels invaded and exterminated; we have many phenomena of war, which belong to war alone, and especially to civil war, and cannot be found in the Constitution, and therefore we insist by the same belligerent canon, the soldier ought to vote in the army for the civil offices at the elections as they regularly come round.

Let it be remembered that no such important issue in the Governor's election has been known in the history of our State as that involved in the election of Gen. Wadsworth.

Gen. Wadsworth incarnates the active principle of duty and courage at this time.

He has abandoned ease and wealth for toil and danger.

He has not sought (he already had once declined) the office of Governor of New-York.

He is not engaged in supporting his cause here, but where he ought to be, with the army.

He is a man of eminent talents and unquestioned integrity.

His letter of acceptance on his receiving the nomination is a model epistle of its kind. It is frank, fearless, statesmanlike, philanthropic, generous, and meets all the necessities and eventualities of the times.

No opponent can say that he does not speak out. And how nobly! How he dissipates the rabble demagogue cry that the colored man freed will impinge on the labor and wages of the white working-man of the North. How courageously he denounces the vile ingratitude and wickedness of the Rebellion.

Compare him with Seymour—and then choose.

There is a charming harmony of interests and expressions between the British oligarchy organs—*The London Times, Post, Herald*, etc., and the Seymourites on the "despotism of the Lincoln Government" because some miserable brawlers and fellows in open communion with the traitors were imprisoned, not hanged—as they do in Civil wars in England. How wonderful! That "Democracy" here and Toryism there should meet, hug, and kiss, on the strength of cutting the United States into many dirty little bits, to be the sport of the armed oligarchs and despots of Europe. It used to be a superstition that lovers looking at the same star and keeping up a violent thinking at the same time, would, though separated as antipodes, think of the same thing. We opine that the Seymourite Democracy and the British oligarchy must both be looking together at the planet Mars—and thus come to the same conclusion.

The Montreal Witness thus moralizes on our Rebellion and Civil War:

TREASURING UP WRATH.—The present desolating contest in the United States is the result of a long train of antecedents. The man who, by a career of industry and frugality, adds to his possessions year by year, does not more certainly accumulate a fortune than a nation, by a career of injustice and pride, treasures up wrath against the day of wrath. The mischief was done then; it has only become apparent now. When the United States consented to sanction Slavery, however indirectly, in their Federal Constitution, the evil seed was sown which has grown into a great tree and overshadowed the land. When they, for considerations of expediency, allowed the Slave Power to obtain the ascendency, and to spread Slavery into Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, they were striking deadly blows at their own future peace. When they put the army and navy of the United States at the service of Slavery, as in the case of the Amistad captives, Greytown and Kansas, and when they haughtily proclaimed to the nations that their flag must not even be visited to ascertain whether it was covering the prohibited slave trade or not, great trouble was evidently drawing nigh. The Scripture says—"A haughty spirit goeth before a fall," and the fall could not be far off when such unheard of pride was manifested. It is said, and said truly, that these measures were the result of slave-holding ascendency at Washington—that they were planned and carried out by the very parties who were now in rebellion; but the North, which had always the majority of votes, could have prevented them. The North acquiesced for the sake of union, peace, and profit; and, therefore, the whole nation is responsible for them, and fearful has the weight of that responsibility proved.

"Never, we suppose, in the history of the world, were injustice, oppression, and inhumanity more haughtily proclaimed, and more unblushingly defended, than in the United States; and a righteous Providence stood pledged, as it were, to make the punishment as signal as the offence."

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

There is a speculative feeling in alcohol, with considerable sales at about 90c. Sales of clear pork, butter, and crushed sugar at unchanged rates. Wheat in good demand for shipping at $1 65.

The latest accounts from the new Colorado mines are rather discouraging as to placer diggings, but extensive quartz ledges give rich prospects both of silver and gold.

The weather has become comfortable.

An exploring party was fitting out in sufficient force to enter the country occupied by the Apache Indians.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—We have files of New-Orleans papers, to and including the 11th inst. They contain no news of importance. The steamer Roanoke had arrived. Her passengers were all well.

The True Delta of the 11th says:

The United States transport steamer Laurel Hill, Capt. Ives, arrived last evening, from Baton Rouge, with the exchanged prisoner—84 in number. The Laurel Hill left this port last Wednesday, for Baton Rouge, with 204 Confederate prisoners. Notwithstanding the rumors of her being fired into, and some ten or fifteen Confederates being killed, nothing of the kind occurred but everything went on to the satisfaction of all on board. The boat and passengers were well received and treated in the best possible manner at every point on the river.

Grand Wadsworth Rally in the Twenty-Second Ward.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the Union-loving citizens of the Twenty-second Ward was held in the large hall at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh street, last evening, the Hon. Libeus Ward presiding.

The Rev. Mr. HODGES, Baptist minister, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That as citizens who love our country, and who are proud of the political system handed down to us by our fathers, we renewedly declare our firm and unalterable opposition to the efforts of those who seek its overthrow, wherever they be found among the armed hosts of treason South, or their sympathizers at the North.

Resolved, That the existing rebellion against the authority of the Government has been instigated by men who despise a Republican form of government, who frown upon a system of remunerative labor, who hate those of their fellow-men who earn their bread by the sweat of their face, and who have determined that Slavery, and not Liberty, shall be the corner stone of the Government which they hope to rear upon the ruins of our glorious Republic.

Resolved, That the war to crush out the Rebellion should be prosecuted as a war, and not as a means of conciliation; that traitors in arms against the Government are not entitled to the protection of the Government, and that the Rebels should be made to pay the expenses of their rebellion, and that, to this end, their lands and other property should be sold according to law, and divided among our soldiers and other patriotic citizens, until the places now occupied by traitors shall be filled with honest and loyal men.

Resolved, That the so-called Democratic party of this State in spurning the offer of the Union State Committee to bury party issues and distinctions, and unite in presenting to the electors of the State at the coming election but one ticket, pledged to the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, have left us no alternative but to invite the people to make choice, at the polls, between those who are for the country and its institutions, and those who in this hour of desperate peril would tamely submit to the demands of Rebels in arms.

Resolved, That we cannot support the ticket headed by Horatio Seymour, because its success would be hailed by the enemies of our country as a triumph for them, not less important than a triumph of their arms; because Mr. Seymour and his supporters, like the traitors at the South and their English allies, declare our Government to be "an atrocious despotism," "The most contemptible failure in the shape of a Government in the world," and "that this Rebellion cannot be crushed by a Republican Administration," and because they denounce every effort of the President to preserve intact the Union of the States, and threaten to resist the exercise of his constitutional authority.

Resolved, That we will support and labor to elect the ticket headed by Gen. James S. Wadsworth and Lyman Tremain, and in so doing record our unwavering devotion to the Government of our fathers, our willingness to make any sacrifice, and endure any trial necessary to its preservation. Our approval of all measures of the Administration designed to subdue the Rebels and punish traitors, and our determination to strengthen the hands of the President in all his efforts to preserve the liberties of the people and the life of the Nation.

Resolved, That our gallant citizen soldiers now in the field ought not to be deprived of their elective franchise at the coming election, and we respectfully request the Governor of the State of New-York to take immediate measures to enable them, while fighting traitors at the South, to vote against the friends and allies of traitors at the North.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nomination of Gen. J. McLeod Murphy to represent the IXth Congressional District in the next Congress, and we pledge to him our entire support till the day of his election.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. He said it was impossible not to see that any opposition to the effort of the people who loved their country and Government at this time, when a wicked and unholy rebellion threatened the existence of both, was aimed directly in favor of treason and war against the Constitution. Our cause was just, however, and God was on the side of the right. At no time had the interests of this nation been so signally in the hands of an overruling Providence than since the outbreak of the Rebellion. With such candidates as honored the Union ticket, and vigorous efforts as freemen who appreciated the glory of a nation purged from Slavery and its attendant train of continuous transgressions of the will of the people, and the Constitution and laws of the Government, failure was impossible.

WM. H. BURLEIGH, esq., next addressed the meeting. He canvassed the nature of the plea set up by Seymour and his friends at length, and desired to know if a people who had any self respect left, were willing to see a man elected who was sandwiched between Fernando Wood and his brother Ben. He referred to Fernando Wood's apology to Toombs of Georgia for the want of power to send on arms to put into the hands of Rebels to slay our sons and brothers who had gone forth to vindicate the cause of the Union, and said it was but fair to accept that as a just interpretation of the cause with which Seymour had presumed to ask to be elected Governor of this State.

The Hon. CALEB LYONS of Lyonsdale, was the next speaker. He gave a brief description of the crisis which was upon us, and reviewed the many objections that Seymour men raised to the Union ticket, such as the taxes, the Administration, President Lincoln, the habeas corpus, greenbacks and other like matters. He charged that the rebellion, and not the Government had suspended the habeas corpus.

He then passed in review the course of Gen. James S. Wadsworth since the breaking out of the rebellion. He had seen him on the battle field at Bull Run, when no soldier acted with greater bravery and heroism. Of Lyman Tremain, it was only necessary to say that he was a consistent Democrat, warmly devoted to the interests of his country, and resolved with a master hand to stand by the Government in the hour of trial.

The Hon. THOMAS JONES, jr., began by saying that he had been an earnest Democrat from James K. Polk down to Stephen Arnold Douglas; and when Abraham Lincoln was elected on the ground of no more extension for Slavery, he resolved to stand by him for weal or for woe, and do what lay in his power to aid him in protecting and defending the Constitution which had been handed down to us by our fathers.

He was proceeding to speak of the position now occupied by Seymour, when a band of rowdies which had gathered at the back part of the hall roared out "Three cheers for Seymour," accompanying their cheers with the usual unearthly yells which they bring into play to break up meetings.

There was a body of police present, but they engaged themselves in shaking hands with the rowdies, and otherwise fraternizing with them, positively declining at first to remove the disturbers of the peace from the hall. However, there were some gentlemen present who were determined to maintain order at any risk, and the rowdies were silenced only by the fear that they might receive such prompt handling as they deserved. Order being restored,

RUFUS W. ANDREWS proceeded to address the meeting, beginning by stating that they were there to express their sympathy with their friends who were on the battle-fields of the South, crushing out Rebellion, and they would crush out Rebellion even in that room if it should attempt to raise its head again.

He went on at considerable length, showing that to vote for Seymour for Governor of this State, was sympathizing with Rebels, and sympathizing with Rebels was treason. He warmly indorsed the nomination of Col. McLeod Murphy.

Three cheers were given for the ticket, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

GERMAN UNION MEETING IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—Last evening the German supporters of the Union ticket in the Thirteenth Ward held a meeting at No. 161 Broome street, Mr. Ferdinand Joker in the Chair. Spirited addresses were made by the Chairman and Mr. B. Hamann. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for the Union ticket, and the meeting adjourned. Meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Thirteenth Ward Wadsworth Club twice a week till the election.

Union Meeting at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

The Union meeting here last evening was largely attended, in spite of the storm. The Hon. J. Clark presided; and among others present on the platform was Preston King. The addresses of Lorenzo Sherwood of Texas, and Henry J. Raymond, were highly effective. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Administration, and supporting the Republican Union State nominations as are effective war measures, best calculated to rebuke the sympathizers with treason.

From Fuch's Island—Immigration from the United States Invited.

The Royal Standard of Sept. 20, says: An influential public meeting was held at Demerara on the 20th ult., to take into consideration the subject of immigration from the United States. Mr. Edwards, the American Consul, addressed the meeting and placed the scheme in so favorable a light that the Governor has decided to send Mr. Walker, the Government Secretary, as a delegate to Washington to concert measures for the introduction of as many people as can be obtained. The cost of each laborer is estimated at $20—about one-sixth the present cost of coolies.

This project appears to give general satisfaction, and the result is looked forward to with much interest by the planters and merchants.

We have frequently heard the salt pond proprietors in this Colony complain of the scarcity of labor; if they were in earnest, there never was a better opportunity than the present of supplying their wants.