NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICER W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the sak of the sender. None but Brook bills current in New York THE DALLY HERALD, two centaper copy. SI per annum THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at all cents per page, or SI per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy. SI per annum to any part of five at thickness, as SI II to any part of the Continent, both to include pastage; the California Edition on the 1st. 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or SI 75 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- King HENRY IV.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -SHE STOOPS TO WINTER GARDEN Broadway .- BRUTUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PEG WOT-NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY .- THE ORREST OF

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery.-THE SEA KING'S VOW-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Color BD TROPICAL PISH, &c., at all hours. Victoring, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad way.—Bimiopian Songs. Burlesques, Dances, &c.—Ter Black Brigade. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AC. - OTHELLO.

HOPE CHAPEL No. 720 Broadway.-Exhibition of HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. - Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESONES, &C.

New York, Tuesday, October 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The official despatches of General Grant relative to the late battle at Corinth confirm the news which we published yesterday. They are dated from Jackson, Tenn., on Sunday, and represent that, at that time, a large portion of General Rosecrans' forces had advanced as far as Chevalla, in pursuit of the flying enemy. General Hurlbut was at the Hatchie river, following them with 5,000 men, and General Ord had met them on the south bank of the Hatchie, drove them across the stream, taking two batteries and two hundred prisoners, and obtaining possession of the heights on the other side. General Grant says that as things then looked he could not see any escape for the enemy without losing everything but their small arms.

Scouts from General Sigel's army made a recon noissance to Thoroughfare Gap yesterday, and brought in some prisoners, who report that the rebel army is falling back on Richmond, and that General Longstreet has already gone there. There was another expedition of our scouts to Newmarket and Gainesville, at which latter place they captured a rebel scouting party of Mississippians under Lieutenant Roberts.

We give to-day a full and highly interesting account of all the incidents of the President's visit to General McClellan's army, the grand review of the troops, and his interview with the Commanding General. A visit to the battle field of Antietam is finely described, and will give our readers some vivid conception of the sanguinary nature of that

Advices received from Greenville, Missouri state that the Texan rebel forces under General McBride, 2,000 strong, have been ordered back to Texas in consequence of Union victories gained at Marshal, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana. These victories were probably won by the Union troops river from Helena some time since.

The rebels in Kentucky seem to be breaking down. They evacuated Frankfort on Saturday, after inaugurating Mr. Richard Hawes Governor. They left their wounded and sick behind them On Sunday the Union pickets were at Hardinsville, advancing on Frankfort.

Our extracts from the Richmond papers to-day are peculiarly interesting, showing the sentiment of the South concerning the emancipation proclamation. The rebel Congress introduced resolutions of a very savage retaliatory nature, declaring that after the 1st of January, 1863, all officers and non-commissioned officers found invading the Confederate States should be treated as criminals, and put to hard labor until the end of the war, or the repeal of the Confiscation act. All such officers as may command, or train negroes or mulattoes for military service against the Confederacy or incite them to rebellion shall suffer death. Other pains and penalties are prescribed for different acts of our officers. and a war of extermination, in which the rules of civilized warfare are to be ignored, is proclaimed. These resolutions were read in the Senate, and not yet voted upon. In the House the spirit brinced was still more bitter, Mr. Lyons, of Virlinia, introducing, a resolution exhorting e people of the Confederacy to kill Overy officer, soldier and sailor of the enemy found within their borders, unless a regular prisoner of war; declaring that after the 1st of January, 1863, no officer of the enemy ought to be captured alive, or if recaptured should be immedistely hung; and offering a bounty of twenty dollars and an annuity of twenty dollars for life to every slave and free negro who shall, after the 1st of January, 1863, kill one of the enemy.

The Virginia Legislature resolved to grant im munity to any person who may kill any parties found on the sacred soil, armed or unarmed, aiding to carry out the "fiendish purposes" of the proclamation.

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner of Saturday prophecy a general engagement between the two armies immediately. The former says that a large force of our troops is at Martinsburg, with the left extending to Harper's Ferry. General Lee, with a strong force, was rapidly moving towards Martinsburg, and there was every probability that a desperate battle was about to be fought. "Persons of intelligence from Winchester state that McClellan cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws his army across the rivermove which it is next to impossible for him to make, as he was evidently being urged forward by the Yankee administration and the clamors of the abolitionists. For him to retreat now, in the face of an enemy who had thrown down the gaustlet to him, would tend almost as much to demoralize his army as would a defeat."

The Examiner says that we are on the eve of great battle in the vicinity of the Potomac. It reports that the Unionist she lled Charlestown and then took possession of it, and that our main force has crossed at Harper's Ferry, General Geary occupying London Heights.

The Enquirer is prepared for another long campaign, and declares that the people and government of the South "are all conscious of the giant preparations which Lincoln is making. His vast drafts of men are not all. His shipyards are all busy, and gunboats of heavy draught and of light draught, cased in iron armor, and fitted up with all the art of war all the appliances of ingenuity, are being constructed in great numbers." And it continues:-"We must prepare for these gunboats, not by flippantly sneer' ing at gunboat panics-that would be very unwise; not by timid apprehensious of inability to resist them-that would be very unwise also; but we must prepare defences on our rivers and obstructions in their channels. We must try all the vitues of sharpshooters on the banks, and the sub-aqueous batteries in the stream."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The General Triennial Episcopal Convention met yesterday-fifth day. The principal subject of de oate was on the expulsion of Bishop Leonidas Polk, of the Southern army. After a warm debate the whole subject was referred to the Committee on the Rebellion, consisting of nine members of the

The Board of Aldermen met again yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to five rejected the nomi nation of John Austin Stevens for Street Commi sioner, which had been sent in by the Mayor. By the Comptroller's return it appears there was balance of \$672,552 in the treasury on the 4th inst-The Board transacted some routine business, and then adjourned to meet at one o'clock on Wednes-

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered that the sum of \$500 be appropriated to purchase a sword, sash belt for Captain John Downey. The resolution was laid over. A special committee was appointed to make a minute survey of the forts protecting the harbor of New York and present a report on that subject to the Board of Councilmen. The resolution to appropriate the sum of \$6,500 to defray the expenses incurred by the reception of Brigadier General Corcoran and Captain John Downey was finally adopted. The resolution to make the Staats Zeitung a Corporation paper, notwithstanding the veto of his Honor the Mayor, was again brought up, and, after a lengthy debate, was again laid over. The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon next, at five o'clock.

The Street Department Investigating Committee held an adjourned meeting at two o'clock vesterday afternoon, to resume the inquiry into the removal of Messrs. Knapp and Tappan. Aldermen Chipp and Dayton were examined, but nothing was elicited beyond the fact that they did not vote for the resolutions removing the parties in question. The committee then adjourned at the call of

The Tammany Hall and Mozart democratic committees have agreed upon a plan of action for the coming election, on the basis of an equal division of Congressmen and Assemblymen, the odd Assemblyman to be drawn, while of the county offices Mozart takes the Surrogate and Tammany the Supervisor.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. the trial of Mrs. Real, charged with the murder of her husband, was set down for to-morrow. Argument was heard on a motion to quash the indict ment in the case of Samuel Hallett, charged with selling forged bonds of the State of Indiana. The Court (Judge Barnard) took the papers, and reserved its decision as to the points raised.

The October term of the Court of General Ses ions commenced vesterday. Recorder Hoffman presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury he stated that from time to time he had received communications from citizens of high standing in reference to the freedom sometimes taken on the public platform and by the public press with the name and reputation of citizens occupying high civil and military positions; but he thought questions of that nature had better be left to the ros trum, the pulpit and the press, which, together with the good sense of the public, would in time serve to correct abuses of that nature without any interference on the part of the judiciary.

Coroner Wildev commenced vesterday an inves tigation into the circumstances attending the death of John Donnelly, who was killed in an affray with some negroes on Sunday morning at the corner of Houston street and avenue B. Se veral witnesses were examined; but, without con luding the case, the inquest was adjourned till

The drafted men in the war of 1812-4 wer required to furnish their own guns and equipments and five days provisions. The prices for substitutes then ranged between forty and one hundred dol-

The government bounty to recruits for the old regiments and volunteers to all new regiments organized previous to September 15 still continues According to the City Inspector's report, there were 370 deaths in the city during the past weekdecrease of 40 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 28 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of diseases of the ones, joints, &c.; 65 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 14 of the heart and blood essels, 126 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 8 of diseases of the skip and eruptive fevers. premature births, 84 of diseases of the stomach. powels and other digestive organs; 33 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 4 unknown, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 16 from vio lent causes. There were 248 natives of the United States, 6 of England, 75 of Ireland, 27 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign

Stocks were again very active and generally higher resterday, the principal advance being in Pacific Mas, which rose 4% per cent, and in Illinois Central, which rose 3 per cent. Cumberland also was active, at an vivance of 8 per cent. Other railway shares rose 1 a 1% In the afternoon there was rather a reaction in the Eries Illinois Central, New York Central, &c.; but the market losed very firm at the quotations. Money was in supply than on Saturday; loans were quoted 4 a 5 per cent. Gold rose to 123%; exchange to 135% a 136. The

banks show an increase of \$4,896,067 in loans, \$738,035 in specie and \$4,652,919 in deposits. The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and sales confixed to 300 a 400 bales, closing nominally at 55c. a 56c for middling uplands. The flour market was firmer and tolerably active, the chief demand being from the home trade. Common and medium grades advanced from 5c. 10c. per barrel. Wheat opened firm, but grew less buoyant, and closed at a decline of about 1c. per bushel, while the market was active at the concession. Corn was steady, and prices firm for good sound Western mixed with sales at 59c. a 60c. Pork was more active. and rather firmer, with sales at \$17 75 a \$11 87 1/2. chiefly at the inside figure, and at \$10 25 a \$10 37% for prime. Lard was active and firm at 9)4c. a 10c. Sugars were firm, with sales of 800 hbds. and 3,000 bags. Coffee ad vanced full 1c. a 2c. per lb., while the market was quite active. The sales embraced several cargoes, comprising about 13,500 bags of Rio, about 5,500 of which were mad at p. t. A portion, it was said, was bought on account of an agent of the French government for the army i Mexico. The remainder was sold within the range of 23%c. a 24%c. Freights were rather firmer, while cug sgements were made to a moderate extent.

The President's Visit to General McClel-

President Lincoln's late visit to the army of General McClellan is an incident the importance of which, we are entirely confident, will soon be made manifest in the grandest military movements and Union victories. It was neither holiday recreation nor idle curiosity that took the President on this excursion, but the allabsorbing business of this war. His mission was to see for himself the condition and strength of McClellan's army, and its efficiency for the immediate resumption of active operations. Having satisfied himself upon these points, and having freely instructed General McClellan in regard to the new campaign about to be inaugurated, and the part therein which he is expected to perform, the President has returned to the White House, and General McClellan will promptly proceed to execute the important task assigned him.

With his army reinvigorated by this late interval of pleasant weather and much needed rest, and immensely strengthened by reinforcements, and amply supplied with subsistence and munitions of war, General McClellan may be expected at any moment to advance upon the enemy. We may safely promise, too, that if, with his hastily collected, severely taxed, rapidly marched and much inferior forces in point of numbers, he was still able to beat, to put to flight and drive out of Maryland the vast and insolent rebel army of General Lee, the remains of that army will soon be driven from the Shenandoah valley, from the country east of the Blue Ridge, from Richmond and out of Virginia into the woods of North Carolina. We have absolute confidence in these results: for while the army of Lee, defeated, cut up, demoralized, in rags and upon half rations, is much weaker now in every respect than it was when it entered Maryland, the army of General McClellan, in every way, is immensely stronger than it was at Antietam. From Manassas across to Winchester the rebel recruiting sergeants have been scouring the country and running down their conscripts like rabbits and foxes; but these reinforcements will not save the army of Lee. It will surely be beaten, captured, dispersed or driven out of Virginia.

At the same time the army of General Buell. in Kentucky, is encompassing that of the redoubtable Bragg; and, looking simply at the question of numbers, there can be no question of the result. The rebels will be expelled from Kentucky, and they must consider well their line of retreat, or in their flight they will be intercepted by the victorious army of General Grant. Nor have we any doubt that Hindman, Rains and Company, who are threatening to march upon St. Louis with a rebel column of forty thousand men, will be driven out of Missouri and Arkansas before Christmas. In a word, so complete and so overwhelming are the Union armies which are now moving against the rebels, from the Potomac to the west side of the Mississippi, that we may expect this rebellion to be crushed and the war virtually ended before the expiration of the present

Such are doubtless the hopes and calculations of President Lincoln. He has every reason to expect that within sixty days the armed forces of the rebellion will be swept from Virginia. Kentucky and Tennessee, and that then the cotton States, with our victorious armies entering their northern counties, and with our ironclad gunboats invading them from the scaboard. will make a virtue of necessity, and surrender to the Union to escape the perils of a sweeping emancipation of their slaves. This is the end desired and contemplated by President Lincoln's late proclamation—the salvation of our revolted States, and not their destruction-the restoration of the Union, and not the bloody overthrow of Southern slavery.

Our vindictive and remorseless abolition disorganizers have their fears, too, that this war may be pushed so far that the cotton States, to save their local institutions, may submit and be restored to the Union, and that thus the emancipation proclamation, having served its purpose as a military act, may become a dead letter before the time appointed for its enforcement. Under these apprehensions, our abolition leaders, managers and organs have been lately doing their utmost to displace our principal generals and to create dissensions between them. But they have failed not only in regard to General Buell, but in all their devices against General McClellan and General Halleck. Each of these officers stands to-day higher in the confidence of the President than ever heretofore, and all are working in perfect accord with each other.

Best of all, having discovered from experience that the discordant Presidential elements and cliques identified with his present Cabinet are not to be trusted, President Lincoln himself is now the administration. He judges for himself, acts upon his own counsels, and is conducting the war in every department as a unit, and with the great end in view of saving our rebellious States by speedily convincing them of the ruinous consequences of further resistance. Thus, sustaining the steadfast patriotism, consistency and sound discretion of President Lincoln, we predict that the 1st of January, so far from inaugurating an abolition crusade, will proclaim the suspension of that military measure of last resort, in view of the substantial suppression of the rebellion.

THE TWO CANDIDATES FOR STATE GOVERNOR .-Both these gentlemen go carnestly for the war, and in that respect they stand upon the same footing. Personally we prefer Wadsworth to Seymour. We think he is more outspoken and more direct in his views than his opponent, who seeks to attain his object by indirection. But Wadsworth's ideas about slavery are fanatical and absurd. He thinks the abolition of slavery would put down the rebellion. Nothing can be further from common sense. It would, as Mr. Lincoln declared, have no more effect upon the rebellion than the Pope's bull against the comet. Mr. Wadsworth says that the proclamation will not produce servile insurrection. Consequently it cannot give any aid in putting down the rebellion. The rebellion must be first put down before the government has any power to dispose of slavery in the rebellious States; and after the insurrection is put down the government will have nothing further to do with the business. We will then have a constitution, and that will settle it. Till the rebellion is crushed by the sword it is idle to talk of what is to be done with slavery. Let us do one thing at a time. Mr. Wadsworth has discovered that by preventing the slaves from working for the rebels we will use them up. Very true, provided we can prevent them. But to do so we must first conquer the rebels. Mr. Wadsworth | destinies of the country.

evidently puts the wagon before the horses. A still more palpable blunder is made by the candidate of the radicals when he contends that "a great increase of trade to the Northern States and to the whole commercial world, and a vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples," would result from emancipation. It is just the reverse. It would cause a vast decrease in both; for if the negroes would not work at all, if they were emancipated, Southern staples would be fearfully reduced, and the trade to the Northern States and to the whole commercial world would almost cease to exist. Emancipation would be destructive to the blacks, to South and North, and to the rest of mankind. Wadsworth's visionary ideas are quite in keeping with the sentiments of the faction to which he belongs.

WADSWORTH'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.-The letter of Gen. Wadsworth to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, President of the Republican State Nominating Convention, was published in our columns yesterday, and is a very good letter of acceptance. It presents no particular point worthy of criticism, except that its political economy is altogether mistaken. Gen. Wadsworth thinks, for instance, that freeing all the negroes in the South would cheapen cotton : when the experience of emancipation in the West Indies has shown conclusively that free negroes in a warm climate will not work except to gain enough food and clothing to supply their physical wants. This is a mere speculative and theoretical matter, however, as all the negroes in the South are not likely to be freed, at least in this generation.

In regard to the war, Gen. Wadsworth's ideas, as expressed in this letter, coincide with our own, as repeatedly expressed in the HERALD Like us, he understands "that the election will turn upon the necessity of sustaining our national government in its efforts to uphold itself and maintain its territoral integrity, and especi ally upon the proclamation of the President issued to that end." Certainly this war is for the maintenance and integrity of the Union and certainly the President's proclamation is a military measure designed to assist us in concluding the war. Every loyal democrat understands that; Gov. Seymour stands upon precisely that platform. It is only Greeley and his radicals who believe that the war is for abolition, and that, therefore, the proclamation has concluded the war, and all we have to do is to rest on our arms and wait for the 1st of

Again, we agree cordially with Gen. Wadsworth when he says :- "This great domain, from the lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country, governed by one ideafreedom-is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms, and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it." Gov. Seymour and every other loval democrat heartily endorse that, because it is true, and because it is a very severe cut at poor Greeley and his radicals, who have been and are now willing to let the cotton States go if slavery will go with them, and who are trying to block the wheels of the war until the 1st of January, careless what becomes of the Union so that the negro is freed. Traitors and cowards, are they? We thank thee, Wadsworth, for giving us that word. All loyal democrats, like Wadsworth and Seymour, are for a vigorous war, to be victoriously ended before the 1st of January, careless what becomes of slavery so that they save the Union. They,

therefore, are heroes and patriots. Unfortunately, General Wadsworth has attached himself to the radicals, and must be bound by their principles; otherwise, judging from this letter, he would have made a very aid and comfort to the government in the be tolerable sort of a candidate. He but repeals ginning of this struggle, and that two-thirds of our praises when he says that "it will long be the troops from this State fighting in the army remembered, to the great honor of the mer- are democrats. Are they too traitors? We pause chants, bankers and manufacturers of the North, that, giving the lie to the calumnies of slavebreeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel." But most of these financial men who have so generously, liberally and patriotically contributed to carry on this war are democrats; and these very gentlemen whom Wadsworth eulogizes he will be compelled to arrest, proscribe and subject to the confiscation of their remaining property if he be elected Governor; because the radicals say that all the democratic merchants, bankers and manufacturers are traitors, and insist that all democrats should be regarded and treated as traitors. General Wadsworth could not resist the radical pressure if he were Governor, but would succumb to it, as higher officials have done, and send to prison the very democrats with whom he now agrees, and whom he now (before election) so warmly praises. That would be a very sad thing for General Wadsworth, as well as for the democrats. Let us save him from it by not electing him.

THE ORLEANS DYNASTY IN THE FIELD .- We publish in another column a letter from the Count de Paris, in reference to the campaign on the Potomac, in which he took an active part with General McClellan. It is evident that the young Count is now in another field-a candidate for the throne of France-and that he is likely to give Louis Napoleon more trouble than even Garibaldi. The Italian complications are not yet disposed of, and the grandson of Louis Philippe is watching and waiting for his opportunity. He has had a year of experience in a tremendous war, and that will fit him to take part in whatever struggle the revolutionary elements now existing in France and throughout Europe may present to his hopes. That he has identified himself with our republican institutions is a feather in his cap. So let the Napoleon dynasty look out!

HAVE THE ARMY A RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE COMING ELECTION ?- There is a strong feeling in the army that the soldiers have a right to vote in the ensuing election. They naturally ask, why should they be deprived of their votes for their patriotic devotion in fighting the battles of the Union, while men at home, who would not risk their lives in the cause, may, by their votes, overthrow the very principles for which the patriot soldiers are shedding their blood? The State Legislatures ought to have given the necessary authority. In the Southern States the soldiers have been permitted to vote at the elections. Why not in the North? If the constitution ought to be suspended for anything, it is in this case, and some provision ought to be made whereby our troops may vote upon the vital questions now pending, which affect the

THURLOW WAND ABOUT TO SHUT UP SIMP .-It is said that Thurlow Weed, having been completely defeated by Greeley in the nomin'stion of Wadsworth, intends to shut up shop, and the political firm of Seward, Weed and Company will then retire from business. Thurlow Weed has accumulated about three hundred thousand dollars by lobbying, by five per cent commissions and by political brokerage generally, and will relinquish his connection with the Albany Evening Journal and come down to New York to try his hand at stock speculations in Wall street. Mr. Weed had much better invest his money safely, buy a cottage in the country, turn rural philosopher, raise his own cucumbers and cabbages, keep a cow and a few pigs, write letters to the agricultural papers, go to bed early, rise at cockcrow, drink water with a little milk in it, live long and die happy. Sharp as he is, he will be only a country boy in comparison with our Wall street financiers, if he tries his luck here, and they will cheat him out of his little savings, take a lien on his life insurance policy, and send him back to Albany broken in fortune and in hope. Rural felicity is the thing for Thurlow

This shutting up shop is not to relieve poor Greeley of all embarrassment, however, nor does it secure to him the undisputed control of the republican party in this State. Mr. Charles A. Dana, poor Greeley's former associate on the Tribune, will purchase Mr. Weed's interest, and take his place on the Albany Evening Journal. It will be remembered that Mr. Dana, after being the managing editor of the Tribune under Greeley for many years, was unceremoniously kicked off because he would not consent to go into the gun contract and gun making business to which the Tribune was prostituted by Greeley, Snow, Almy and the other members of the association. It is not likely that Dana has either forgotten or forgiven the hypocritical conduct of poor Greeley in voting for his expulsion, while vowing to him the most ardent friendship, confidence and esteem; and it is more than likely that Dana will use his intimate knowledge of Greeley's habits, conduct, intrigues and hypocricies to give point and piquancy to the Evening Journal. Wilkeson played this same game when he left Thurlow Weed, joined the Tribune corps and became the Artful Dodger of Jew Fagin Greeley; and as Greeley approved of Wilkeson's proceedings he can hardly object to Dana's revelations. No one, unless it be ourself, knows Greeley better than Dana does, and he can endorse everything we have ever said of the Spruce street philoso pher. The quarrel will be a very pretty one when it is once fairly begun, and probably before it is concluded Dana and Greeley, like the Kilkenny cats, will completely destroy each

GIVING AID AND COMPORT TO THE ENEMY .-The organs of Wadsworth and the radicals in this city are at length compelled to admit that Seymour is not a traitor; but they say that they "have a right to hold his supporters responsible for the tendency and effect of their political action," and that they intend to exercise it; for that "in heart" the Seymour men are "both rebels and traitors." The democrats and other conservatives who are supporters of Seymour probably number 300,000. As they are rebels and traitors, they ought to be every man arrested and thrown into the various prisons, and the worst of them hanged, before they do any more mischief. If they are left at large they may elect Seymour, and that, it is contended, will "give aid and comfort to the rebellion." By all means let them be disposed of before they make the rebellion successful We had supposed that the democrats of this city gave two-thirds of the money that afforded

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Massachusetts People's Convention. This Convention, which seems to have met with un bounded favor from the conservative elements of al parties in Massachusetts, will be held to-day in Fancui Hall. Boston. It will be decidedly a people's gathering composed of delegates who are disposed to throw off the trammels of party and place the old political leaders who have heretofore controlled the avenues to office and Governor Andrew and Senator Sumner have oppose the movement in every possible way, because they say in it the utter destruction of their future hopes; but th people have moved steadily on in the undertaking, and to day we hope to see the consummation of their designs

Conventions To-Morrow-The Massachusetts democrats will go over the old routine of a State Convention to-morrow at Worcester and the Democratic State Convention of Michigan will also be held to-morrow at Detroit.

City Politics. THE DEMOCRATIC UNION IN THE CITY-MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF TAMMANY AND MOZART

HALLS, ETC. The joint committee of the Tammany and Mozart par ies held a meeting at the Old Wigwam yesterday after noon to arrange the terms of the proposed fusion on the county ticket to be voted for at the next election. The roceedings were conducted in a most friendly and good

humored spirit; but it does not seem quite such an easy ask to arrive at a satisfactory agreement. The proposition of Mozart Hall was an equal division of the Congressme

of Mozart Hall was an equal division of the Congressmen and Assemblymen—the odd Assembly nomination to be determined by lot—and either the Surrogate or Supervisor. Tammany Hall was understood to offer four Congressmen and eight of the Assemblymen to Mozart in return for the Supervisor and Surrogate.

Both plans were discussed very warmly, and finally it was agreed to divide the ticket as follows:—

Mozart Hall.

Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall.

Three Congressmen.

Seven Assemblymen.

One Assemblyman to be drawn for.

Surrogate.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY
Also held a meeting last night, but did not transact any
business of importance or of any interest to the public.

RICHARD a'GORMAN FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Richard O'Gorman was neld yesterday at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, with a riew to press his name for Corporation Counsel of this itiy. The attendance was quite large and respectable. It is thought that Mr. O'Gorman would receive the nomina dion of all parties, except the republican, perhaps, as his greatly esteemed and liked. Mr. John Kern was called to the chair, and Messra. M. J. O'Donnell and P. O'Shee toted as secretaries. Speeches were made by Judgo D'Connor, Capt. Duffy, of the Sixty niath; Mr. John Hennessy, Mr. John O'Mahony and others.

GOTISCHALK'S CONCERTS .- The third of the series of these elegant entertainments will take place this evening at Irving Hall. The programme is a most attractive one.

New York Congressional Nominations. Thomas F. Davis, of this city, was this evening unimously nominated for Representative in Congress by Republican and Unios Convention of this (Twenty-thi district, after a session of five days.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hunt for member (Congress by the Democratic Union Convention is receive here with the most unbounded enthusiasm, bonfire burning and cannon fired.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 6, 1862. Thomas Ryder, a laborer, living at No. 19 Berget street, in this city, on returning to his home on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce an internal hemorrhage, from which she died in about an hour. The mean and cowardly secundrel is in custody, and will un-doubtedly be hung. McCLEX LAN'S ARMY.

THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln on Mar vland and Loudon Heights.

A RIDE OVER THE ANTIETAM BATTLE PIELO.

Touching Scenes on the Field by Moonlight.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Magnificent Appearance of the Troops.

M'CLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

GRAND PRESIDENTIAL CORTEGE.

Brilliant Host of Generals and Officers.

Appearance of the Shattered Columns of the Army.

FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

THE FATTERED FLAGS AND BANNERS. IMMEDIATE ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

&c., &c.,

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 2, 1862 OR MARYLANI AND LOUDON HEIGHTS.

erday afternoon, and reviewed the troops on Heights, under General Sumner, and visited the rules of the bridges and buildings destroyed at Harper's Ferry, passed the night with General Sumner, at his headquarters on the Heights of Bolivar. This morning he ded to review the troops on Loudon and on Maryjand Heights, in that vicinity. Immediately after breakfast, the President, on horseback, accompanied by Major General Sumner, Brigadier Generals Hancock Howard, Meagher and Gorman, with their respective staffs, and the gentlemen who composed the Presidentia party, left the headquarters of the corps on Bolivar, and rode down to Harper's Ferry, on their way to Loudon Heights, across the Shenandoah. Every one in town was out to see the President and party as they passed. Crossing the Shenandoah river on a postoot bridge, the oavalcade commenced the difficult ascent of Loudon Heights. The road, which was full of stones and rocks, led along and up the side of the mountain parallel with the river for a considerable distance, and then bore off to the left through the dense woods away to the high-est summit. Up the horses tugged and toiled, over the stones and rocks. At one point during the ascent one of the regiments of the division which holds the Heights was drawn up in line where the road turned to the left. The soldiers presented arms as the President passed.

When the Presidential party reached the summit the arrival. General Augers' old division, now com manded by General Geary, was formed in one long single line of battle on the hill. General Geary, who was wounded some time ago, returned yesterday and took command of the division. He is still compelled to carry his arm in a sling. He received the President just as M Lincoln reached the summit, and immediately conducted him along the division line. The drums were beat and bugles sounded, the ensigns dipped their colors and the troops presented arms. At the same time a light howitzer battery fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one runs. The President and party rode through the smoke, which completely envoloped them for a while, in pass ing to the further end of the division line. Loud and repeated cheers were given for the President as he rode along the line again on his return. This division formed part of General Banks' old command. The troops the scene of their long and faithful service. They have been operating for the most part in the Shenandoah val-ley, except during the time when they joined in the brief campaign about Manassas under Pope, and participated in

the battle of Antietam ander McClellan It was painfully suggestive to see that fine command drawn up in line of battle. The men were in excellent spirits and presented a fine appearance, but the regi ments were greatly reduced in numbers. Some of the brigadier generals had been stricken down at the head of their brigades, most of the colonels were either killed o wounded-I saw only one or two colonels in the whole command—and many of the captains and licutenants had likewise fallen in battle, while hundreds and thousands of privates originally on the muster rolls were not now to be ound in the ranks. They, too, had been stricken down during different engagements with the enemy. A major now commands a brigade, many regiments are in charge of captains, some under lieutenants, while sergeants and corporals command the remnants of companies. And yet the remaining men looked splendid, and were in excellen

corporals command the remnants of companies. And yet the remaining mea looked splendid, and were in excellent spirits.

The President was highly pleased to find the soldiers in such a comfortable condition. He said he had not expected to see them looking so well. After he had passed along the line the second time the regiments returned to their tents and the President and party, joined by Generals Geary and Green, began the descent of the mountain. Reaching the foot in safety they recrossed the pontoon bridge to Harper's Ferry.

Passing through the town again the company attracted as much attention as before. Without delay they proceeded to the pontoon bridge over the Potomic, near the railroad bridge, which the robels had destroyed. The Presidential party presented a very pleturesque appearance while crossing the river on that splendid pontoon bridge. Having safely landed on this side the President led the party up the Maryland Heights. The fog had prevented the signals being seen on the mountain in the morning, and the messenger which was subsequently sent did not reach the headquarters on the heights in time with the orders for the treops to prepare for review, so that the visit of the President took them completely by surprise. As soon as the President appeared, however, the division under General Gordon was hastily formed at different points on the mountain. One of the batteries, planted so as to command Loudon Heights, from which we had just descended, opened a sudden fre, and beliched forth the Presidential salute. The reverberations of the beavy guas went rolling beyond the mountain summits. The President rode past the battery, and the men presented sabres. Thence he went to the other points on the heights, where soldiers were stationed, and while he rode in front of the lines, with hat in hand, the troops loudly cheered him as before.

He had inspected the troops, and was on his way down the mountain when he met General Gordon coming up, when an interchange of civilities took place.

On arriving at the

It was now boom, and, white stay returned to their respective headquarters, he proceeded on the Sharpsburg road to McClellan's.

After a delightful ride through this pictoresque portion of the country, Mr. Liucoin reached Gen. McClellan's headquarters about three o'clock in the afternoon. Lieutenant Colonel Sweitzer conducted him to the General's tent upon the hill. The President had arranged with Gen. McClellan to visit the Anticam battle field during the afternoon. The guests partock of a hasty lunch previous to leaving for the field. Gen. McClellan, with several members of his staff and a number of his generals, and attended by an escort of cavalry, dashed on in front, while the President and the gentlemen with him from Washington rode to the battle field in ambulances. They first proceeded to the commanding hill from which McClellan viewed the battle and directed the operations of the Union army during the engagement. From this hill a splendid view is obtained of the whole surrounding country, embracing within its scope the positions occupied by the nestile armies from the right to the left of the opposing lines. Among the officers who composed General McClellan's brilliant cavalcade, was Colonel Colourn, Colonel Wright, Colonel Sackott, Major Hammerstein, Captam Abert and Captam Arthur McClellan, e his personal staff, General Beaufort, Chief of Cavalry, and Colonel Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac; Generals Cox and Surgis, of Burnaid's corps, Generals Mead and Reynolds, with pesubers of their staffs and other officers. These were followed by the splendid cavalry escort. In the ambulance with the President was Major General McClernant and Chiesat Matsident was Major General McClernant and