

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVII. No. 277

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—King Henry IV.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—See Sticks to Conquer.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—Brutus.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE. Broadway.—Peg Wagon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—The Ostrich of Doherty.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—The Sea King's Vow.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Colonel.

BRITANNIA'S MINSTRELS. Mechanic's Hall, 478 Broadway.

CHRISTIE'S OPERA HOUSE. 555 Broadway.—Ethiopian.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL. 614 Broadway.—Ethiopian.

HOPE CHAPEL. No. 720 Broadway.—Exhibition of

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL. Canal

GALETTI'S CONCERT HALL. 616 Broadway.—Drawing

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—Ethiopian

New York, Tuesday, October 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The official despatches of General Grant relate

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

Chattanooga, 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-

naissance 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 New-

market 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

battle.

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

Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana. These

victories were probably won by the Union troops

who were reported as having gone up the Red

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 Hardins-

ville, advancing on Frankfort.

Our extracts from the Richmond papers to-day

are peculiarly interesting, showing the sentiment

of the South concerning the emancipation procla-

mation. The rebel Congress introduced resolu-

tions of a very savage retaliatory nature, declaring

that after the 1st of January, 1863, all officers and

non-commissioned officers found invading the Con-

federate 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 re-

bellion 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

expressed was still more bitter. Mr. Lyons, of Vir-

ginia, introducing a resolution exhorting

the people of the Confederacy to kill

every 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 immedi-

ately hung; and offering a bounty of twenty dol-

lars 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 "fendish purposes" of the confeder-

ation.

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner of Sat-

urday prophesy 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 prob-

ability that a desperate battle was about to be

fought. "Persons of intelligence from Winchester

state that McClellan cannot avoid an engagement

unless he withdraws his army across the river—

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 a

great battle in the vicinity of the Potomac. It re-

ports that the Unionist fled Charlottesville and

then took possession of it, and that our main force

has crossed at Harper's Ferry, General Geary

occupying Loudon Heights.

The Enquirer is prepared for another long cam-

paign, and declares that the people and govern-

ment of the South "are all conscious of the giant

preparations which Lincoln is making. His vast

drafts of men are not all. His ship-

yards 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 an-

nering at gunboat panics—that would be, very un-

wise; not by timid apprehensions of inability to resist

them—that would be very unwise also; but we

must prepare defenses on our rivers and ob-

structions in their channels. We must try all the

virtues 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-

bate 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

Convention.

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 Com-

missioner, which had been sent in by the Mayor. By

the Comptroller's return it appears there was a

balance of \$672,552 in the treasury on the 1st inst.

The Board transacted some routine business, and

then adjourned to meet at one o'clock on Wednes-

day.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening

a resolution was offered that the sum of \$500

be appropriated to purchase a sword, sash and

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 Corpora-

tion 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 yester-

day afternoon, to resume the inquiry into the re-

moval 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 ques-

tion. The committee then adjourned at the call of

the chair.

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

old Assemblyman to be drawn, while of the

county officers 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. Ar-

gument 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 re-

served its decision as to the points raised.

The October term of the Court of General Ses-

sions commenced yesterday, 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 ques-

tions of that nature had better be left to the

forum, the pulpit and the press, 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 Wilkey commenced yesterday an in-

vestigation 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

concluding the case, the inquest was adjourned

till this evening.

The drafted men in the war of 1812-4 were

required to furnish their own guns and equipments

and five days provisions. The prices for substitutes

then ranged between forty and one hundred dol-

lars.

The government bounty to recruits for the old

regiments and volunteers to all new regiments or-

ganized previous to September 15 still continues.

According to the City Inspector's report, there

were 370 deaths in the city during the past week—

a decrease of 40 as compared with the mortality

of the week previous, and 28 less than occurred

during the corresponding week last year. The re-

caption of the President's visit to General Mc-

Clellan's Army—The Impending and Final

Campaign.

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 all-

absorbing 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 opera-

tions. 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 in-

terval of pleasant weather and much needed

rest, and immensely strengthened by reinforce-

ments, and amply supplied with subsistence

and munitions of war, General McClellan may