

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—COLLEEN BARK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—UNION TOM'S CASE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 34 Broadway.—A CURTAIN FOR THE LIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MARYLAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CAPTAIN OF PORT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STONER'S NATIONAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—MAY HOST.

HOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Suydam Institute, No. 45 Broadway.—FOX IN A FUR.

MELRODOR CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—SONG.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONG.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 615 Broadway.—DRAWING.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONG.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 46 Bowery.

PARISIAN CABINET OF FONDRES, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 615 Broadway.—BURLESQUE.

New York, Thursday, February 27, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, February 16: 104,016; Monday, February 17: 118,080; Tuesday, February 18: 118,968; Wednesday, February 19: 117,720; Thursday, February 20: 113,328; Friday, February 21: 112,896; Saturday, February 22: 118,800.

Total: 693,808. Average daily circulation: 114,829. The above figures, which can be verified from our books, give the circulation of the New York Herald for the week just past. We believe that it more than equals the aggregate circulation of all the other daily papers in this city, and of course it far surpasses that of any one of them. The advantage which the Herald affords to advertisers are self-evident.

THE SITUATION.

No movement took place yesterday in the Army of the Potomac. The sanitary condition of the camps is represented as most encouraging. No sickness prevails to create any apprehension, or to show that the health of the troops is not of a highly satisfactory character. The average number of cases in the hospitals, in fact, does not exceed that of any civil community in ordinary times.

A despatch received at St. Louis yesterday, from Fort Donelson, says that a boat just arrived from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville, which towed one of our gunboats to their protection. The rebels, with Governor Harris, retreated to Murfreesboro'. And the latter worthy, it appears, burned all the State documents before leaving. General Grant has declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance, and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions shall be withdrawn.

Postal facilities are now extended to Clarksville, and the mail bags will follow the flag of the Union into Tennessee.

The Murfreesboro' papers contain a fierce war speech of Governor Harris. The previous rumors of Governor Harris' desertion of the rebel cause in its extremity, may have originated in a statement made in Chicago by parties who arrived from Fort Donelson, to the effect that General Grant had an interview with Governor Harris near Clarksville, and that the Governor stated that, if General Grant would cease hostilities for three days, he would have the American flag floating from every fortified place in Tennessee.

The more recent accounts, above alluded to, however, go to show that Governor Harris remains unchanged in his reasonable sentiments and purposes.

By way of Fort Monroe we have news from Roanoke Island up to Sunday, but it is not important, with the exception of the temporary failure to lay the telegraph cable across the bay in consequence of the heavy gale, and the loss of the steamer Hoboken, which was engaged in the enterprise. White flags are said to be flying in large numbers at Nag's Head and its vicinity.

We learn by way of Kansas City that the Union sentiment in New Mexico is growing rapidly. The proclamation of the rebel chief Sibley produced no effect in rallying men to the bad cause of which he is the representative. On the contrary, nearly all the arms-bearing citizens have turned out to protect the Union flag. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the counties of Bernalillo, Benicia, Socorro, and in the upper counties the militia have turned out in large numbers.

The Texan rebels, under Sibley, were at Fort Thome, fifty miles from Fort Craig, on the 17th instant, and advancing on the latter place. Their supplies were scarce, their transportation poor, and their only alternative was either to fight or to starve.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of a general bankruptcy law, and for the emancipation of slaves, were presented and referred. A memorial from the New York Academy of Medicine, against the employment of homoeopathic physicians in the Army, was presented. A bill establishing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean was reported from the Special Committee on that subject. The bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands in the possession of the United States was taken up and discussed. Mr. Brown moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Pending this motion the morning

hour expired, and the bill was laid aside. The consideration of the question of admitting the new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Starke, whose loyalty is questioned, to seat in the Senate was then resumed, and Mr. Sumner made a speech adverse to the claimant. Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Wilmot, Carlile and Sherman participated in the debate, but no definite action was taken on the subject. The bill fixing the number of members of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment was amended so as to make the number 249, and then passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Voorhies, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution commending the sentiments and policy of General Halleck, as announced in his General Order of the 23d instant, already published, as eminently wise and patriotic, and in strict conformity with the constitution, and that the war should be conducted in accordance with the same, and that the thanks of Congress are tendered to General Halleck for said order, and for his military achievement as commander of the Department of Missouri. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected, and the resolution was consequently ruled out. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Contract Committee to inquire into the amount of money received by the federal officers in New York; as to the ownership and rents of the bonded warehouses; the contract for the delivery, &c., of foreign goods at New York, and when said contracts were made, by whom, and who are now interested therein. Mr. Van Wyck announced his retirement from the chairmanship of the Government Contract and Revolutionary Pension Committees. The case of Mr. Upton, who claims a seat as representative from the Fairfax district of Virginia, was taken up, and discussed till the adjournment. The House concurred in the Senate bill fixing the number of Representatives, under the new apportionment, at 249.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The two houses of our State Legislature at Albany reassembled on Tuesday, after a recess of a few days. In the Senate on that day no business of particular importance was transacted. Yesterday, in the Senate, a considerable portion of the session was occupied in Committee of the Whole over the bill defining the duties of the Port Captain and Harbor Masters of this port. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint a Port Captain and eleven Harbor Masters. After much discussion and the adoption of some immaterial amendments, it was reported complete and ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the Brooklyn city charter was referred to the Brooklyn delegation, to report complete. In the Assembly, on Tuesday, the Canal Auditor's annual report was received; also a communication from the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, stating his inability to inform the House, as desired, of the names and number of employes, and the wages paid, in the past ten years. The bill requiring county treasurers to pay into the State Treasury by the 15th of March prox. all the State taxes in their hands, and providing heavy penalties for derelictions of duty on their part, was debated in Committee of the Whole and had progress reported on it. In the Assembly yesterday a number of bills were noticed for future introduction, among which were bills to amend our city charter and the Registry law, to reduce the fare on city railroads, to legalize the primary elections, and to amend the charter of the Tammany Society. The Annual Canal Appropriation bill for 1862 was passed. Bills were introduced to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in volunteer regiments five dollars per month, and providing additional regulations for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report to the Legislature all the particulars with regard to fines imposed by them, and also the number, grade and pay of all persons in their employ, &c. All the game laws of the State were referred to a committee of five, to report a general game law. The Bank Superintendent's annual report of the condition of the savings-banks of the State was received. The Public Defence bill was made the special order for twelve o'clock to-day.

The German Journal, of Frankfurt, of the 4th of February, enumerates some of the injuries inflicted on the people of Germany by the inundations mentioned in the Herald last Monday. The Journal states that the Main has fallen two feet, and is seventeen and a half feet above its ordinary level. At Mentz the quays and the adjoining streets are inundated, and the Rhine continues to bring down a quantity of articles of all kinds which have been washed away. The Isar, the Danube, the Neckar, the Elbe and the Rupper still overflow their banks, and the communication on several railways has been interrupted. Small rivers have been transformed into torrents by the melting of the snow. The villages in the neighborhood of Hatisheim are completely inundated. At Hamburg considerable damage has been already done. The theatre at Dresden has been closed in consequence of the overflow of the Elbe.

The last of a series of lectures before the Young Men's Literary and Social Union Club was delivered last night at Clinton Hall, by A. Oakley Hall, Esq. The subject of which he treated was entitled "Ancient Breach of Promise Case—Dido versus Eneas." The lecturer described this famous case, which has been so graphically dealt with by Virgil in his "Eneas." The style of the lecture was purely hyperbolic, and consisted principally of interrogatives and answers, after the fashion of a log-rolling. He brought forth the names and characters of the principal gods in the heathen mythology, as lawyers, jurymen, witnesses, &c., occasionally adapting their actions to some living personages of our own day, with a very happy effect. As a racy, pungent, witty and recalcitrant literary composition, the lecture deserves the highest commendation, and it received the applause of an appreciative audience during its delivery.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Vinton delivered an able lecture on the "Cause and Cure of the Rebellion" to a large audience, at Irving Hall, a brief report of which will be found elsewhere. Gen. Robert Anderson, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Luther Bradish and other prominent citizens were present.

The United States steam transport Matanzas sailed yesterday morning for Port Royal and Ship Island. She has a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition.

The slave cases and the trial for murder on the high seas, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, were of great interest. Mr. Edwin James made a powerful speech for the alleged murderer, and succeeded in acquitting his client.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hoffman sentenced James J. Wall to imprisonment in the State Prison for four years and six months, he having been convicted of man-slaughter in the second degree, in shooting Owen Phelan at Harlem. The Grand Jury have found indictments of arson in the third degree against William H. Prley and William G. Lambert, Jr. Yesterday Lambert appeared before Recorder Hoffman and entered into bail in the sum of \$2,500, his father becoming the security. They are charged in the indictment with feloniously burning goods, wares and merchandise in the building No. 869 Broadway on the 23d of April, 1860, with an intent thereby to defraud the Home Insurance Company.

No business of public importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that the number of emigrants who arrived here during the week ending on the 26th instant was 372, making a total of 2,829 during the present year, against 3,940 up to the same date last year. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 794. The

balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners is \$4,962 80.

The market for beef cattle was more buoyant this week, and with a good demand and moderate receipts prices have advanced half a cent per pound, varying from 6c. a 9c. a 9c. a 10c. The cattle were generally of a good quality, and sold fast at the advance. Milch cows were dull but unchanged. Veals were steady at 4c. a 6c. a 6c. Sheep and lambs were rather more active, and prices varied from \$3 50 a \$5 50 a \$8, according to quality. Swine were active and higher, varying from 4c. a 4c. for corn fed and 3c. a 4c. for stall fed. The receipts were 3,329 beef cattle, 116 cows, 301 veals, 4,700 sheep and lambs and 9,188 swine.

The cotton market yesterday exhibited more tone and firmness, with more stability and evenness in prices. The sales embraced 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 23c. for middling uplands. The flour market was without important change in prices, while the demand was fair, chiefly from the home trade. Wheat was dull and prices irregular, while sales were light. Corn was dull, while sales were made to a moderate extent, embracing West. ern mixed at 62c. a 64c. in store and delivered. Pork was active and higher, chiefly for future delivery. Sales were made on the spot at \$14 25 a \$14 37 1/2 for new mess, and \$10 62 1/2 a \$10 75 for new prime. For June and July delivery sales were made at \$15 for new mess and \$11 for new prime. Sugars were steady, with sales of 700 a 800 hhds. and 15,000 bags Manila. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,800 bags Rio on private terms, and 1,600 lb. at 18 1/2c. a 20c. Freight rates were unchanged, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

The English Government and the English Press on American Affairs.

The diplomatic correspondence that we published yesterday from the Blue Book, which has just been laid before the House of Commons, in relation to the questions that have arisen between the governments of England and the United States, in connection with the civil war in this country, throws fresh light on the influences that were exercised to provoke hostilities between the two countries, and thus bring about the recognition of the South. To complete the effect of these disclosures, we have the emphatic denial of Lord Derby, the chief of the Tory opposition, of the expressions attributed to him in the report of his speech in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament, in which he was made to advocate an early recognition of the rebel confederacy by England.

In taking into consideration the state of political parties in England, the temptations which the American question held out to the opposition, and the distressing circumstances that rendered the efficiency of our blockade a matter of very reasonable avail on the part of an administration sorely pressed on all sides, we cannot help being struck with the generally upright and candid spirit that pervades the correspondence of the British officials, and which prompted the recent declaration of Lord Derby. To Lord Lyons credit is especially due for his correct appreciation of the delusions under which the leaders of the rebellion put forth their claims for recognition, and which have led so many in Europe to favor their pretensions. Still more to his honor is the feeling manifested by him at the near prospect of an abrupt and unfriendly termination of his diplomatic functions. "To conceal the distress that I feel," says his lordship, in a despatch to Earl Russell, "would be impossible, nor would it, if possible, be desirable." Again, in expressing his unwillingness to make any demand for reparation that, on the one hand, might prove to be inadequate, or that, on the other, might render more difficult a satisfactory settlement of the question, by being unnecessarily great, he gives utterance to these generous sentiments:—"I am unwilling to deprive any explanation or reparation which the United States government may think it right to offer of the grace of being made spontaneously. The American people would more easily tolerate a spontaneous offer of reparation, made by its government from a sense of justice, than a compliance with a demand for satisfaction from a foreign minister." It was through this delicacy and conscientiousness, we need scarcely add, that the settlement of the Trent affair was so easily and quietly effected. The least imprudence or haughtiness of bearing on his lordship's part would have led to such an outbreak of public feeling here as would have rendered it exceedingly difficult for Mr. Seward to make the reparation demanded.

Such being the spirit and tone in which the correspondence on this and other questions arising out of our domestic troubles has been conducted, it becomes a matter of wonderment how the two countries should have been so nearly involved in war. To the English press we have to look for an explanation of the fact, for to it all the violence and ill feeling displayed towards the North are traceable. The rebellion had no sooner broken out than the English journals, with two or three honorable exceptions, seemed to be seized by some malign and unaccountable influence, which converted their previously moderately amicable feeling towards us into bitter hatred, and prevented them seeing anything except through a Southern medium. The French press exhibited the same dislike and contempt towards us—a fact for which the early misfortunes of the campaign were assigned as a pretext. No one, however, could reasonably expect that a purely commercial and agricultural community should all at once display the military qualities that it takes years to develop in other countries. What, then, was the motive of the fierce partisanship thus exhibited? We know not, unless it be explained by the corrupt antecedents of such men as Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, the rebel Commissioners. It is known that they took large sums of Southern gold with them abroad, and that they made lavish use of it in their cultivation of both the English and French press. Whether their operations were confined to dining and wining its editors, or were extended to subsidizing the journals themselves, we have yet to learn. Much of the former we know was done; but this would not furnish a relation to the course of such journals as the London Times and the Paris Patrie. Considerations more potent must have influenced them, or they would not thus forfeit their claims to public respect and risk their circulation. Take, for example, the conduct of the London Times in the instance of Lord Derby's speech. Can any one doubt, after the previous course of that journal, that it designedly misrepresented his lordship's expressions in order to represent him as advocating the immediate recognition of the South? It is not merely a political sentiment that induces a journal in the position of the Times to thus commit itself. The service sought to be rendered belongs to that class which only money can buy.

If these conclusions reflect severely on the journals to which we refer, it is their fault, not ours. A course more inconsistent, more unprincipled or more utterly reckless has never been pursued by public writers. It is to be hoped that the rebuke given them by the

moderation of the American government and press, and the falsification of all their foolish predictions, will have the effect of recalling them to some sense of shame and regard for public opinion.

A War Debate in the Rebel Congress—"Monsieur Toussou Come Again."

The recent war debates in the rebel Congress, which, from the reports of the Richmond papers, we have laid before our readers, are very interesting and suggestive.

Footo—Governor Footo, General Footo, the Hon. H. S. Footo, the immortal Footo—of Mississippi, and then of California, but now of Tennessee, whose native element is hot water, has been getting up another sensation. As a dashing and persevering sensation expounder of Southern chivalry, Footo is only excelled by Governor Wise. As a member of the United States Senate, Footo was always on the floor, always entertaining, always punctilious, and always in a stew. As a Unionist, though at first victorious over Jeff. Davis and secession in Mississippi, Footo was finally floored, and then he left in disgust for California, that happy refuge of used-up politicians. But there, failing with his King Nothings dark lantern to find his way back to Washington, Footo wiped the gold dust of the Sacramento off his feet, and returned to the valley of the Mississippi. There he has been bobbing around; now raising Jesse among the fire-eaters of a Southern commercial convention, and then spreading himself for Douglas; here to-day and off to-morrow, until at length he turns up in the rebel Congress at Richmond, a representative from Tennessee, as rattling, rampant, irrepressible and implacable as ever, and still the evil genius of Jeff. Davis, haunting him like his shadow.

And so we find that no sooner is the rebel "permanent" Congress organized than Footo pounces upon the administration of Davis. He offers a resolution declaring that, whatever propriety there may have been heretofore in the defensive war policy of Davis, it is now the duty of his government to "carry the war into Africa," "to assail the forces of the enemy wherever they are to be found, upon the land or the water, with a view to the most ample indemnity for the past, and the most complete security for the future." Footo does not like the idea of waiting to be eaten up.

W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, lates a man of mark in the Congress of the United States, sided with Footo. These South Carolina men, whose hearts are in their desperate work, are the fellows to look their danger squarely in the face. Boyce was for offensive warfare, and was for holding on to all the slave States; for, said he, "we cannot afford to give up one inch of Southern soil." He referred to the drunken boast of the rebel Secretary of War, Walker, on the fall of Fort Sumter, that within a month the Confederate flag would be flying over the city of Washington, and said, substantially, that, instead of alarming the North by this threat, the rebel conspirators should have done the deed while talking peace. Boyce was right about this Southern blowing and braggadoecia, because in the very outset it utterly nullified the chances of this rebellion. For three months before the fall of Fort Sumter, and for three weeks after the battle of Bull run, this Southern conspiracy might have succeeded in a European recognition, by the seizure and occupation of Washington and Maryland. But from the day that General McClellan had reorganized our broken army of Bull run, the game was up with Jeff. Davis. From the day when we of the loyal States had no longer any fears as to the safety of Washington, the handwriting was upon the wall against the rebel government at Richmond.

The earnest South Carolinian, Boyce, thought it was high time for the Confederates to fight upon some general plan; that they had been fighting at random long enough; and he named Beauregard and Toombs—the bombastic, boisterous and barbarous Toombs—as the two men to form a plan. Now, while we must admit Beauregard to be a good officer, we know nothing of Toombs as a military leader, except from the plan of warfare which he recently urged upon the women and children of Georgia. That plan would make it their duty to burn their own houses over their heads, to lay waste by fire the cities, towns, hamlets, villas and cottages of the South, their stores of provisions and their growing crops, their fields and forests, with the approach of our advancing forces. But as this plan of Toombs, though partially adopted in South Carolina, is no better than that of the man who set fire to his barn to save it from the hands of the sheriff, we suspect it will not be sufficient to defeat the grand encircling plan of McClellan.

But, to return to Footo. He is always full of the wonders of some prodigious mare's nest which he has just discovered. So, in this case, he never would endorse the rebel Secretary of War (Benjamin) and their Secretary of the Navy (Malloy). Footo had found them out; and no doubt, in this instance, he has substantial ground for his declarations; for Benjamin is understood to have commenced life as a thief, and Malloy had the reputation of a loose character in Washington. Footo, so far from endorsing these two men, "intended to make one day developments that would astonish at least some body;" for "he had facts, startling facts, which he intended to bring to bear on the subject." And so Footo continued at great length to denounce that defensive policy of his rebel confederates which has resulted so disastrously to their cause, and to advocate the policy of pushing the war to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. To pursue this plan, Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, mildly suggested that the rebel army would have to be increased to double its present numbers. But energetic, go-ahead military champions of the South like General Footo look with contempt upon such trifles as overwhelming numbers, artillery and resources on the side of the enemy.

To sum up, we discover in the violent conflict of opinions developed in the rebel Congress, and in the doubts, dismay and despair betrayed in this discussion of the future war policy of the South, that the rebel government, with another such overhauling, will be very apt to break up in a row. It is now in the wrangling, disjointed and disordered condition of the councils of the Jews when their sacred city of Jerusalem was besieged by Titus; and we think it highly probable that another onslaught upon Benjamin by Footo will very materially shorten the dying agonies of the rebellion. Let Footo bring out his "startling facts," let the honest people of the South see how they have been betrayed and despoiled by an impudent conspiracy of robbers and swindlers, and there will be an end at once to this bold imposture of an impudent Southern confederacy.

Mexico and European Intervention.

It is evident that England is beginning to see the designs of Spain and France with regard to Mexico, and, as these form no part of the compact between the three nations, she is very properly unwilling to countenance them. The designs in question are in their character somewhat antagonistic as concerns her Catholic Majesty and Louis Napoleon. The cherished object of Spain is to reconquer the country and make it a Spanish colony; that of France is to overthrow the republic and establish in its place a monarchical government, placing the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, on the throne, in consideration of the latter annexing Venetia to the new Italian kingdom, in which event, of course, Napoleon would stipulate for the transfer of the island of Sardinia to France, make Rome the capital of Italy, by withdrawing his troops, and settle matters generally to his own liking. In this way he would be ministering to the national passion of the French people for territorial aggrandizement, and increasing his own popularity at home. But Louis Napoleon is not the farseeing man that we credit him to be if he does not recognize in this programme innumerable dangers, not only in Europe, but on this continent, and if these are not sufficient to deter him from its adoption. When Spain, planning the conquest of Mexico, proposed the treaty under which the three Powers are at present acting, Napoleon saw that he could make something out of it, and readily assented to the proposition. The issue of the war in the United States might have then appeared very doubtful to him, and in the event of a division of this republic he had little to fear from the United States. But since that time the aspect of the struggle has materially changed, and all doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the federal arms, and the restoration of the Union to its former integrity, is dispelled by our recent victories and the immense preponderance of resources at our command.

Had it not been for the fact that we were engaged in a contest at home, the European coalition against Mexico would never have been formed. It was known that for the time being we were unable to thwart the plans of the Allies, and under certain contingencies it might be found very convenient to have a large European squadron near our own shores. But, although we are still engaged in that contest, it will not be long before we sheath our swords in victory; and then, with an army of half a million of men, we shall be perfectly prepared, if requisite, to take a hand in the Mexican game. It is this knowledge, more than anything else, that will operate upon the mind of the Emperor of France, and he will be unwise, indeed, if, for such a doubtful advantage as that arising from the fact of Maximilian being King of Mexico, he risks the interruption of friendly relations with this country; for the United States will never tolerate a Hapsburg in Mexico, any more than it would allow Mexico to become a colony of Spain.

It is very possible that the latter Power may persist in her attempts towards this end, but vainly; for if the Mexicans fall in defeating her, they will find friends in the United States, and we shall have a fair pretext for annexing the island of Cuba; and it is the continued possession of this colony that furnishes Spain with trade and means for carrying out the scheme of conquest which she has lately commenced to put into practice. She began by the conquest of San Domingo, and if let alone she will try to conquer all South America. She is making a desperate effort to revive the grandeur of her former history; but she is doomed to disappointment. The United States will take care of Mexico, the Tripartite treaty to the contrary notwithstanding; and the elements of discord already existing among the Allies themselves will make this a tolerably easy matter.

THE ATTACKS OF THE TRIBUNE ON THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY.—Every day there is some malignant attack upon the President or his family in the columns of that rabid organ of abolition, the New York Tribune. The following, published in yesterday's number, is a specimen:—"Why don't you dance?" blithely inquired an eminent functionary of a leading Senator, at a recent social festivity in Washington. "I never dance in a besieged city," was the quick and stern reply.

The allusion is to an ordinary reception given at the White House, at which there was no ball but this story about dancing was fabricated as a peg on which to hang an imputation both upon the President and his family, and, at the same time, to wound General McClellan by representing the city of Washington as besieged. Nothing but malignity of the most rancorous kind could describe the capital of the republic as being in a state of siege. It might just as well be said that New York is besieged. At a time that the British government and the Leads of all parties in England are freely admitting that the Southern rebels have not proved their capability of maintaining their independence, their Northern ally, Greeley, comes to their assistance, by showing that not only do they hold their own, but that they have the capital of the United States, with the President, his Cabinet and Congress, beleaguered. Thus does the Tribune play into the hands of Jeff. Davis and his associates. But there is one consolation, and that is, that nobody in England will be likely to give credit to the assertions of that journal, in the face of notorious facts "known to all men."

THE TRIBUNE STEALING THE HERALD'S NEWS AND EDITORIALS.—Yesterday the Tribune, not content with taking from the Herald its news of the previous day, containing a report of the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, his inaugural address, his proclamation of a fast, and other interesting intelligence from the South, published a number of our old editorials, running back more than a year ago. We are glad to find that that journal, in the absence of fresh news, considers these articles better worth a place in its columns than anything else it could fill them with. We hope it will continue to publish such matter, and that hereafter it will insert our editorials at full length, and not in a garbled form, in order that its readers may have a correct idea of what the Herald says. Among them we would suggest for publication an article in Tuesday's number with the caption "What the Abolitionists Want to Do for the Country." That article shows what Sumner, Greeley & Co. want to do; but they will never be able to put forty riggers in the House of Representatives and four in the Senate, to vote with them that black is white and white black on future political issues. They must try their hand at some other mode of manufacturing a majority in Congress, or they will be enveloped by those coming events which are now casting their shadows before.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPHS.—A STOP TO THE GAME OF ABOLITIONIST TRAITORS.—Secretary Stanton's order forbidding the transmission of military intelligence by telegraph unless authorized by the government superior appointed under the powers vested in the President by the recent act of Congress will gladden the heart of every loyal man. It was impossible that any great combined movement of our armies could take place in Virginia without the adoption of this precautionary measure. No step could be taken in advance without its being instantly telegraphed to New York, and being as promptly transmitted to the rebels.

The control assumed by the government over the different lines is in no sense of the word a censorship, inasmuch as it merely applies to military movements, and does not interfere with news of any other description. It has been necessitated by the conduct of certain mean and contemptible abolition journals, such as the Tribune, Times, World and Post, which have been in the habit of regularly furnishing information to the enemy of the movements of our troops, in violation of an understanding with the government to the contrary. It will not in any way affect the Herald; for we have never deviated from that understanding, believing it to be our duty, as it is our pleasure, to go hand in hand with the authorities in everything calculated to promote the great task entrusted to them. It is satisfactory to know that henceforth it will not be left to the good faith of traitorously inclined journals to keep silent on the information that may reach them in connection with the movements of our army. They will be subjected to penalties for the infraction of the government regulations which will be equivalent to a total suppression of their country circulation.

THE CONFEDERACY AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The appeal of Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann (the reputed Commissioners of Jeff. Davis' bogus confederacy) to Earl Russell was published in our columns yesterday, and figures largely in the Parliamentary Blue Book. In cool audacity of lying it surpasses even Jeff. Davis' inaugural, and its misrepresentations are as numerous as they are malicious. These Commissioners represent that the rebels have won every victory; that Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee are true to the South, and that part of Illinois is out of the Union. Our blockade, they insist, is only a sham; and, on the whole, they consider the confederacy an established fact. In reply, Earl Russell observes that he cannot see the confederacy in that light, and gives Yancey & Co. the cold shoulder. It is amusing to notice, however, the nicety with which the Confederates suit their case to the prevalent feelings at home and abroad. Here they tell us abolition drove them out of the Union, when, in effect, the abolitionists only gave them a pretext for secession. In England, where abolitionists are popular, the rebels represent that it was adverse legislation which compelled them to leave, when, in fact, the South has had uninterrupted control of the national legislature for the past forty years. One lie is as great as the other; but certainly the Father of Lies himself could hardly adapt them so well to the circumstances and opinions of the parties addressed.

PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—WHAT NEXT IN ORDER?—The Treasury Note bill has finally passed, and been approved by the President, and is now the law of the land. The substance of it is that it issues \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, which are a legal tender for public and private debts, except for the interest due upon them and the bonds into which they are convertible, which must be paid in coin, and the customs duties to the government, which must be paid in specie—the effect of which provision is to keep gold in the country, and at the same time indirectly to increase the duties on imports. The notes may be funded at any time in six per cent twenty year bonds, but redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years from date. On the whole the bill is good, and the principal features in it are what we recommended. But Congress may pass as many Treasury note bills as it pleases; they will avail nothing without a Tax bill embracing every species of property and income, including a uniform tax upon newspapers. This bill ought to have been ready long ago, and passing the Treasury Note bill before it is like putting the wagon before the horse; but better late than never.

THE OPENING OF THE COTTON MARKET.—The government is still receiving small supplies of cotton from Port Royal; but in a very short time we shall be in possession of from a million and a half to two millions of bales. Savannah and Charleston will soon be in our possession, and at least half a million of bales are stored there. The Burnside expedition may be relied upon for another half million. At Memphis all the cotton grown along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, in Northern Alabama and in part of Arkansas, is centred, and will be captured with the city. The Southern cotton will reach New York very quickly, and the Western cotton will be transported here by the railroads. We expect, then, to be able to give Europe the usual supply of cotton this year, and at the usual time. We think, also, that the price, now risen to an average of twenty-four cents, will then fall to the usual amount.

THE TRIBUNE'S STRATEGY AT WALLACK'S.—For the first time in several years Mrs. Cowley's quaint, amusing and excellently written comedy, the "Belle's Stratagem," was produced at Wallack's last evening. The audience was extremely large and appreciative. The plot of the play is the device of a belle, who causes her indifferent betrothed to dislike her by assuming to be an awkward, silly boy, in order that he may fall in love with her as a messenger, in her real character of an accomplished lady. Mrs. Hoey, as the belle, surpassed herself. Mr. Charles Fisher, as the pleasantly deceived lover, was admirable. Mr. Blake played Hardy well, but was alternately too forgetful and too extemporaneous. There is another plot in the comedy, in which a party of fashionable amateurs attempt to allure the innocent Lady Touchwood—excellently acted, but badly dressed, by Mrs. Stanton—into a variety of crimes. In the "Mosses, Reynolds, Norton, Floyd and Parks appear in good advantage; and in both imbrolios Miss Moran and Mr. Longwell acted second class parts with first rate ability. The play was well put upon the stage, excellently represented, and was so warmly received that we are sure the public agree with us that it has been too long shelved. It will be repeated Saturday.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.—In addition to several new propositions to be given to tomorrow evening at the grand gala concert at Niblo's. Miss Kellogg will appear for the first time on this occasion in the role of Lucia.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—SUPREME COURT.—COURT.—PART I.—Nos. 418, 1567, 1763, 1823, 1899, 1908, 1945, 1952, 2010, 2017, 2055, 1977, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2