LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

Cloud of Georgetown, and C. C. Maryland, Whaley, and captured by the enemy at Get Seminary, succeeded in making their escape from the Fort Conover prison on the 16th of August, and have safely arrived in Dixie. The account of their adventures would make a pleasing story, but might compromise others. It was a bold feat, and we congratulate them on their success. They confirm previous accounts of the shameful treatment of our prisoners in that miserable hole.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON—THE SIEGE.

From The Charleston Mercury, Oct. 5th.

The enemy has at last broken his long silence. On Monday, at 2½ p. m., he opened heavily with his Parrott guns from Cummings Point on Sumter. Those who watched the bombardment throughout the afternoon say that the Yankees threw their shot with considerable general accuracy; but in the course of a half hour, during which we, from a good standpoint, observed the fire, we saw but two shots out of six strike the fort. One exploded on the north-western parapet, and the other fell within.

The bombardment ceased about nightfall.

Our batteries were, as usual, not idle. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins kept up all day a vigorous fire upon Gregg and Wagner. While watching the enemy's fire we saw several shells from Simkins burst just below the parapet of Wagner.

There has been no change in the position of the fleet.

From The Sentinel of Friday.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST DO.

Tax as high as people can bear. Reduce the volume of the currency by every possible means. Suppress high prices by law.

WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO.

Pay taxes cheerfully. Sell to the Government and the people promptly, and at fair prices. Be content with small profits. Lend as much money as possible to the Government by investing in its bonds. Hold property and personal service at the call or the need of the Government.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER ARRESTED.

A number of prisoners have been brought in recently from Tennessee, and among them was Jordan Jones, a notorious bushwhacker, who was captured near Carter's Depot, on the Tennessee Railroad, 25 miles from home, on his way to the camp of the enemy. Jones had two sons in the bushwhacking interest of the enemy, one of whom was killed and the other taken prisoner. In the opinion of Brig.-Gen. Jackson, who knows him well, he is so dangerous and malignant a Lincolnite that he ought to be confined until the end of the war, and, in all probability, he will be.

THE REBEL INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Lee's Official Report.

From The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday, Oct. 3.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 31, 1863.

Gen. R. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the Winter and Spring, and if practicable, the transfer of the seat of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy, to which these contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army then commanded by Gen. Hooker, and that in any event the army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the Summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations, and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d June. McLaw's division of Longstreet's corps left Fredericksburg for Culpepper Court-House, and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock, on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed his command to resist their advance, but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpepper Court-House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, was also concentrated.

On the 9th, a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelley's Fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continued from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river, with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry brigade had been ordered to advance toward Winchester, to cooperate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the lower valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed with his command to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpepper Court-House on the 10th.

Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes's division to Berryville, with instructions, after dislodging the force stationed there, to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th, Gen. Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

Gen. Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took 700 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than 4,000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, 250 wagons and ambulances, with 400 horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Union troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock, and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of Gen. Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of Gen. Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington City.

With a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front, Longstreet moved from Culpepper Court-House on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpepper by Gen. Pickett, with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry under Gen. Stuart was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours, under Gen. Stuart, near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and Gen. Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville, and then fell back. In these engagements Gen. Stuart took about 400 prisoners and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime, a part of Gen. Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied Gen. Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Union army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, Gen. Hill having already reached the valley.

Gen. Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harrass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, Gen. Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th, the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. The column reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, Gen. Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg, to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

Gen. Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He subsequently took position at Hancock, and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th, information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court-House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading divisions of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a large force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the way of the Hetlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about 5,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and, in the mean time, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains.

At the same time, the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies, while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of General Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until after the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the center, and General Longstreet the right. In front of General Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which it he could be driven, it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified.

Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the center of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcement being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in gaining possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, but the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would immediately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's Corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the mean time had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original positions, with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were.

Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners. Nearly 2,000 had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagement were left behind.

Little progress was made that night owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by way of Cashtown, guarded by Gen. Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the train exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by Gen. Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by Gen. Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro'. The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th of July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed.

The enemy had not yet made his appearance, and, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 p. m., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find them in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier-General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterward. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced toward Martinsburg. It was attacked by Gen. Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah River, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and, before the waters had subsided, the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Generals Wood, Pender, and Trimble severely, and Major-Gen. Hein, slightly wounded.

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer, were only equaled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brig.-Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brig.-Gen. Semmes mortally wounded, while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguishes them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brig.-Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brig.-Gen. Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observations on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE, General.

Board of Supervisors.

At a stated meeting of this Board yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that in his judgment no claims for damages by reason of the riot could be legally adjudicated unless presented before the expiration of the time prescribed by statute. All such claims were outlawed.

Mr. PURDY remarked that the Board had pledged the word of the county that no advantage would be taken of any delay on the part of persons who suffered by the riots in presenting their claims. To do so at this time would invite an expensive litigation and involve the county in an additional expense of $100,000. The communication of Mr. Devlin was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A communication was received from the Controller transmitting an additional list of claims. They were referred to the Committee having the matter in charge.

The following communication was received from the State Controller:

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1863.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your County at the sum of $97,846,491, upon which a State tax of $2,737,098 15 must be levied for the current year, being 5 mills on the dollar for the following purposes: for schools, ½ of a mill; for canals, ½ of a mill; for general purposes, 1½ mills; for general purposes (deficiency), ½ mill; for bounties, 1 11-16 of a mill; for Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 3-16 of a mill.

Your obedient servant,

L. ROBINSON, Controller.

In connection with this subject, Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, which was adopted, that as this city was taxed to the extent of 40 per cent of the whole State valuation, that it was necessary that some resident of New-York should be a member of the Board of Equalization of State Taxes, and that as there was a vacancy by the death of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Governor be requested to fill it immediately.

The Controller transmitted his usual monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures, showing the balances remaining unexpended at the close of the month of September. The following is a summary thereof:

Balances of appropriations of 1863 and former years remaining unexpended Sept. 30, 1863	$97,846 73
Amount of appropriations made in 1863	5,453,059 96
Total	$5,550,906 69
Amount of expenditures to Sept. 30, 1863	2,806,764 56
Balance on hand	$2,744,190 13

The paper was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, auditing the bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Sept. 30, amounting to $6,876 37, was adopted.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned until Friday morning, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors and other Election officers.

Eleventh Annual Commencement of the Free Academy.

The Commencement Exercises of the Free Academy, postponed from the 16th of July last in consequence of the riot, were held last evening at the Academy of Music. The friends and patrons of this popular institution thronged together at an early hour, and every seat was soon filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative listener. Upon the center of the stage was seated the venerable and worthy President of the institution, Dr. H. Webster, surrounded by the members of the Faculty and the Board of Education, among whom the following distinguished persons were noticed: Judge Monell, Judge Sutherland, Chas. King, esq., President Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, Judge Edmonds, Prof. Dwight, Prof. R. T. Martin, University, Townsend Harris, ex Minister to Japan, W. E. Curtis, President of Board, Judge Roseveelt, Dr. Tyng.

The exercises were commenced at 8½ o'clock, and continued until a late hour, with the undivided attention of the vast assembly. Frequent and loud demonstrations of applause greeted the speakers, and the usual profusion of wreaths and bouquets followed the performance of the favorite young men.

The order of exercises for the evening was as follows:

Music—Overture to Alessandro Stradella, Flotow; March, Central Park, Dodworth.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lindsley.

Music—Scena ed Aria, "Immense Jehova," Verdi.

1. Salutatory Address, and Second Honorary Oration—Action and Reaction, Townsend Wandell.

Music—La Violetta Mazurka, Faust.

2. Philosophical (Third Honorary) Oration—Price of Hope, George W. Stephens.

3. Fifth Dissertation—The Bell and the Hammer, Edward L. Thompson.

4. Third Dissertation—Decision of Character, John E. Dwight.

Music—Selection from Fatinella, Balfe.

5. Fifth Honorary Oration—A Silver Lining to Every Cloud, Henry S. Steel.

6. Sixth Dissertation—National Glory, John H. Blauvelt.

7. Fourth Dissertation—Criticism, Ambrose Monell.

Music—Quick March, from Lucia, Donizetti.

8. First Dissertation—Spirit of Nationality, Luigi Lomis.

9. Second Dissertation—Naval Warfare, G. Livingston Morse.

10. Sixth Honorary Oration—Power of an Idea, James M. Hartt.

Music—Caledonian Airs, Jullien.

11. Seventh Honorary Oration—Eloquence, William H. Roberts.

12. Eighth Honorary Oration—Triumph of Truth, George B. Hickok.

13. Seventh Dissertation—Mission of Age, Augustus S. Jenkins.

Music—Selections from Attila, Verdi.

14. Eighth Dissertation—American Literature, M. Alonzo Gore.

15. Fourth Honorary Oration—Heroic in Human Nature, Eustace W. Fisher.

Music—Quick step, from the Enchantress, Eslie.

16. Master's Oration—Science Not All, Henry Kirke White.

Music—Quartette, from Rigoletto, Verdi.

17. Valedictory Address and First Honorary Oration—Spirit of Progress, Lemaire Zabriskie.

Music—Aria and Chorus, from Le Postillon, Adam.

Excused.

The general tone of the performances was spirited and earnest, emphatically tinged with applause-inciting appeals to political and patriotic sentiments. Some of the pieces showed a degree of thoughtfulness and a thoroughness of culture which gave excellent promise of success. The exercises, as a whole, were eminently worthy of the appreciation which the institution has enjoyed in previous years, and confer credit upon the Class of '63.

We cannot allude as we should wish to the thoughtful salutatory address of Wandell; the strong and forcible dissertation of Dwight; the original and vigorous effort of Monell; the dignified and able oration of Lomis; the scholarly production of Hartt; the eloquent and manly delivery of Roberts, or the thoughtful and elegant valedictory of Zabriskie.

The Master's oration, by Henry Kirk White, was a thorough and talented production.

The following medals, testimonials, and prizes were awarded after the close of the speaking:

FELL MEDAL—Gold—Arthur M. Hanks, Introductory Class. Silver—Eustace W. Fisher, Senior Class.

BURR MEDAL—Gold—Lemaire Zabriskie, Senior Class. Silver—George W. Stephens, Senior Class.

CROMWELL MEDAL—Gold—John Z. Easton, Sophomore Class.

WARD MEDALS.—Chemistry—Eustace W. Fisher, Senior Class. Natural History—Arthur M. Hanks, Introductory Class. Natural Philosophy—George E. Hoe, Senior Class. Moral Philosophy—Eustace W. Fisher, Senior Class; Lemaire Zabriskie, Townsend Wandell. Law—Lemaire Zabriskie, Senior Class. English—Clinton J. Hartt, Junior Class. Greek—Eustace W. Fisher, Senior Class; George C. Clarke, Townsend Wandell, James M. Hartt. Latin—George B. Hickock, Senior Class, Wm. W. Ferrier, Henry B. Rowland, E. W. Fisher, T. Wandell, James M. Hartt, Lemaire Zabriskie. French—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class. Spanish—Luigi Francia, Senior Class. German—Lucius McAdam, Junior Class. Oratory—Wm. H. Roberts, Senior Class. Composition—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class; equal, James M. Hartt, George W. Stephens, Lemaire Zabriskie. Logic—Sigmund Springer, Junior Class. Astronomy—Clinton J. Hartt, Junior Class. History—Leonard Friedlander, Sophomore Class. Drawing—Charles F. Hernandez, Sophomore Class. Algebra and Geometry—Arthur M. Hanks, Introductory Class. Engineering—George B. Hickok, Senior Class. Hygiene—Siegfried H. Kerchberger, Introductory. Prize Translation, French into English ("Oeuores de Moliere")—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class.

The following gentlemen of the graduating class were honored with the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Truman Handiten Baldwin, John Hogankamp Blauvelt, Alexander Hammestiel, George Crawford Clark, Henry Ashton Crosby, John Elihu Dwight, Thomas Ferrier, jr., William Walker Ferrier, Eustace Whipple Fisher, John Foole Garrish, jr., Henry Gumbleton, James Main Hartt, Alfred Hewitt, George Herschel Hickok, Henry Raymond Howland, Isaac Mead Lobach, James Marshall, Ambrose Monell, Gilbert Livingston Morse, Richard Emery Mott, John O'Rorke, Edward Livingston Owen, Theodore Augustus Perkins, William Henry Roberts, Henry Smith Steele, George Washington Stevens, Abraham Kipp Van Vleck, Townsend Wandell, Geo. Warren Wood, jr., Lemaire Zabriskie.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was then conferred upon the following candidates:

Arthur Forces, jr., Robert Bowne Frost, Martin Alonzo Gore, Augustus Shotwell Jenkins, Luigi Lomis, Edward Louis Thompson, James Henry Walker.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Thomas Allison, A. B., Charles Leland Balch, A. B., Jacob A. De Peyster, A. B., Frederick J. De Peyster, A. B., Robert T. H. Easton, A. B., Henry Le Baron Hartt, A. B., Frederick Robert A. B., Edward Ketcham, A. B., Alexander Nesbit, A. B., Henry P. O'Neil, A. B., Scott R. Sherwood, A. B., Richard T. Van Beekerk, A. B., William B. Quinn, A. B., Arnold Tanner, A. B.

The degree of Master of Sciences was conferred on the following candidates:

Rowland Conner, B. S., Henry Leveridge, B. S., Frederick Rawolle, B. S., Henry K. White, B. S.

The exercises of the evening were closed with the benediction.

Local Politics.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Republican Convention met at the house of Andrew Doxey, in Flatlands, on Monday afternoon and organized by selecting Mr. Henry Hill as President, J. D. Cox and T. C. Tucker as Vice-Presidents, and J. N. Stearns and S. A. Smith as Secretaries. After calling the roll of delegates and deciding contested delegations, the nominations for county officers were entered into. The following candidates were selected:

Sheriff, REUT. W. TYDEL. *County Judge*, JOHN DIKEMAN. *Justice of Sessions*, WM. H. HOLT. *Superintendent of the Poor, Second District*, MORRIS H. ROBERTS.

Pending the nomination of Superintendent for the 1st District, the Convention adjourned to meet at No. 9 Court street, two weeks hence.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A body termed the Union General Committee, held a meeting on Monday evening at No. 639 Broadway, Ira O. Miller in the chair, and W. Mullin, Secretary. Through Mr. W. W. Niles, the Executive Committee offered a report, which gave rise to a spirited debate. Ex-Alderman Darragh moved to fill the blanks in relation to members of the Judiciary Committee with one from each Election District. This plan was objected to by Mr. Polhemus and Mr. Reid. After considerable discussion Mr. Darragh moved a resolution that the Judicial and County Conventions consist of five members from each of the Wards below, and seven from the Wards above Canal street. The County Convention is to be held Oct. 12, Judiciary 13th, Senatorial 14th, and Assembly 16th. The meeting did not adjourn until 11 o'clock.

TENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—An enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held last night at their headquarters, No. 24 Allen street, Dr. S. Waterman presiding, and Mr. Wm. Greve acting as Secretary. The old quarters appeared again as in the best days of the party, and a number of new members were admitted. The merits and chances of the several candidates to be presented for the ensuing campaign were warmly discussed, but the most harmonious feeling prevailed. Mr. Bischoff, in a forcible speech, alluded to the candidates to be presented for Supervisors, and the importance of filling the vacancy in that board, which will be occasioned by the expiration of the term of Supervisor Weisman by a worthy German fellow citizen, and moved the appointment of a Committee to draft and present resolutions on the subject, when the following gentlemen were appointed: Bischoff, Messer and Jacobs. After a recess of ten minutes the Committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the German Americans, forming such an essential part of the intelligence and wealth of this metropolis, are entitled to a proportionate representation in its government.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acknowledge the readiness of the Republican party six years ago to own our claims by nominating our worthy countryman, Augustus Weismann, to the honorable position of Supervisor, and thus securing not only to us a representative of whom we are justly proud, but to the county an able and incorruptible officer, who is now about to retire into private life with the enviable reputation that he was and is an honest man.

Resolved, That we regret to hear that Mr. Weisman declines a renomination.

Resolved, That the eyes of the German Republicans are fixed upon our tried friend and fellow-citizen, Andreas Willmann, as a worthy successor of the retiring Supervisor Weisman, and that we heartily join in the popular work of urging his nomination, satisfied of his triumphant election.

Resolved, That our delegates to the 7th Senatorial District organization be requested to exert themselves in behalf of the nomination of Mr. Willmann in the respective Wards.

GERMAN UNION CLUB.—The Germans of the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards held a very numerously attended meeting at No. 26 Spruce street last night, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing election. It was called to order at 8½ o'clock, when a dense crowd filled the room, by Mr. Mueller of the Second Ward, and on motion, a resolution was adopted to form a permanent Union Club of the Germans of this district. Pursuant to this resolution, the following officers were elected by unanimous vote: For President, C. J. Steinheimer; Vice-President, Von Senden; Secretary, Geo. Kemel; Treasurer, Joseph Weyand. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, alluded to the importance of the ensuing election, and suggested various measures to counteract the movement of the Copperhead Democracy. In the first place, a resolution of the German Republican Central Committee, to the effect that a prominent German citizen shall be nominated for the office of Supervisor, was discussed at great length, and in accordance with this resolution the Club nominated, on motion of Mr. John Weber, by a unanimous vote, Mr. Andreas Willmann for the office of Supervisor, in place of Mr. Weismann, whose term of office expires.

The Turf.

THE PATERSON RACES—FALL MEETING.

These races commenced yesterday on the race-course of the Passaic County Agricultural Society. From the success which attended their Spring meeting, the present was anticipated to be a still more brilliant one, as larger purses were offered, a greater number of horses entered, and numerous improvements and alterations in the management effected.

The weather was fine and pleasant, and in consequence there was a numerous attendance of spectators, present a large proportion being ladies. New stands have been erected on the course, and everything done to secure the comfort of the visitors. The first race was a sweepstake premium of $300 for 3-year olds, mile heats. There were 15 entries for it, but only five started. These were Mr. Watson's Aldebaran, Mr. Hunter's Copeck, Mr. Bush's Ben Bruce, Dr. Weldon's Lizzie W., and Mr. Clay's Skedaddle. The betting showed Lizzie to be the favorite, with Copeck and Skedaddle in equal estimation, and Aldebaran, the ultimate winner, scarcely thought of. Copeck won the first heat in 1:48, Aldebaran the second in 1:47, and Lizzie W. the third in 1:48. It was found, however, that Lizzie had broken down in this last heat, although her gameness prevented her showing any symptoms of it during the running in the race. She was therefore allowed to withdraw, and her over starting again is doubtful. The fourth and deciding heat was won by Aldebaran in 1:52, who thus won the race.

The next race was a post stake of $500 for all ages, two mile heats. Reporter, John B. Davidson, Idlewild, and Thunder were entered, and all started except Reporter. Idlewild, as might have been expected, was the favorite, Thunder ranking next. The old mare, however, was not in form, and Thunder won the two heats of the race easily in 3:45 and 3:49. He is a gray colt, by Lexington, own brother to the celebrated racer, Lightning, and is owned by Mr. Hogan of Montreal, who won heavily by his success.

The third race was a three-mile dash, for all ages, for a purse of $400. There were four entries—Punch, John Morgan, Sympathy, and Harper—Morgan being the favorite. He made a waiting race of it for the first two miles, and then came out and won easily in 5:45, Punch being second. Harper third, and sympathy last of all. Appended is a summary:

RACING—PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 6, 1863.—Purse $300 for 3-year olds; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; mile heats.

Jas. S. Watson's ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam by imp. Trustee	4 1 3 1
J. Hunter's b. c. Copeck, by Lexington, dam Rosette, by Yorkshire	1 2 4 2
J. W. Weldon's b. m. Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella	2 5 1 dr
J. M. Clay's ch. f. Skedaddle, by Yorkshire, dam Magnolia	3 3 2 dr
P. C. Bush's b. c. Ben Bruce, by Lexington, dam by Altorf	5 4 dist

Time—1:48; 1:47; 1:49; 1:52.

SAME DAY.—Purse $500, for all ages; two mile heats; $100 entrance, p. p.

H. Hogan's c. h. Thunder, by Lexington, 4 years (Eddy)	1 1
Senior Class. Wm. W. Ferrier, Henry B. Rowland, E. W. Fisher, T. Wandell, James M. Hartt, Lemaire Zabriskie. French—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class. Spanish—Luigi Francia—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class. German—Lucius McAdam, Junior Class. Oratory—Wm. H. Roberts, Senior Class. Composition—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class; equal, James M. Hartt, George W. Stephens, Lemaire Zabriskie. Logic—Sigmund Springer, Junior Class. Astronomy—Clinton J. Hartt, Junior Class. History—Leonard Friedlander, Sophomore Class. Drawing—Charles F. Hernandez, Sophomore Class. Algebra and Geometry—Arthur M. Hanks, Introductory Class. Engineering—George B. Hickok, Senior Class. Hygiene—Siegfried H. Kerchberger, Introductory. Prize Translation, French into English ("Oeuores de Moliere")—Townsend Wandell, Senior Class.	
J. S. Watson's b. h. John B. Davidson, by Star Davis, 4 years (Gilpatrick)	2 2
T. G. Moore's b. m. Idlewild, by Lexington, 6 years, (Patton)	3 3

Time—3:45; 3:40.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for all ages; three-mile dash.

F. G. Murphy's b. h. John Morgan, by Sovereign, dam Sally Davis	1
W. H. Strong's ch. c. Punch, by Mahomet, dam Kate Batemen	2
C. Littlefield's br. h. Harper, by Lexington, dam Sister to Kitty Clarke	3
J. W. Weldon's b. m. Sympath