

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE No. 110 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: In advance, \$10 per annum; in arrears, \$12 per annum. Single copies, 5 cents.

Volume XXVII, No. 44

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Wife—Paint Heart. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—The Family—Naiad Queen. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 346 Broadway.—The Iron Horse.

New York, Friday, February 14, 1862

THE SITUATION.

No official despatches from General Burnside's fleet have been received up to this time, nor is it probable that they will be for some days yet.

We regret to learn that the great Sawyer gun at Newport News, burst on Tuesday afternoon while being fired off, killing two privates of the Massachusetts Twenty-ninth regiment and wounding five or six others more or less seriously.

The only important news from Generals Banks' division, at Frederick, Md., is that the rebels are concentrating their forces between Leesburg and Point of Rocks, and that they are erecting batteries in that vicinity.

Another important step towards the successful prosecution of the war was adopted in Washington yesterday, by the passage of the Treasury Note bill by the Senate with the "legal tender" clause inserted.

Our correspondence from Fort Royal, Tybee Island and Warsaw Sound, published in to-day's HERALD, gives a graphic account of affairs at those places.

The steamship Winfield Scott, in attempting to make an inland passage in the direction of Pulaski, ran ashore, broke in two, and is now a total wreck.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the highly interesting letters of our correspondent at Key West. From them it will be seen that the Union fleet in the Gulf has at last got down to work, and rebel craft are being captured wholesale.

The capture of the rebel schooner Calhoun has been already noticed in the HERALD. Her cargo was very valuable, and the vessel itself is being converted into a gunboat.

The new gunboat Itasca recently captured in the Gulf the rebel schooner Lizzie Weston, formerly the W. C. Atwater, of New

London. She had a cargo of three hundred bales of cotton worth \$65,000. When the Union officers boarded her the rebel crew were in the act of firing her, but the alacrity of our officers prevented the consummation of the plan, and the prize was secured entire.

The late expedition to Cedar Keys by the United States gunboats Florida and Hatteras has proved a perfect success. The rebel fortifications were found deserted, but before they left they fired six schooners to prevent them from falling into the hands of our gallant "tars."

A very serious and probably fatal accident occurred a few weeks since, by which Lieutenant Samuel Marcy, commanding the sloop-of-war Vincennes, was injured so that his life is despaired of.

The schooner J. W. Wilder was captured off Pensacola in the latter part of January, by the United States gunboat Cayler. She was loaded with coffee, soap, &c. A few days after the capture the British Consul at Mobile sent a message to Commodore McKean demanding the release of the schooner, claiming her as British property.

A portion of Porter's mortar flotilla had arrived at Key West.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Treasury Note bill, with the legal tender clause, and the clause providing for the payment of the interest of the public debt in coin, was passed by a vote of thirty to seven.

An extended report of the late prize fight between Mace and King for the championship of England will be found in the HERALD this morning. The writer is scientifically minute in his description of the ring, the appearance of the men, their action, and the progress of the battle to its conclusion.

Richard Morrison or Schuyler Colfax will probably go into the seat formerly occupied by Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, in the United States Senate.

Such was the schedule of calculations upon which a Southern minority, contemptible in numbers, but powerful as a body, from being organized, armed and desperate, were enabled to drag out and fasten ten other Southern States, as a tail to the secession kite of South Carolina.

The friends of General McKinstry have assured us that the charges in Congress in General Thomas' report, and in the report of the investigating committee against McKinstry, are entirely ex parte and utterly groundless.

Public attention is generally directed to such exploits of our navy as the capture of Hatteras, the bombardment of Fort Royal, the shelling of Fort Henry or the attack on Roanoke Island.

The late gunboat reconnaissance of the Tennessee river confirms us in the conviction that there is a large dormant Union party of substantial citizens in all the revolted States.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

wrecked at Alvarado, in the Gulf of Mexico, was a new screw vessel, mounting five guns. She was commanded by the Honorable A. L. Corry, R. N., whose commission from the Admiralty is dated in 1849.

As an evidence that the late Union victories in Kentucky and Tennessee are to be followed up, and the rebels closely pressed with overwhelming forces, we notice the following recent movements of the Western troops:—Two brigades belonging to General Thomas L. Crittenden's column left Henderson, Ky., on the 10th inst., to reinforce General Wallace, on the Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson.

Richard Morrison or Schuyler Colfax will probably go into the seat formerly occupied by Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, in the United States Senate.

Such was the schedule of calculations upon which a Southern minority, contemptible in numbers, but powerful as a body, from being organized, armed and desperate, were enabled to drag out and fasten ten other Southern States, as a tail to the secession kite of South Carolina.

The friends of General McKinstry have assured us that the charges in Congress in General Thomas' report, and in the report of the investigating committee against McKinstry, are entirely ex parte and utterly groundless.

Public attention is generally directed to such exploits of our navy as the capture of Hatteras, the bombardment of Fort Royal, the shelling of Fort Henry or the attack on Roanoke Island.

The late gunboat reconnaissance of the Tennessee river confirms us in the conviction that there is a large dormant Union party of substantial citizens in all the revolted States.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

The Rebellion a Failure.—The Duty of Union Men of the South.

It must at length be apparent to every intelligent Southern man conversant with the organization, the objects, the calculations of the conspirators, the outbreak, and the subsequent history of this rebellion, that it is a failure, a bankruptcy which will never pay one penny on the dollar, a South Sea bubble on a gigantic scale, which has been the ruin of thousands of dupes, and which, if longer adhered to by the people of our revolted States, will bring destruction upon them all, including their vital institution of slavery.

As an evidence that the late Union victories in Kentucky and Tennessee are to be followed up, and the rebels closely pressed with overwhelming forces, we notice the following recent movements of the Western troops:—Two brigades belonging to General Thomas L. Crittenden's column left Henderson, Ky., on the 10th inst., to reinforce General Wallace, on the Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson.

Richard Morrison or Schuyler Colfax will probably go into the seat formerly occupied by Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, in the United States Senate.

Such was the schedule of calculations upon which a Southern minority, contemptible in numbers, but powerful as a body, from being organized, armed and desperate, were enabled to drag out and fasten ten other Southern States, as a tail to the secession kite of South Carolina.

The friends of General McKinstry have assured us that the charges in Congress in General Thomas' report, and in the report of the investigating committee against McKinstry, are entirely ex parte and utterly groundless.

Public attention is generally directed to such exploits of our navy as the capture of Hatteras, the bombardment of Fort Royal, the shelling of Fort Henry or the attack on Roanoke Island.

The late gunboat reconnaissance of the Tennessee river confirms us in the conviction that there is a large dormant Union party of substantial citizens in all the revolted States.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

The Case of Mr. Malcolm Ives.

We published a few days ago Mr. Secretary Stanton's order directing the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Ives, and reciting the charges preferred against him. We received yesterday the following letter from Mr. Ives, who is now confined in Fort McHenry, and it is but fair that it should be published, in order that the case may be fully understood.

Four Months, Feb. 11, 1862. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.—

On Sunday night I was informed at Willard's, by a person I had not previously seen, that he had valuable intelligence to give me about some recent arrests, if I would stop over to the Washington Hotel, which was as I was outside of the door he told me I was in custody, and he brought his horse to the train to Baltimore, and here we were in close confinement over night.

This morning the Baltimore journals were shown me, and for the first time became aware of the cause of my arrest. I had called on Assistant Secretary Watson on Saturday afternoon, at an hour which had been kind enough to name, and was afterwards received by Mr. Secretary Stanton. I inquired of both gentlemen if some arrangement could be made by which I might be removed and removed in the army could be published regularly and without such blunders as have occurred in some of our newspapers, and I suggested that the public good demanded that inaccurate statements, should not appear.

Mr. Watson referred me entirely to Mr. Stanton, who, he said, reserved to himself the power of treating such subjects. I made an impatient comment on the necessity which the Secretary of War's engagements created to prevent such blunders, but I did not imagine that my remark would be received as insolent, nor as conveying a threat of hostility. On parting with Mr. Watson, he shook hands with me in a friendly manner, and I was unconscious of having met or excited his displeasure.

To the request from Mr. Stanton, of regular lists of new appointments, which I proffered the more readily as a similar one had been furnished to him by the War Department, in another department, I added strong remarks against the manner in which the relations of the President, the Commander-in-Chief, and members of the Cabinet with each other had been frequently misrepresented, and pressed the importance of his allowing the HERALD correspondents to ask freely for information from him, which would enable them to correct false rumors authoritatively. Mr. Stanton's frankness, cordiality of manner, and the confidence he had appeared to feel on previous occasions, led me to speak with perfect freedom, and I expressed the wish strongly that the HERALD might be given all the news possible, and low except I wish to aid in keeping it in advance of other papers, and especially to enable it to treat such subjects in a position as a champion of the administration, of the War Department itself, and of General McClellan. If I failed in respect to Mr. Stanton, or to the War Department generally, I regret it exceedingly, and can only plead ignorance of any such intention.

I was born in the State of New York; the brother who has joined the rebel service, I have held no communication with for twenty years; nor have I an acquaintance who is successful to my knowledge; nor have I done or said anything to excite or excite his displeasure, or suspected of being a "spy." My all efforts have, on the contrary, been directed as an able and able man, in the HERALD, in the direction, in the great work of restoring the integrity of the Union and crushing out armed treason in the most prompt and effective manner. Neither have I violated knowingly any rule of the War Department. If I have contravened any regulation, it has been in ignorance. I think it right to state, however, that the very circumstances of my arrest, and the manner in which I have been treated, have given rise to a very bitter animosity in the minds of certain individuals, and I was warned, on several occasions, that the most absurd slanders had been made against me, and that I had been quoted as uttering sentiments which never fell from my lips. I am morally sure that calculations represented to me had been made by Mr. Stanton respecting my previous interview with Mr. Ives, and I attribute to them the erroneous construction placed upon my words by himself and Mr. Stanton, and to the indignation shown by the War Department towards me, the greater part of the charges contained in the order of the 10th inst. against me.

I trust that my loyalty and devotion to the Union and the constitution will speedily be made manifest to the government, and that I shall then be released and enabled to return to my home in New York, to my wife and my children, your obedient servant, MALCOLM IVES.

Such is Mr. Ives' story of the circumstances attending his arrest; and its tone is so different from that he is accused by Secretary Stanton of using in the War Department that we imagine Fort McHenry has cooled the writer very greatly. We have but a word or two to add to the representations of Secretary Stanton and Mr. Ives. If Mr. Ives has his faults, he undoubtedly acquired them in the offices of the New York Times and the Journal of Commerce, with both of which papers he has had a long editorial connection.

His position upon the HERALD he accurately describes as that of "an humble attaché;" for he was never an editor of the HERALD; he had no control of this journal, and was, indeed, only an occasional writer, who contributed articles upon prescribed subjects, and in accordance with prescribed directions. We sent him to Washington for the simple purpose of making a single change in our corps of regular correspondents there. He had no authority from us to go to the War Department and make either such representations as those of which he is accused or those which he acknowledges. We have every respect for the War Department and the Secretary of War, and should as soon think of threatening Mr. Stanton or attempting to dictate to him as we would of allowing him or any other person to interfere with our business or dictate our opinions.

For the rest, what we know of Mr. Ives is opposed to the idea of his being a rebel spy. Ever since he has been with us he has professed the strongest loyalty to the Union. We hope that he may be able to make his innocence apparent.

The Chevalier Wikoff in His Glory.

The Chevalier Wikoff is in his glory at last. He has got just what he wanted—comfortable board and lodging for the winter free of all pecuniary charge. For some time past he has been going about Washington trying to get a contract of some sort from Secretary Cameron; but unfortunately for him Cameron always humbugged him, and Wikoff was left out in the cold. The country has at length, however, provided him with a respectable independence, and he will henceforth be able to walk officially up and down, and to from the House, the same as the Speaker, with that happy tranquility of mind and conscience for which he has always been eminently distinguished. He will doubtless enjoy his incarceration in the boarding house to which he has been assigned, and feel his recollections of old times pleasantly revived; for to him imprisonment is congenial, and a thing to which, from long habit, he has become cheerfully resigned. We he not impressed with Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of France, in the fortress at Ham? And did he not taste the sweets of a protracted imprisonment in a Genoese dungeon, remembering all the while—happy man—that the great explorer, Marco Polo, had been there before him, and where else we know not. We are not aware whether he has ever been imprisoned with Lord Palmerston or any other of his particular foreign friends; but that he is capable of making himself perfectly at home in a prison, whether at Washington, in Tuscany or Timbuctoo, we feel perfectly convinced.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives, to which he is indebted for the honor of this signal recognition, is not deterring its attention to the bank currency, the bankrupt law, or any other of those vital questions which concern the welfare of the nation. Oh, no! these things are much too trivial for its consideration. It wants to know how the NEW YORK HERALD is managed, and how it succeeds in getting early intelligence of public events. In view of this, therefore, and with a certainty not to be detected, if possible, it imprisons the Chevalier Wikoff for not answering what he knows nothing at all about. What could he have known or seen of the President's Message before it was published in the daily newspapers? He might, or anybody might, have hazarded a shrewd guess. What more? However, facts are facts, as a certain old lady used to say, and there is no disputing that Wikoff is at home in prison again, and of course Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and the other great magnates of the earth whose friendship he has shared, will rally around him in his new winter quarters, and the Chevalier may be expected to have a good time generally.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York HERALD is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age.