

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVII, No. 41

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE OPERA, Broadway, - His Last Days - MONS. N. LAY - BURTON.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, - SEVEN YEARS - NAID QUEEN.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 54 Broadway, - TOWN AND COUNTRY.
LAUREA KENNEDY THEATRE, Broadway, - OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, - SARTANUS.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, - STICKEN'S NATIONAL CHIEFS.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, - CONNOR'S LIVING HYPNOTISERS, WHALE, &c. at all hours.
FRYBATES' MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway, - DUFFY'S MINSTRELS, Seymour's Hall, No. 629 Broadway, - ETRIOLIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.
MELRODDE CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway, - SONGS, DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, &c. - HOLIDAY IN IRELAND.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 85 Broadway, - SONGS, DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, &c. - THE NIGHT OWL.
GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 65 Broadway, - DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PATRIOTISM, &c.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway, - SONGS, BALLET, PATRIOTISM, &c. - FORTY-FIVE.
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery, - BULLFIGHTS, SONGS, DANCES, &c.
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 562 Broadway, - OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 416 Broadway, - BULLFIGHTS SONGS, DANCES, &c.
IRVING HALL, Irving Place, - LATER 3, CHAPTER 188 - L'AMOUR DANS LE MARINAGE.

New York, Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The attack of the Burnside fleet on Roanoke Island seems, from news received at Fortress Monroe, to have continued all day Saturday without any definite result, as far as can be gleaned from the rebel accounts. It is significant and prophetic of our success, however, that the rebel authorities admit the loss of at least one or more of their gunboats. The intelligence brought to Fortress Monroe, in the first instance, by the lady who conveyed it from the rebel General Huger's office in Norfolk, appears to have been misapprehended. She stated that it was the rebels and not our forces who were "twice repulsed." This would, of course, change the whole aspect of affairs, and strengthens the conviction that General Burnside is now, or soon will be, in possession of Roanoke Island.

We give additional particulars to-day of the late brilliant victory at Fort Henry, Tennessee. A despatch, received in St. Louis on Sunday, states that the rebels were encamped at a point not far from the fort. The services of General Halleck and General Grant in this affair have been properly acknowledged by the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief, General McClellan. The latter has sent the following brief and pithy despatch to General Halleck:—"Thank General Grant, Flag Officer Foote, and their commands, for me."

Commodore Foote has sent to Chicago for two hundred men for the gunboats, and says if they are furnished speedily he will attack Columbus' take it, and sweep the Tennessee river. Brigadier General Stone was arrested in Washington on Sunday morning at two o'clock by a posse of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. The charges against General Stone appear to be of a very serious character. They are embodied in the following summary:—First, for misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; second, for holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff; and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp; third, for treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns without molestation. Fourth—For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under presence of orders for movement from the Commanding General which had not been given. It is said that a Court Martial will be called to try these charges against the General.

The extracts from the Southern papers which we publish to-day will be found highly interesting, both as regards their speculations upon the prospects and probable success of the Burnside expedition, and other matters of grave importance to the future of the Southern confederacy. The Richmond correspondence of the Charleston Mercury describes the article in the London Times on Mason and Sillidell as "a blow between the eyes" entirely unlooked for. This sagacious writer, however, endeavors to interpret the tone of the Times in a spirit entirely friendly to the rebel States, by a species of logic not very clear nor substantial. According to the New Orleans Delta the rebel steamship Calhoun, which was attacked by our squadron while running the blockade on her trip from Havana to New Orleans, and was abandoned and set on fire by her crew, was not burned as reported, but fell into the hands of the Union vessel entirely unharmed, and with a cargo valued at \$300,000 on board, including forty tons of gunpowder, a large quantity of rifles and munitions of war.

How imminent the condition of the rebels at Columbus is considered may be gathered from the following statement in the Charleston Courier:—"The authorities at Columbus have information from a source upon which dependence is placed, that the federals are now making such dispositions of their forces in Kentucky and Missouri as will enable them to bring overwhelming numbers against Columbus, and at the same time march a powerful column down the west bank of the Mississippi. The great rise in the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will facilitate their movements in Kentucky. The attack is appointed to take place within a fortnight. So impressed has General Polk

become with the difficulties of his situation that he has sent agents to the Governors and other military authorities of this State and Mississippi, urging them to reinforce him as soon as possible to the full extent of their abilities. In this State steps to that end have already been taken, but it would be imprudent to disclose the description or strength of the reinforcements that are about to be forwarded to him."

The America at Halifax brings news from Europe dated to the 28th of January, four days later than that received by the Nova Scotian.

By the arrival of the Jura at Portland last night, however, we have dates of the 30th and 31st ult.—five days later—from which we learn that Louis Napoleon, in his address to the French Corps Legislatif on the 27th, stated that although the civil war in America compromised the commercial interests of France, yet as long as the rights of neutrals were respected, they should confine themselves to the earnest wish that the dissensions in this country would soon be brought to an end.

The Jura brings intelligence of the arrival of Mason and Sillidell at Southampton. No enthusiasm was manifested on their arrival.

Earl Russell, in a despatch to Lord Lyons, rejects Mr. Seward's doctrine of the rights of neutrals, as laid down by him in his correspondence on the Trent affair.

The London Times again warns the British Cabinet against active intervention in American affairs, and says that England can afford to wait. This seems to be enunciated in rather an unfriendly spirit towards our government, for the writer adds that the federals and confederates are spending about ten millions of dollars a week in looking at each other across the Potomac. The Times also alleges that England has been true to her position on neutral and maritime rights all through the discussion of the Trent affair.

Some of the London journals, as well as a number of the Paris papers, inveigh against the blockade, but in both cities several newspapers upheld the action of the government in Washington.

A despatch from Algiers would lead one to suppose that the Sumter had fought and destroyed a vessel off that coast; but it was not credited, as the privateer was about Genoa at the time referred to. The Spanish authorities at Cadix say that they merely sheltered the Sumter when she was in great distress in consequence of an accident.

The Nashville was still at Southampton, but it was rumored that she was ordered to quit that port. Commander Craven, of the Tuscarora, had been accused of anchoring his vessel off Osborne, in "discourtesy" to the Queen. The gallant officer had denied the charge in a public letter.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had submitted the subject of the invasion of Mexico to the Cortes defending the plan of the government. He had, however, no cheering news to communicate. General Almonte was in Paris, waiting to return to Mexico with a detachment of troops and sailors.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions of the Legislature of New York in favor of allowing each State to assess and collect its portion of the national tax were presented; also the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the national finances; also a petition asking amendment of the laws regarding pilots and pilotage. A petition was presented from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country—to sustain the President and General McClellan, and support the constitution. The Military Committee was directed to inquire as to the expediency of constructing a military road from Point Douglas, Minnesota, to Superior City, Wisconsin. Notice was given of a bill to establish a national foundry. A bill concerning contracts and orders for government supplies was appropriately referred. The bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company was taken up. The bill was amended so as to give three per cent of the receipts of the road for the support of public schools, and then passed. The report of the Conference Committee authorizing Home Guards in Missouri and Maryland was agreed to, and the bill passed. The resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national savings institution and government fiscal agency was taken up. Mr. Simmons proceeded to explain the objects of the scheme, but gave way for an executive session, during which a number of military and civil appointments were confirmed.

In the House of Representatives the Senate bill authorizing the issue of ten millions of dollars of demand Treasury notes was passed unanimously. Mr. Crittenden, by unanimous consent, presented a petition from Philadelphia, signed by the first men of that city, proposing that on the 22d of February Washington's Farewell Address be read in one of the houses of Congress, by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of both branches, and that the President, the members of the Cabinet, ex-Presidents of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of the army and navy, and all distinguished citizens, be invited to attend; that the proceedings of the day, including the prayer and the address, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed; that the address or portions of it be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard, as the highest incentive to our brave defenders. The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect. Mr. Crittenden offered a joint resolution to refer the petition to a select committee of five, and that they report thereon. An amendment, that the Declaration of Independence, and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the victory at Mill Springs, be read at the same time, was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. The Senate resolution authorizing the detail of three naval officers to inspect transports in the service of the War Department was adopted. The report of the Committee on Elections relative to the claim of Mr. Segar to represent the First district of Virginia in the present Congress was discussed at some length, and then laid aside till to-day. The Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the purchase of cotton seed for distribution, so that \$1,000 could also be expended for tobacco seed, was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 26th of January, reached Halifax yesterday. The Jura, from Liverpool 30th, and Londonderry 31st ult., arrived at Portland yesterday. Mr. E. Cunard informs the press that the America went around on a mud bank in Queenstown harbor, and was detained from Sunday (30th) to Tuesday, the 28th of January. The advices by their arrivals are eight days later than those received by the Nova Scotian.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm on the 30th ultimo, with an advance of one-quarter of a penny. Broadstuffs were dull and downward, and provisions heavy. Consols closed in London

on the 31st of January, at 92 1/2 a 92 3/4 for money. A severe storm in the Irish channel had caused much damage to shipping. Lord Palmerston had solicited his Parliamentary supporters to be punctual in their attendance at the opening of the session. Napoleon had received the new Papal Nuncio. His address to the prelate proclaims a fair religious spirit, but does not harmonize with the idea of supporting the temporalities of the Pope. His Holiness did not appear inclined to yield the point, however. The Prussian government had an executive difficulty with the Archbishop of Posen. His Grace defended the conduct of the Poles towards Russia. The Russian government had made very liberal concessions to the Jews.

Satisfactory news had been received in England from Japan. The government of India had given additional facilities for the export of cotton. The French had gained new victories in Cochinchina. In China proper the rebellion was dying out.

No business was transacted in either branch of our State Legislature yesterday. There not being a quorum in the Senate at the hour of meeting, the day Senators present resolved to adjourn for the day. In the Assembly the journal of Saturday's proceedings was read; but nothing further was done, and that body also adjourned till to-day.

A Toronto paper says the aqueduct of the Welland canal could be destroyed by half a dozen men in a few hours. This canal passes around Niagara Falls on the Canada side, and if the aqueduct were destroyed all water communication between Lake Ontario and the upper lakes would be cut off.

Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, is talked of as the successor of Jesse D. Bright in the United States Senate. Mr. Wright is a democrat, and was at one time very strong in his partisan feelings. The old whig papers used to say that Bright was never right and Wright was not right.

Mr. Hackley appeared before the Street Cleaning Committee yesterday. He denied taking advantage of any loose clauses in the charter, and believes that eight out of every ten persons are highly gratified with the present condition of the streets. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere, and will amply repay perusal.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the report of the Central Park Commission was received, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed. An interesting synopsis of the document is given in another column.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session last evening. The Street Commissioner was directed to have all encroachments in Battery place, and also on the Battery enlargement, removed forthwith. Mr. Hogan offered a series of resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to enter into a contract for the completion of the Battery enlargement, and instructing the Corporation Council to commence proceedings against the present contractor for the recovery of damages, by reason of the non-fulfillment of the contract for the Battery enlargement. Mr. Hayes presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting his Honor the Mayor to withhold his signature from all warrants drawn in favor of Andrew J. Hackley, until he deems, in his judgment, the terms of the street cleaning contract are complied with.

The ice in the Central Park was in very fair condition yesterday, and was patronized by a large concourse of skaters. Should the present weather continue, we may yet hope for many more days of skating this season. We have already had thirty-one days of that sport on the Central Park, twenty-seven of which have been on both ponds. Last year we had but twenty-seven days' skating altogether, and none at all after the 10th of February. We ought to be thankful for small favors.

The trial of Frederick Leever, charged with killing Thomas Ryan, on New Year's night, at the saloon of the accused, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions, before Recorder Hoffman. It appears that Leever was the proprietor of a dancing saloon in James street, and that while his guests of both sexes were enjoying themselves a row took place, which assumed serious proportions, and during the affray Ryan was fatally shot. Messrs. Brady and Spencer defend the prisoner. The case will be finished to-day, and will probably end in a verdict of one of the lower grades of manslaughter.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 422 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 33 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 56 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 3 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 92 of the brain and nerves, 8 of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 16 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 3 of old age, 19 of diseases of the skin and eruptions, 6 of premature births, 42 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 19 of general fevers, 12 of diseases of the urinary organs, 1 unknown, and 9 from violent causes. There were 212 natives of the United States, 4 of England, 16 of Ireland, 16 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market yesterday, under the influence of the American news, was rather heavy, while the sales amounted about 200 bales, including a portion known as Liverpool cotton, on the basis of 25c. a 20c. for middling upland. The four market was heavy and inactive under the news, and fell off 5c. per bbl., especially for the common and medium grades. Wheat was irregular and inactive for interior qualities. Prime to choice lots were in light supply, and prices quite firm. Corn was easier, while sales were moderate at 60c. a 55c. for Western mixed in store and delivered. Pork was unchanged, while sales were larger, and closed at \$12 25 for old mess, \$12 50 a \$13 for new do., \$13 25 for city prime do., and at \$9 50 for new prime. Cigars were steady, at 42 sales of about 400 boxes. Cokes and st. boxes. Cokes was steady but quiet. Freight was unchanged and engagements fair.

THE NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.—That abolition agitator, Dr. Cheever, is busy all over the country at his diabolical work, and fits about from New York to Harrisburg, and from Harrisburg to Washington, like an evil spirit. It reflects no credit upon Congress that Cheever is allowed to preach in the House of Representatives. He is one of the fanatics who have caused this war, and what he calls his "sermons" are in reality abolition harangues, as offensive to the Almighty as to the conservative public. All public halls should be closed against this villainous agitator, and the newspapers should refuse to publish a word of his diabolical orations. He and his co-agitators should be left severely unnoted until the government prepares cells for them in Fort Lafayette, or until they strangle with their own bile—as they would soon if they were prevented from voiding it in public.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—A new city charter is upon the stocks at Albany, we notice. It is not exactly what we desire, but, as far as it goes, is very good. We will take this proposed charter as the first instalment of the good things to come, however, if it is only hurried along. But why should there not be a clause inserted in it giving the Mayor the entire control of the police? We have, at last, a good efficient and honest Mayor, and we should give him a chance to show his qualities by giving him some power and some authority. But, above all, this charter business must be hurried up. We want the new charter by spring, so that, during one summer at least, we shall have clean streets and a healthy city.

Southern Troubles Concerning England—The Rebellion Rebel Aground.

Among the Southern rebel newspaper extracts which we publish to-day, an editorial and a Richmond letter of the Charleston Mercury, in reference to the position and purposes of England upon American affairs, will be found extremely interesting, and suggestive of the impending collapse of this hopeless rebellion.

In the editorial in question our doleful Charleston contemporary frankly opens his mind in the declaration that "the people of the South have never comprehended the odium which is unceasingly attached to their institutions (slavery) in England." But then they are consoled with the assurance that "not all England will approve the brutal and wanton assault upon Messrs. Mason and Sillidell by the London Times," but that a large portion of the English people are open to conviction, and that the government may possibly still be made to recognize the power of cotton. The Mercury's Richmond correspondent also flatteringly confesses that the British journal referred to, in contemptuously designating Mason and Sillidell as "those fellows," and in putting them on the same level as "two negroes," "has given us a blow between the eyes which was not expected;" but then, on the other hand, "Punch is heaping endless ridicule upon Yankeeedom." Upon the whole, however, our Richmond rebel philosopher considers the Southern confederacy as enveloped in a very dubious English fog. "We look to cotton," he says, but English statesmen look "to the vast movements on the continental chess-board" of Europe, and are therefore afraid to move to the relief of Jeff. Davis until they can see their way a little more clearly before them.

In the next place, from the standpoint of this Richmond Southern confederacy apostle, this Spanish invasion of Mexico, with the co-operation and under the management of England and France, and the designs of England upon Central America and the Isthmus of Panama, are decidedly alarming. They foreshadow a transatlantic balance of power on this continent which spoils the programme of a great, independent, progressive and expanding Southern pro-slavery confederation, and which possibly may bring about a combination of the United States with the Southern confederacy to check these European encroachments on this side of the water, and to prevent English domination on the Isthmus of Panama. "The possibility" of this thing, it appears, "is studiously considered in the closets of Downing street." Accordingly, English intervention in behalf of Jeff. Davis becomes a matter of very questionable expediency, and is not to be counted upon at Richmond.

But we have a very important item of information touching the desperate extremities to which Jeff. Davis and his ruling confederates are driven to secure the intervention of England. They have tried cotton, and all the blessings of free trade in every shape and form best calculated to influence English cupidity; but they have failed. The "odium which unceasingly attaches to Southern institutions" in England stands in the way. And what then? Simply this, that in their desperation the emissaries of our Southern rebel government have been making overtures for the intervention of England upon the humanitarian equivalent of the gradual abolition of Southern slavery. In other words, the leaders who contrived, organized and precipitated this rebellion against the government of the Union, to save, protect and extend the institution of Southern slavery under an independent filibustering pro-slavery confederacy, are now ready to sacrifice the whole South to England, slavery and all, in order to save their villainous necks from the halter.

Let this fact, which has not yet been ventilated by the newspaper organs of Davis, be made known to the slaveholders of the South, and the delusion that they are fighting against the Union to save their peculiar institution will vanish. As the matter now stands, the European armed intervention to settle the affairs of Mexico utterly destroys the Southern confederacy projected by Yancey, Davis, Toombs, Mason, Sillidell and company. Their confederacy comprehended the rapid absorption of Mexico, Central America and the West India islands, and the monopoly of their tropical products under slave labor in the markets of the world. This dream is ended, and now the question recurs, what safety will there be to Southern slavery out of the Union, overshadowed by the anti-slavery power of the North on the one side, and by a European anti-slavery protectorate or sovereign Governor General over Mexico on the other side? We answer, that henceforward the peculiar institution of the South is doomed outside the Union, under any European agreements whatever for Southern independence. Our abolitionist disorganizers understand this thoroughly in their cry of "emancipation or separation;" for they have carefully studied it out that the separation of the South from the Union will not stop short of the abolition or extinction of Southern slavery.

The only alternative, then, of safety to our revolted States is to return at once to the ark of the Union. The federal constitution will protect them; their domestic institutions against domestic disorganizers; and the two sections of the Union reunited will at once be strong enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in Mexico, Central America and the West India islands, and in Canada and the adjoining British provinces, if necessary. At all events, the rebel newspaper extracts upon which we have founded this article are strongly suggestive of the failure of Southern cotton and a Southern free trade confederacy, as bribes to entangle John Bull in a war with the United States; and as the rebel leaders, without European assistance, begin to realize their hopeless situation, the sooner the Southern people turn them adrift and return to the Union the better it will be for Southern cotton, Southern rights, Southern slavery, and all the living Southern victims of Davis and his confederates, and their extortionate and exhausting Southern despotism.

THE MISSION TO THE SOUTH.—The rebels, we observe, have refused to receive the commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Northern prisoners at the South. This is a matter of little consequence, however. We have the satisfaction of knowing that, although they may not just now receive the gentlemen in question, they are sure to receive Burnside, Thomas, Buell, Porter and others, who may be expected to make their appearance in the confederacy within a very short time, and after that the question will be satisfactorily decided for all who may follow.

Our Washington Correspondents and the War Department.

In another column we publish an order of the Secretary of War ordering the arrest and confinement in Fort McHenry, of Mr. Ives, one of our Washington correspondents, for intruding himself into the office of the War Department with a view of obtaining information about military movements prohibited to the public, and for threatening the department with the hostility of the Herald in the event of such information being withheld—a course of conduct which has led the department to the conclusion that Mr. Ives, under the cloak of being a correspondent for a New York paper, was playing the part of a spy to the Southern confederacy—a conclusion which derives some color from the fact of Mr. Ives having a brother an officer in the Confederate army, who, previous to the rebellion, held a commission in the army of the United States.

All the knowledge we have of this transaction is what is contained in the order of Mr. Secretary Stanton; and, if the information upon which that order is based be correct, we have no hesitation in saying that the Secretary of War has acted with a promptitude which we highly approve, and with a fidelity to his trust which is worthy of imitation by all others in authority. If Mr. Ives has improperly sought for military secrets at the War Department he has transgressed his duty to the Herald. We need not tell our readers that we have never left any stone unturned to procure for them the earliest and most reliable news. But to accomplish this we have never adopted any means not strictly legitimate and in accordance with the rules of propriety; and since this war began we have never published a line from which the enemy could gain any information respecting the future movements of the army. While we witnessed in other journals the publication of such intelligence, we withheld it from the public, though in possession of the facts long before, because we would not permit our columns, in any shape or form, to give aid to the enemy. All the military and naval commanders can bear witness to the truth of this statement. Our invariable instructions to our correspondents in Washington and elsewhere have been to obey the orders of the department, and not to write anything in their despatches or letters about the future movements of troops or the destination of naval expeditions, but to send us the best and earliest intelligence of what had been done—intelligence of which the enemy was already in possession. If any correspondent should act otherwise, that is his misfortune, and not our fault.

As to the threats referred to in Mr. Stanton's order, we need scarcely say that such were not authorized by us, and that it is not our habit to threaten. If any correspondent should so far forget himself as to pursue such a course, he must know that his threats could not be carried out, and that he only makes himself ridiculous. If Mr. Ives has done so, he deserves punishment, though perhaps the severity of that now inflicted exceeds the measure of his offence.

That he attempted to act the part of a spy is scarcely credible, and the suspicion seems to be based entirely on two grounds, neither of which is sufficient to sustain it. One of these grounds is entirely untrue, and the other is a non sequitur. It is stated that Mr. Ives is a Southern man. This is not a fact. He was born and brought up in the city of New York, and is a son of Dr. Ives, a professional gentleman of high reputation, and well known in this city thirty-five years ago. As to the other point, about his brother being in the rebel army, we hold that, though it may excite suspicion, it does not really amount to anything. One of Mr. Crittenden's sons holds a command in the Union army, and another lately commanded the rebels at the battle of Mill Springs. At the capture of Port Royal, one brother, Drayton, gallantly commanded a gunboat in the naval expedition, while another brother commanded the insurgents on the land. Instances of this kind might be multiplied, and the same thing occurs in all civil wars. Too much stress, therefore, ought not to be laid on such a circumstance as this.

As yet we have heard only one side of the story; and the other reason for arresting Mr. Ives as a spy may be as groundless as that which assigns that he is a Southern man. It is possible that Mr. Stanton may have acted upon erroneous information. But if he has not, we have not only no fault to find with his decision, but heartily wish that a little more vigilance and vigor had been exercised by the government before preventing the publication of accounts in other New York papers of the Sherman expedition, the Burnside expedition, and of those projected by Commodore Dupont subsequent to his capture of the rebel forts at Port Royal—intelligence which is known to have put the enemy on his guard, and to have prevented important successes which might otherwise have been achieved.

LEGISLATION UPON OFFICES WITH PERQUISITES.—We believe that it is proposed in the Legislature to make the Sheriff and County Clerkship offices of salary, and to deprive the Sheriff and Clerk of their immense perquisites. This is a move in the right direction, and all the public offices should be conducted upon the same just principle. Every agent and employe of the government should receive a fair, stated salary, and be independent of perquisites. Perquisites or fees are simply a necessary tax upon the public in return for the facilities the offices afford. So, like any other tax, they should be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the public, and not diverted into means for the rapid enrichment of the agents and officious holders. George D. Morgan, a government agent, made \$90,000 in four months out of government perquisites. Was that just? Should not the government have had the benefit of this great profit, and paid Mr. Morgan a reasonable salary for his labor? Our County Clerk and Sheriff are said to make thirty or forty thousand dollars a year each out of the perquisites of their offices. Is this a just compensation for the services they render? Is it not, on the contrary, ten times too large a sum? Let the Legislature go on, then, and make these and all other offices salaried. The State and the public will gain largely by the reform.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.—Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, there are evident signs that a great many new buildings will be erected during the coming spring and summer. We hope that this revolutionary era will be blessed with many improvements in American architecture; and, among other things, we recommend that houses be built with wider halls and broader stairs, and that the nuisance of bay windows be forever abated. These bay windows, as wide as the house itself,

and projecting impudently into the street, are an architectural abomination. They are objectionable, also, upon sanitary principles, for they seem expressly designed to keep the rooms intensely warm in summer and intensely cold in winter. They have a show window look decidedly inappropriate in a private dwelling, and should be consistently left to the tender mercies of those storekeepers who exhibit patent rocking horses or fancy coffins.

Necessity of Immediate Taxation.

Now that the Treasury Note bill has passed the House of Representatives, the Tax bill is next in order, and ought to be reported immediately by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is the only solid foundation on which to rest the Treasury Note bill and the other bills which constitute the series of financial measures essential to the existence of the government. It is only from the proceeds of the Tax bill that the interest on the bonds which are to be the basis of the Treasury Note bill can be paid; and if provision be not made for the payment of the interest the bonds will soon become of doubtful value, and the Treasury notes will be ruinously depreciated. The sooner the Tax bill, therefore, is brought forward the better, for it is this alone that will create confidence in the securities of the government. Why should the committee hesitate to produce the bill? It is one of absolute necessity, demanded for the sustenance of the credit and good faith of the nation. Upon it, moreover, depends the success of the war. Our naval and military operations are of a highly encouraging nature, and every omen indicates a triumphant issue to the progress of our arms. But money in abundance is needed at every step; without it nothing can be done; both army and navy will be paralyzed; all the ground that has been gained will have to be abandoned, and all the blood and treasure expended will be in vain.

Now, money without taxes is impossible, and not a moment, therefore, ought to be lost in perfecting the necessary measure for organizing a comprehensive system of taxation. It is true that the imposition of direct taxes by the federal government is a new thing in this country, and many members of Congress will probably deem it unpopular. In this they are mistaken. But if it were true, there is something more unpopular still, and that is the surrender of the Union cemented by the blood of our ancestors. Without sufficient taxation the surrender must be made, and then we to those whose duty it was to have supplied the means of carrying on the war, but failed in the hour of need.

The bill ought to be so framed that its operation will reach all kinds of property and income, and thus the burden, being equitably distributed over all, will be scarcely felt by any particular class. A tax of two hundred millions would be only about two cents every day for each individual; and far more than that amount is absolutely wasted in every domestic circle. For the last thirty years we have squandered in superfluous dress alone more than two hundred millions per annum, and during that period the same amount has been lost by waste of food and injurious indulgence in drinks. We are the most extravagant nation on earth. No person who has not travelled in Europe can have any conception of the difference in economy between us and Europeans. By the nicest calculation they regulate their expenditure according to their income, and if the income is large still there is economy, and wealth is accumulated instead of being dissipated in folly. We, on the contrary, never make any such calculation, and scarcely ever think of the morrow. The chief reason of this difference is that in Europe it is hard to make money. In this country, on the contrary, it is extremely easy. What is easily got is easily gone. We have a fruitful soil, of illimitable extent, and a good climate; our agricultural productions are of great value, and our trade and commerce are widely extended. Hitherto we have been free from taxation, and we scarcely knew what to do with our money. Now we have something to do with all that is redundant. Our national existence is at stake, and it will require but a small exercise of economy to effect such a saving in our personal expenses as will be ample to preserve and defend it.

The facility of obtaining money in this country has not been favorable to the growth of either public or private virtue. It is one cause of the profligacy and corruption of our politicians in large cities. Profusion is the order of the day, and to keep pace with the times they plunder the people in order to keep fast horses and fast women. We shall now be compelled to adopt a style of living more like Europeans, and the morals of the community and our national affairs will be in a more healthy condition. Thus adversity will not be without its salutary uses.

Another good result from vigorous taxation will be that the people will henceforth take a greater interest than they have done in public affairs. Eager in the pursuit of money, they have too long neglected their duties to the republic to which they owe their freedom and protection. Now that they must put their hands into their pockets to pay the tax gatherer they will be more likely to look sharply after the expenditure of the public money. They will watch and visit with their indignation all waste and corruption, and will not stand such enormous plunder as has taken place since the beginning of the war. Had an adequate tax been laid on in the beginning, the shoddy speculators in New York, and the speculators in Missouri and elsewhere, would not have dared to perpetrate such deeds in the face of the people. It would then have been impossible to have practised such gigantic cheating in horses and firearms; Cummings would have had no chance of being entrusted with the expenditure of two millions of dollars, and to get rid of some \$200,000 of it, without sufficient vouchers; nor would another sharp fellow be able to shave the government of \$100,000 by a two and a half per cent to which he was not entitled.

Let the Tax bill be therefore proceeded with immediately. It will do good in every way. It will prove our strength, and silence the sneers of Europe. There is no nation which can bear taxation better, and none to which it can do so little injury. England, in her old age and decay, can pay \$380,000,000 per annum. The resources of this young republic are fresh and boundless, and it will task them but little to yield two hundred millions a year to sustain the glorious fabric erected to liberty by our forefathers. The blessings which we all enjoy under our matchless constitution have come down to us without money and without price. When we have to make some sacrifices for their preservation we will then begin to value them more highly than we ever did before.